St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.

ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS DEAN, R. N. } Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*

Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ramsay, Stardee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE.
may 1 DOCK STREET, St. JOHN, N. B

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS COW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S HOTEL BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS COW.

We have obtained the Victory.

KESSAY & SCRIBNER.
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, fluss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American pianoFortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. D. SMITH.

TO ARRIVE
Per *Lisbon* and *Bardeen* from London—

600 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White Lead; 160 kegs Red, Yellow Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Quaker Green, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Turkey Sienna 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
6 cases INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS;
20 cwts. Carbonate of Soda, in 1 cwt Kegs;
4 Ton Washing SODA; 1 1-2 ton ALUM;
410 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 20 gwt. Blue Vitriol
1 gross assorted Pickles; 600 lb CLOVES;
6 cwt. Alexandrian SENNA;
2 chests Liquorice; 10 cwt. GLUE;
5 cases Salted Oil; 10 Kegs Colemann's Mustard;
1 case Spanish Annatto; 1 case Gold Leaf.
4 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
S. L. TILLEY.

LEECHES.—A Cove superior LEECHES.
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

May, 1854.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.
W. HENDER,

HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale and Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consists of—
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russet Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Homespuns, Tweeds, Cassinets, &c. &c.
VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.
The clothing Department comprises
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, *in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prices. Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.*
OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.

☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.
May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS.
Just received per Ship "Aquatic," and now in course of opening—

LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottishe" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.
The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort required for Town or Country wear Women's and Girl's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.
For sale wholesale and retail.
February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c. also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Carding Machine for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Carding Machine, which is in the best of order, and is now in operation at Wiggins' Carding Establishment at the Grand Lake.

Also, 15 acres excellent Tillage LAND, with a good Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and other Buildings belonging to the establishment. The water privilege is second to none in the County.

STEPHEN S. WIGGINS.
Grand Lake, (Q. C.) June, 1854.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID,—5 bbls. superior ex "Thomas," from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

Ship for Sale.

THE HULL, and Spars of a new Ship now on the Stocks at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, of the following dimensions, viz.:
Length of Keel, 121 feet;
Breadth of Beam, 28 "
Depth of Hold, 13 "
Can be launched early in September—will be sold on accomodating terms. Apply to
G. M. BURNS.

German Toys.
On Consignment.

THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Ladies' Frizzettes, Braids, Ringletts, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN

ON HAND—A Full Supply of

BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS; Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT; Lorock's PULMONIC WAFERS; Redding's RUSSIA SALVE; Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS; Lyon's KATHAIRON; Barry's TRICOPHEROUS; Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM; Spohn's Elixer of Health;
And all the new proprietary MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by G. M. BURNS,
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

BURNING FLUID—Per schr. Boston, from Boston, a few barrels superior Burning FLUID.
November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

MORRISON'S PILLS—Just received and for sale by FELLOWS & CO.
oct. 28.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materialy diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Loss,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BRCH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. R. THOMSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.,	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Brancker, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., beg the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentleman's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Buttes;*
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS;
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,
THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights, and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

—BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Genevn. Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—

20 HDS, fine Pale GENEVA;
50 brls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Brickes & Son;"
50 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, 2 do. Sauces, } "Crosse & Blacks.
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
50 hhds. 10 qr. casks } Fine Pale GENEVA;
20 qrtr. Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, 25 do. Woodstock, do } very superior;
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

Intelligence Office.

MR. CROWLEY'S SCHOOL and INTELLIGENCE having been closed a few weeks on account of the Cholera, will be re-opened on the 7th inst., for business.

Persons interested may apply immediately at his old stand, Princess-st. Sept. 7.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Wednesday, October 25th, 1854.

Mr. Tilley said he rose thus early in the debate in order that he might pass some remarks on what fell from the hon. member for the County of St. John (hon. Mr. Gray) yesterday. That honorable member had based one of his principal objections to the course the Opposition were pursuing upon the assumption that the time of the country was improperly taken up when the country was suffering for the want of the Reciprocity Treaty. Now, he contended that this was the very time to test the question whether the country had confidence or not in the present Ministry. He (Mr. Tilley) was in the house in 1851, when the hon. and learned member for the County of St. John (Mr. Ritchie) moved an amendment to the Address, which he supported, and the objection then urged was, "Oh: you are interfering with the business of the session: turn out the government and there will be a dissolution, and the country will suffer." If it was proper to put the Government on their trial at any time during the four years the present House would probably exist, this was the very time. If they put it off until the general session in February, the Government would say, "Why did you not put us on our trial at the Special Sessions?" He looked upon this as the sophistry of a lawyer. The hon. member (Mr. G.) had tried his best to make the people believe that the Government had been treated unfairly, and had told the house that he would appeal from "Philip to Philip's master," meaning the people. Now, he was ready for that appeal at any time, but he would not be put in a wrong position (hear, hear). The hon. member had said the Government were prejudged—that they were condemned before they were tried, and much more of the same import; he had also stated that an unfair advantage had been taken of the young members, in inducing them to sign a pledge before they understood the question at issue. But when the hon. member argued on the other side of the question, he assumed that the character of the hon. Surveyor General was endorsed by the people of St. John, but it was denied that the new members know anything of politics until they came to the house. Now, if the new members, who probably had made politics their study for some years, knew nothing of the question at issue, how was it to be expected that the majority who returned the hon. Surveyor General in 1851, were better informed: (hear, hear.) In reference to the reciprocity treaty, he contended that no time was lost, as the hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, had declared it as his opinion that the Treaty could not go into operation until the assent of the four Colonies, and also of the Imperial Parliament were obtained to it; and as the Nova Scotian Legislature had not been called, and as the Imperial Parliament would not assemble for some time to come, no time was lost by the course the Opposition had pursued. The hon. member (Mr. Gray) had explained, and defended the conduct of the Government in reference to Railways; and here he must acknowledge that some hon. members of the Government had done all they could in furtherance of Railways—they had acted energetically; but he did not think they were wholly free from error. When the sum of £7,000,000 sterling was offered, under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, to construct the Halifax and Quebec Great Trunk Line, our Government had refused to accept it unless the Imperial guarantee was also extended to the European and North American Line; thus an opportunity was lost, the recurrence of which was not to be thought of. The honorable member (Mr. Gray) had spoken of the law reform as one of the Government's measures of progress. He had represented the condensed statutes as being so simplified that "he who runs may read," and he that reads can understand. If the hon. member's eulogium be correct the people must very soon understand the law so well that there must be an end of litigation. If this view of the case was correct, the Provincial Secretary might be promoted to the Bench, for no lawyer was necessary; give that hon. gentleman the book just issued from the press, and he would at once understand the business. Again, if the laws were so simplified they might at once reduce the salaries of the Judges, as it was no longer necessary for a man to study for years before he could understand them. The hon. member had taken credit to the Government for the course they had pursued during the negociation of the reciprocity treaty, but what had they done? He found in the Journals of 1853 a joint address of the two Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of yielding up the fisheries for reciprocal trade, and in that address he found, after enumerating the articles to be mutually admitted duty free, the following passage:—

"And also upon consideration that the American Government admit Colonial built ships to registry in American Ports, in the same manner, and with the like privileges that American vessels are admitted to registry in any Port of the British Empire; and that they permit the vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, as American ships are now permitted to trade between Colony and Colony, and between the United Kingdom and the Colonies; we would be willing to admit the American fishermen to a free participation with British subjects in the in-shore and bay fisheries on the coasts of New Brunswick, with permission to land upon the coasts for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish," &c.

Here the Registry of our ships in American Ports, and a participation in the American coasting trade was laid down as the basis for such a treaty as would induce us to throw open our in-shore fisheries to the Americans. He did not say that he would not accept of the treaty because these things were omitted, but he would have been delighted had the treaty been concluded upon the basis laid down in 1853, and he called upon the Government to say why that basis was departed from. As to paying off the funded debt when there was a surplus revenue, he did not think the Government deserved credit for that; an individual under similar circumstances would pay off his debt to save the interest, and the Government of the country had simply done their duty—they had done no more than any mercantile man would have done for his own benefit. He differed upon one point with some hon. members who had spoken. He did not think those hon. members of the Government who joined in 1851 were answerable for what had been done by the Government before they joined. But the honorable member for St. John (Mr. Gray) had challenged them to point out one unconstitutional act the Government had been guilty of since he joined. Now, if they would turn to the Journals of 1853, page 286, they would find a Report from the Committee on Public Accounts, wherein they censure the Government for issuing Warrants unauthorized by law, in 1851, and drawing from the Treasury the sum of £94 12s. 2d.; and in 1852 drawing in the same manner the sum of £5,165 7s. 4d. [The hon. member then read the Report.] This Report was signed by Messrs. Cutler, Botsford, Smith, Hatheway, Harding, Johnson, Kerr, M'Leod, and Williams. This Committee pronounced the act unconstitutional.

Hon. Provincial Secretary—Over £3,000 of that sum was paid to meet the deficiency in the Post Office Department, occasioned by the reduction of postage.

Mr. Tilley was aware that circumstances would sometimes arise when the Government must draw upon the Treasury to meet the exigency, but it then became their duty to give the house the earliest information upon the subject, and this they had failed to do. This was one unconstitutional act of which they were guilty. He would now mention another thing which happened after the hon. member (Mr. Gray) joined the Government. In 1851 a resolution was moved for the reduction of salaries, to which an amendment was offered that the Government should bring in a measure to reduce such salaries as were practicable, "with a due regard to the public service." This amendment was carried, the hon. member (Mr. Gray) and the hon. Surveyor General voting for it, and this was the last they had heard of the matter; therefore that was a dereliction of duty in which every member of the Government was alike implicated. He (Mr. T.) voted for the original resolution, although, perhaps, he would not support a similar resolution at the present day, as public officers had suffered lately by the high prices of all kinds of goods. He considered the salaries of public officers in this Province just about fair in the present state of the country, but the time might come when gold would decrease in value, and then salaries would bear reduction. In 1851 the hon. Attorney General said those who voted for the reduction of salaries were swayed by popular opinion. If that was the case he contended that they were right. It had been complained of by the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Gray) that there was a combination to overturn the present Government. Supposing it were so, the honorable member was the last that should complain, for in 1851 he combined with others to turn out the Government of the day. He (Mr. Tilley) considered himself justified in the course he was pursuing.—He had shown that the Government had acted unconstitutionally after the new members joined, and he confended that the country wanted measures of reform which the Government had failed to introduce. He cared not who the men were that carried on the Government of the country, provided it was conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, and with a view to public improvement (hear, hear).

Mr. Gilmor said he rose with some diffidence. He had listened with much pleasure to the debate, especially to that part of it which suited his own views (laughter). He was a young member, but he did not come there to form his political opinions—he did not think it was the right place for it—(hear, hear). He had made a close canvass throughout the County of Charlotte, after having been pressed to come out, and he found the people not so ignorant as some hon. members were inclined to represent them: even the old women and children in that County knew the difference between a Liberal and a Tory. He had been called out by a requisition, signed by upwards of three hundred freeholders, and in his election card he set forth liberal views, so that there could be no mistake about it—every one knew his opinions; and upon those principles he was elected. He could not agree with the hon. member who had spoken yesterday (Mr. Gray), that the present was a progressive Government; what measures they had brought forward for the public good were in consequence of the people pushing them along, and not voluntary on their part. Honorable members were sometimes thrust out of the Government, not so much for any particular sins, but because they did nothing; and that, as he took it, was the principal cause of complaint against the present Government. As to the County of St. John, she had a large share in the Executive Council of the country, and perhaps the people were determined to hold on to it, even though they should sacrifice principle to do it; that, perhaps, would account for their returning three Government members at the head of the poll. They had too much of their own way during the last three years, and he considered the people, and not the Government, entitled to the sympathies of the house. When responsible Government was introduced the members of the Government, who formerly belonged to the old party, had put on the "breechin', and, like a stubborn horse going down hill, they would go no faster than they were driven with the whip (laughter). The hon. members complained of combination, but he contended nothing could be done without it. He came there with his principles fixed, and he should go on regardless of the consequences (hear, hear). He believed that Liberalism was bound to prevail, and he was determined to do what he conceived to be his duty, and if his constituents did not approve of his conduct they might turn him out at the next general election.

Mr. Smith said this was a most important case. He had been in the house but two years, and this was the first opportunity he ever had of replying to the members of Government in reference to the sins with which they were charged. The honorable member of the Government who spoke yesterday (Mr. Gray) had made a very eloquent appeal, but what he intended as argument was mere sophistry. The hon. member had represented that the time of the legislature was taken up in this debate, which time should have been devoted to the passing of the Reciprocity measure, and that the country would suffer in consequence. Now, this was not true, as the treaty could not go into effect until the assent of the four Colonies was had to it, and the Legislature of Nova Scotia had not yet been called together to consult on the measure.—He knew the feelings of his own constituents, one of the largest and most enlightened constituency in the Province—they were anxious for the reciprocity treaty to go into effect, but he believed they would willingly forego that pleasure until this question was settled. The hon. member had challenged the Opposition to put a finger upon one unconstitutional act of the Government since he and the hon. Surveyor General were sworn in as Executive Councillors. Why, the advent of the hon. member and his hon. friend did not alter the character of the Government; they were merely a patch upon the old Government, and were responsible for their acts (hear, hear). The appointment of the Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot by Sir E. Head was a flagrant breach of the constitution, and the defence set up was special pleading. The Government of the day should have resigned; there was no excuse for them. He would now quote a resolution from the Journals, moved in April, 1851:—

"*Resolved*—That all Provincial appointments should be made in this Province by the Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, who are and should be responsible for the same; and that the late appointments of Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, by the Colonial Minister, without reference to the Local Government, were wholly inconsistent with the principles of responsible government, an undue interference with the local concerns of this Province, and a direct violation of a principle heretofore solemnly conceded to the People of this Province; and that in the opinion of this Committee, it was due to the rights and interests of the People of this Province, and to the dignity of their own position, that the members of the Executive Council of this Province should forthwith, upon the announcement of those appointments, have resigned their situations."

Honorable Mr. Gray—That resolution was not carried.

Mr. Smith—True; it was defeated by a majority of two, the Government proposing instead thereof "a grave remonstrance;" but the resolution he had just read expressed the sentiments of the people of this Province; there could no longer be any doubt on that point. Were they to permit a stranger to come here and distribute the patronage of this country? Could it be credited that a resolution such as he had read would not pass in this house? By the members of the Executive Council offering an amendment that it should form a subject for grave remonstrance, they practically admitted the *right* of the Governor to distribute the patronage of the country, and acknowledged that all they could do in the case was to gravely remonstrate. If their position was correct, responsible government was a mockery and a delusion. If the Executive Council of the day had resigned there was no doubt but the people would have supported them. Let them look to the division on the Journals, and see what names were there that belong to the Government of the present day. The first name was that of the hon. Attorney General; he voted against responsible government, and to sustain the men he had joined in their unconstitutional course. He then found the names of the hon. Surveyor General, and the hon. Mr. Gray voting in favour of the original resolution, and yet they had since joined the Government, thereby justifying them in their course. They contended against this, but were they prepared to show that the Government had abandoned their principles of April when they joined them in August? (hear, hear). Did the hon. Attorney General tell them his views were modified, and that he was prepared to carry out responsible government in all its integrity? No; they could not show it; and they, by joining the Government, endorsed the hon. Attorney General's opinions. Supposing one of the members of the present Government had joined but a fortnight ago, he might say, "a constitutional question has come up since I joined, and it would be unfair to turn me out." But he (Mr. Smith) contended that there would be nothing unfair about it, if by joining he supported the Government in their unconstitutional conduct. The hon. member of the Government who spoke last evening (Mr. Gray) had endeavoured to show that the present was a progressive Government, and had among other things instanced the Elective Legislative Council Bill; but when the members of the Government in this house assented to the measure, they well knew what its fate would be in the other branch. The very fact that it is a practice to appoint to the other branch those who were opposed to measures of advancement, to use a vulgar phrase, looked fishy. To recur to the amendment carried in 1851—which was moved by the hon. Attorney General—it did not say how the remonstrance should be worded; it was merely stated that it should be a grave one. Well, they made their grave remonstrance, and what was it. [The hon. member then read the following from the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1852, page 138:]—

"The Executive Council in Committee, having had under consideration the recent provisional appointment of the Hon. L. A. Wilmot to the office of a Puisne Judge in this Province, deem it their imperative duty to bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies their opinion of the unusual mode of this appointment.

"The Council are willing to admit that the minute of Council of the 21st October last, on the subject of the Chief Justice's resignation, might be considered as a virtual recommendation of the then senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to the office of Chief Justice; but with regard to the appointment of Mr. Wilmot to a seat on the Bench, by the direction and authority of the Secretary of State, *even provisionally*, without the previous advice or recommendation of any responsible Executive Council within the Province, the Council cannot but consider it as at variance with those principles of responsible government understood to be now in force in this Province.

"The Committee respectfully request that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to forward this Minute of Council to the Right

Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) E. B. CHANDLER.
G. S. HILL.
W. B. KINNEAR.
J. R. PARTELOW.
R. L. HAZEN.

Committee Room, 10th January, 1851."

Mr. Smith continued—Here the Council admitted that an inference might be drawn from the Minute of Council of October 25th, 1851, that warranted the Colonial Secretary for the Colonies to appoint Mr. Justice Carter Chief Justice of the Province. [The hon. member then read the Minute of Council of October 25th, 1851.] There was nothing of the kind in it, and the admission was made simply to give some colour to what the Government had done. They had taken some three months to consider upon it, and he contended that by their subserviency they had sacrificed the rights and privileges of the people, and rendered responsible government a mockery and a delusion. Were these the men to express a doubt upon the right of self-government, as proffered by Earl Grey, and adopted almost unanimously by this house, and say it is *understood* to be in force? They were over-ridden by the Governor, and had yielded up the privileges of the people, as the hon. mover of the amendment had very properly expressed it. There were only a few old members in the present house who had struggled consistently for liberty, and the hon. member (Mr. Fisher) was one of them. It was but a few years ago that there was no such thing as constitutional liberty known in New Brunswick—the country was governed by an oligarchy (hear, hear). The patronage was then distributed among a few families.—It had at length given way before the force of public opinion, and the Imperial Government had made concessions whenever they were asked for it in a constitutional and energetic manner; but the men who opposed the introduction of responsible government, and still obstruct its being fully carried out, were still in power (hear, hear). As to the Judges of the Supreme Court, he had no desire to reduce their salaries below what was necessary to maintain the dignity of their offices, and to live like gentlemen; and it was a pleasure to him to say that they maintained that character in private life. But, should they over-rule the country?—The present Government yielded up to them a power to which they had no right. He believed the Home Government did not wish to interfere with the local affairs of this Province, and believing that, and knowing the opinions held by the Executive Council of New Brunswick, might he not draw the conclusion that something else had been sent to England at that period, besides the Judges' letters? The hon. Attorney General said he did not see the Judges' letters; but he ought to have seen them, and ought to have remonstrated against them. If he did not see them he knew their import, and the Government should have sent a despatch to counteract their effects. He believed that it was done with the privity of all concerned, and that the Judges' letters were allowed to go, in order that they might have the effect of defeating the bill. He would put it to the hon. Attorney General if he ever wrote to Her Majesty's Government requesting them to pass the Bill?—

Hon. Attorney General—I never wrote any despatch on the subject.

Mr. Smith—Then he (Mr. S.) contended that the hon. Attorney General ought to have written, and he condemned him out of his own mouth.

Hon. Attorney General—I considered the Bill a very unjust measure, and I was glad it did not receive "the Royal assent and become law" (hear, and laughter).

Mr. Smith—Yes, and depend upon it while we have a Government with the present Attorney General at its head, no bill will receive the Royal assent if he dislikes it; (hear hear). When a bill was passed by a majority of 20 to 1, to abolish fees that were obnoxious to the people, were they to be told by the Attorney General that he had done nothing to assist its passing, and that he was glad the Royal assent was withheld! Was this Responsible Government! Was this carrying out the wishes of the people. (Hear, hear). The hon. Attorney General contended against an overwhelming majority of this House that the Judges should receive ten shillings for every suit entered for trial, when they neither did anything to earn it, nor did they know the suit was entered, or know the parties. Last Session the Bill was introduced again, and was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman (Mr. Hatheway). He (Mr. S.) was well aware that the Chairman voted in the manner he did because he knew it would be futile to pass the Bill, as it would be defeated elsewhere; and because he anticipated the very discussion that was going on at that moment (hear, hear). He would next refer to the case of the hon. Thos. H. Peters, late Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi. The case was investigated by a Committee in the Session of 1853, and they reported him as holding in his hands the sum of £519; which report was accepted by the House, there being only seven "nays," and all the rest being "ayes." Now this Mr. Peters was a rich man, and held two or three offices besides that of Deputy Treasurer his accounts were carefully audited; but what did the Government do, after our overwhelming majority decided that "It is the opinion of this House that the Government should call on the hon. Thomas H. Peters to refund the sum of £519, &c. What did the Government do? He (Mr. Smith) went home thinking they would do something after this expression of opinion—he did not think the wishes of the people thus unequivocally expressed would be set at nought. But when he returned to the House last Session he found that nothing had been done. The hon. Attorney General's first excuse was that Mr. Peters went to England. True he went to England, but he was only absent about three months. This was very important information, truly; but the House did not care where he had been; they wanted the money, and found that no suit had been entered. Then came the second excuse, viz: that no formal address had been passed to His Excellency calling upon him to instruct the hon. Attorney General to commence proceedings against Mr. Peters; and at last they compelled the hon Attorney General to acknowledge that he had never served Mr. Peters with a notice, and that the hon. gentleman probably knew nothing of the proceedings unless he saw the Report in the Journals of this House by accident. He held every member of the Government responsible for this gross neglect; and he would now like to know what they had done in the case in the present year, after the address to His Excellency which passed last Session. Mr. Peters had recently resigned his office of Deputy Treasurer, and it was said his successor was Mr. Williston, who was a member of this House, the last four years, and was defeated at the last election. Perhaps his defeat qualified him in the estimation of the Government; and it was the prevailing opinion in the north that if a man was defeated at an election it immediately qualified him for office. Certainly three defeated candidates in Northumberland had been appointed within a few years; he meant Messrs. Cutler, Carman, and Williston. Then see how they distribute Government patronage elsewhere. In St. John a man in the health and vigour of life had resigned, and willed his office to his brother. Why he knew that under the old system a man retiring from office always willed it to his brother or son, but he did not know that such wills were valid under the present system. It appeared, however that he was ignorant in the matter, for the office to which he referred was first willed by the father to the son, and by the son to his brother. He had every respect for the present incumbent, but his own intimate friends condemned the principle. It was a hedious system. Similar things occurred in his own county, and he believed in every county of the Province. And again, the Government took care to appoint themselves to almost every office except those of a local character. They appointed themselves Commissioners to proceed to Canada, Commissioners to go to Washington, Railroad Directors, Commissioners of Bridges, and he did not know what more. And here he would remark that they would never let the house know how much they were paid, how they were paid, or whether they were paid at all. It was due to the House that all accounts of this nature should be laid before them annually, and if they served for nothing, why, let them have the credit of it. [The hon. member here went into the details of the proceedings in reference to the Audit Office, in 1852 and 1854.]

Hon. Attorney General—The Report of 1853 was not adopted by the House.

Hon. Mr. Gray—Why go back to 1853, when the subject was fully discussed at the last session?

Mr. Smith continued—He had never before heard a Government plead a formal acquittal.—Why, the very reason why the people at the late general election returned a majority opposed to the Government was that the decision of the late house might be reversed; and they had a right to do so if the matter was twenty years old. The hon. members of the Government spoke as though they had a right to hold their situations for life, and therefore it would be an just to turn them out. That was not the case; the offices belonged to the people, who could call whomsoever they chose to fill them. [The hon. member then related certain details connected with the passing of the College Bill, at the last Session.] Who brought in the amendment for the appointment of a Commission? It was the hon. Attorney General; and he promised at the time that the Commission should cost nothing. A Commission consisting of five gentlemen had since been appointed; one Rev. gentleman from Canada, a gentleman from Nova Scotia, one member of the Government, and two other gentlemen belonging to this Province. The gentlemen from Canada and Nova Scotia had to come here, and two of the Commissioners had since been to the United States, to examine some of the educational institutions there. Did any one suppose that all this would cost nothing? Would not the Commissioners be paid? He had no doubt but they would, and believed that it would do no good after all.

Hon. Mr. Gray—You will like their Report yourself.

Mr. Smith should be glad if it turned out so, but he did not believe it. He would now ask the hon. Attorney General if he would repeat what he stated last session—that the Commission would cost nothing. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Gray) had made a very eloquent speech, but had complained of having been condemned without a hearing, precisely as though it was a case of life and death. It was not so; they were tired before they came to the house—tired by the constituencies by whom the members of the house were returned. The hon. member complained of a paper having been signed, and appealed to the house, saying, "wont you give us a fair trial, as Englishmen?" Were they to be dictated to by the hon. member? Had not the majority of the house the right to do as they liked in this matter? If they had signed a paper it showed their cordial feelings towards each other, and that they were not ashamed of it. For his part he considered it a duty to combine. Had did the hon. member (Mr. Gray) act in 1850? He was accused to oppose the Government, and came to the house determined to do so. Was not the Government of that day condemned by the hon. member without a trial? The hon. member collected all the election cards published in the Province, and pasted them in a book, in order that he might be able to show that they *signed the paper* (laughter). Let him back out of it if he could. Then the hon. member complained of caucus meetings, but what did the members of the Government do? Did not they hold caucus meetings? Before he sat down he would give the hon. member credit for the good feeling he had displayed; he was glad to see it, and hoped it would prevail; but any hon. member in the house had a right to talk about the Government politically. He was returned by a large county, and polled over fifteen hundred votes. He knew the feelings of his constituents, and knew that the Government was unpopular there, and that the people wished to see them turned out. But the hon. member who spoke last evening had threatened to appeal from "Philip to Philips' master," which any one could understand.

Hon. Mr. Gray disclaimed all intention of threatening the house with a dissolution.

Mr. Smith—Well, the member's language might fairly be construed in that way, and he (Mr. S.) considered it at the time as thrown out to frighten young members. He would trespass upon the time of the house no longer. Every hon. member in the house would be responsible to his constituents and to his own conscience for the vote he was about to give, and he (Mr. S.) would do what he believed was right and just.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery said he would not have risen if the hon. member who had just down had not made use of unparliamentary language. The hon. member had accused members of the Government of stating what was not true, and he would retort, and tell the hon. member that what he had stated was not correct. The hon. member stated that the Government had cringed to the Governor, but as far as he was concerned it was not the case. While he was in the Government Sir E. Head had never attempted to ride over any one, but had consulted with his Council on all matters that came before them; and he was not the man to allow any man to ride over him. He repudiated the idea of being held responsible for what took place while he was not in the Government, but he held himself fully responsible for all the acts of the Government since he joined them.

Mr. McAdam hoped the house would bear with him while he offered two or three remarks, as this was his first attempt to speak on the floor of the house, nor was he accustomed to public speaking elsewhere. He was elected and sent to the house as a Liberal, and he had made up his mind to support the amendment. From what he knew of the hon. Attorney General, and from what the people of Charlotte knew of him, they believed him to be the man who mangled and marred every measure of reform that was brought forward for the good of the country. It was he that had mangled the Liquor Law, and rendered it nugatory; it was he that had introduced the present imperfect Municipal Corporation Law; and it was he who was the cause of their not having a better election law. He could not support a Government having such a leader.

Mr. Boyd said he was not one of those who thought so very bad of the Government as some hon. members did, and he did not see what they had done which merited a dissolution. The test in Charlotte at the late election was not between Liberalism and Toryism, as his hon. colleague (Mr. Gilmor) had stated. He was as well acquainted with the county, and the feelings of the people as that hon. member, and so far from the late election having turned upon a point in politics, the people of Charlotte were rejoiced when they heard that three members of the Government were returned by the County of St. John. In fact the complaints throughout the country were more frequently levelled against the Legislature than against the Government. He had no office under the Government, and received no pecuniary benefit whatever from their being in power; yet he was willing to try them a little longer. Lord Elgin had been praised for the way in which he managed the Ministry and the Legislature—by placing confidence in the men whom the people sent to advise him, or in other words, by giving the Ministry their own way in every thing; but it was only a few years since His Excellency's easy way of doing things did not work so harmoniously, when he gave his assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill. As to the Election Law introduced by the hon. Attorney General in 1853, that hon. gentleman was opposed to the ballot system, while he (Mr. Boyd) was in favour of it; but imperfect as the measure was, he had suffered so much by contested elections under the old system, that he was willing to take it as an instalment. In reference to the appointment of the Judges, and the conduct of the Government upon that occasion, the hon. member who now complained (Mr. Fisher) ought to have resigned immediately, if he resigned because he believed the constitution to be violated—he ought not to have stayed there an hour. But he stopped until the very day when the present Attorney General accepted office, and then resigned. And since that he had been taken care of—the very Government he was now opposing had given him an office, as Registrar of the College, and had appointed him one of the Commissioners to revise the Laws, for which he got well paid.—If the hon. member thought proper to come before the house with his complaints against the Government, he should have come with clean hands. If blame was to be attributed anywhere with respect to the election bill, the house was as much to blame as the hon. Attorney General, for why did they not go thro' with it? They ought not have gone back to their constituents in 1850 without a new election law. He believed the Government had done the best they could for the country, and that they were more politically honest than the members of the Opposition. No doubt a combination had been organized to overturn the Government; new members, who had no political experience, had been drawn into it; all sorts of canvassing had been resorted to, and a paper handed round for the members to sign. All this had produced its effect, and he supposed there was a majority in favour of the amendment; but he would raise his warning voice, and caution hon. members; if this course was resorted to, and proved successful once, it would be resorted to again, and henceforth the Province would be ruled by party governments (hear, hear). He considered party government a curse to a country, but he saw plain enough that it was coming. An hon. member had said that the members of the Government in the Lower House voted for the Elective Legislative Council Bill knowing it would be defeated up stairs, and had insinuated that the Government exercised their influence to defeat it in the Upper Branch; but by reference to the Journals of the Council he saw that when the question was taken there were only two members of the Government present—hon. Messrs. Chandler and Kinnear—and that they both voted for the Bill; therefore that charge fell to the ground. It was of a piece with other charges, and never, since he had been a member of this house, had he heard so much special pleading as he had heard during this debate from the legal members in the Opposition. The hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Ritchie) had, in enumerating the charges which took place at the last election, assumed that three of the old members for Charlotte had lost their seats in consequence of their supporting the Government. Such was not the case. Dr. Thomson did not offer because he stood pledged, since the former election, to retire in favour of his nephew; had he offered there was no doubt but he would have been returned instead of an hon. member who then sate near him. Captain Robinson did not offer, because the men for whom he had done so much, in reference to the railway, should have done something for him; he, therefore, declined incurring the expenses of a contested election. Mr. Porter offered and was defeated. He supported the Government through thick and thin while he was in the house—nothing could beat him off the track. He (Mr. Boyd) had cautioned him a thousand times, but in vain (laughter). But Mr. Porter did not lose his election because he supported the Government; he lost it on account of his vote in reference to Haematite Knees, and his votes on the Municipal Corporation and Orange Bills (laughter). The hon. and learned member for St. John (Mr. Ritchie) had charged the Government with withholding the appointment of Road Commissioners with a design to influence the elections, but if they wished to influence the elections they should have acted quite the reverse. They had a Board of Works, however, to attend to the bridges on the great roads—he meant the hon. member from Sunbury (laughter); and at the last session the house had placed £11,500 under the control of the Government, for the construction and repairs of roads and bridges. That proved the confidence the late house placed in the Government, in his opinion. It had done the best they could, and he did not believe they could form a Government out of the Opposition that would do better. He thought they were neglecting the business of the country by spending their time in this debate. The country was suffering for want of the Reciprocity Treaty going into operation. True it had been said that the treaty could not go into effect without the consent of the Imperial Parliament, but that rested upon no better authority than the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Cushing, and what had this country to do with opinions? Let them pass the Reciprocity Bill first, and then if they had time let them discuss political questions. He contended that their being all returned high on the poll by their respective constituencies was a fair test of public opinion, and he believed that if the house was dissolved—and he cared not whether it were or not—and they were sent back to their constituencies, the members of the Government and their supporters would all be sustained, and that many of the Opposition would never show their noses there again. He believed he was right in the course he was now pursuing, and that the people would sustain him, and if a majority had combined to support the amendment he would at all events die game.

Mr. McClellan said he did not come to the house quite ignorant of politics, as an hon. member of the Government would insinuate with respect to the new members. He had made up his mind as to the course he would pursue—if nothing transpired in the meantime to convince him that he was wrong—before he left his county. The County of Albert was essentially Liberal, and had no confidence in the present Government. He had listened attentively to the debate thus far, and had heard nothing that would tend to alter his mind. The speech he had just listened to from the hon. member for Charlotte but tended to confirm his previous impressions; the arguments that hon. member had advanced all told against the Government.—In reference to the paper it was said was handed round, he had not seen it, but if twenty-four members had signed it he was willing to be the twenty-fifth (hear, hear). The hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. Boyd) had stated that the late House of Assembly placed such confidence in the late Government that they placed £11,500 under their control. Probably that was the reason that so many of them lost their seats at the last election. He was prepared to support the amendment regardless of the consequences, knowing that his constituents would sustain him in opposing the present Government.

Mr. Steadman thought he was called upon as one of the new members, to offer a few remarks upon the subject then under discussion. A curious doctrine had been advanced by the honorable members of the Government, that because three members of that Government were returned by the County of St. John that was a test of the popularity of the Government throughout the Province. If he never gave the members of the Government credit for originating anything before, he certainly would give them credit for originating that idea (hear, and laughter). What! were half of the representatives of St. John to rule the Province? Then the new members were told, "Oh! you are young and inexperienced, you should not make up your minds until you have heard all the explanations the hon. and learned member for St. John (hon. Mr. Gray) and the hon. Attorney General can give." This was the first time he had ever been told that he could not think for himself, that he was not endowed with reasoning powers, and had no mind of his own (hear, hear). As to signing a paper, there was a paper handed round in St. John some years ago, when the Colonial Association was formed, and if he was correctly informed the hon. member (Mr. Gray) had signed it, and now he comes to the house and says, "Oh, it is very wrong—very dishonorable and unparliamentary—to sign a paper!" (hear, hear). How had the hon. member got in the present Government? He found he could not turn them out, and so just turned round and joined them, and no sooner had he got in and being closeted with them, than he found he had previously mistaken their character, and instead of being what he had described them in his speech of 1851, they were his particular friends and generals, under whose banners he was content to serve. The hon. member asserted that they were a Government of progress and challenged contradiction; but what had they done?—Where were the great measures they had introduced for the benefit of the country? They should point them out if possible, and when they could not do so, and found that they no longer possessed the confidence of the house they should resign if they were honorable men, or appeal to the people by a dissolution, as the hon. member (Mr. Gray) had intimated yesterday they would do. The hon. member contended that the Government had not violated the constitution, but if they had not done so themselves they had permitted the Governor and Colonial Minister to do so, and therefore, they were equally guilty (hear, hear). When the Bill passed the two branches of the Legislature for the abolition of the Judges' fees, the Government were bound to give it their support, for living under a free constitution, the Government were bound to carry out the wishes of the people or resign. It was their duty, therefore, to recommend the Bill to the Colonial Minister, and to have resigned when the Royal Assent was withheld. Neither of those things had they done, and had, therefore, failed in their duty. For these reasons he had, previous to the election, made up his mind to vote against the Government if he was returned, and when he was elected it was perfectly understood throughout Westmorland that he was coming to the house to oppose the Government. He would vote against them, believing, as he did, that by upsetting them the last vesting of the old rotten system of government in this Province would be destroyed.

Mr. McNaughton said one would suppose while listening to the honorable, that they possessed all the wisdom, and all the patriotism among themselves, and that there were no politics in the country, no reasoning powers among the people, and no press to inform them, outside the pale of Government; nay, one would almost think, to hear the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Gray) that the patronage of the Government extended to heaven, and that the recent fine weather was to be ascribed to them (laughter). He would not go into details to show the errors committed by the Government, where there were so many honorable members better qualified, nor would he dwell upon the defects of the Election Bill introduced by the Government in 1853; there was one clause in that Bill, however, he could not help noticing—a man who ate American cheese was not eligible to a seat in the Assembly (laughter). It was established on no less authority than Lord Stanley, that responsible government meant party government, and if that was the case they surely had enough of it in the County of Gloucester. A short time previous to the election which took place in consequence of Mr. Read accepting the office of Deputy Treasurer at Bathurst, Mr. Henry Baldwin, the Sheriff, casually let fall a word or two more favorable to Mr. End than to Mr. Read, and the latter gentleman thought proper to make it the subject of a serious charge, and called upon the Government to have it investigated; accordingly Mr. Jack was sent over as a Commissioner, who investigated the subject, and in his Report entirely acquitted Mr. Baldwin of all blame; he considered the charge frivolous and vexatious.—This passed and Mr. Baldwin was reinstated, and supposed he would hear nothing more of it; but the ensuing Spring, when the annual appointment of Sheriffs took place, his name was omitted, and the present incumbent appointed in his stead. At the same time an old man named Sewall, who held an inferior office, and had served the Government faithfully for many years, was summarily dismissed because he was somewhat loth to come forward and repeat the conversation that took place betwixt Mr. Baldwin and himself.—Many other things that were disagreeable, and showed by whom the Government was influenced, had taken place in Gloucester, but it would neither be chivalrous or charitable to mention them upon the present occasion. These things had stirred up a feeling in that county hostile towards the present Government, and he having been elected by that party it was needless for him to say he would support the amendment. He had no objection to some hon. members of the Government; he believed they would be good men had they Liberals for their colleagues; but as matters stood he could not vote against one without voting against them as a body; they must, therefore, all fare alike.

Mr. M'Phelim said he had supported the Government in 1851, because he wished to give them a further trial. He did not lay so much stress upon the alleged violation of the constitution in 1850 as some hon. members did, but he should be influenced in the vote he was about to give by the conduct of the Government subsequent to the Session of 1851. He had studiously avoided giving any indications how he would vote while he had been listening to the debate, but he now declared that he would oppose the Government on account of the manner in which they had dealt with him, and with the local affairs of his county. He was held responsible by his constituents for the recommendations he made of persons to act as Road Commissioners. It was usual for members to recommend those officers, and for the Government to appoint them; but his recommendations had been overlooked and set at nought, and another set of men appointed. Who they were recommended by was but too evident—the fact was that the county was governed by a Secret Committee, whose advice was taken and acted upon by the Government in preference to the advice of the men who possessed the confidence of the people. On this account he made up his mind to oppose the Government, and he told the people so at the polls at the late election—although no power on earth would compel him to a declaration of the kind, if he was not disposed to do so voluntarily. And he now would tell the Government that he was glad the day had arrived when his vote would assist to turn them out.

Mr. Macpherson said the Government had been once tried and acquitted in 1851, before he entered the house. Upon their second trial, which took place in April following, he had voted with the minority against the Government. The Government now pleaded the benefit of those acquittals, but whatever might have been his opinion as to their being tried again for the same offence, there could be no doubt upon his mind after the new evidence adduced by the hon. mover of the amendment, which evidence had been suppressed by the Government in 1851. As to the paper said to have been handed round, he had not signed it, nor had he seen it, nor had he been asked to vote on one side or the other. It had been said that the Government had done all they could to advance the interests of the country, and he must acknowledge that some of them in their individual capacity filled their respective offices with credit to themselves, and to the general satisfaction of those who had to transact business with them. He believed those offices were never better conducted than during the last three years. But he could not say so much for the Government as a whole; he did not think they were entitled to the support of the house, as they had not brought forward the measures required for the advancement of the country. His constituents were suffering for the want of those measures—the poor back settlers were suffering for the want of proper roads, bridges and schools, and believing that the Government did not possess the confidence of his constituents, he was bound to vote against them or resign his seat. On these grounds he would support the amendment.

Mr. Hatheway said he had voted for the resolutions moved by the opposition in 1851, and endeavoured upon two occasions to upset the Government. Since that period, however, he had differed with some hon. members with whom he voted then, as to the proper course to pursue. He saw that they were beaten, and would have no chance to overturn the Government until there should be a general election, and he considered it useless to keep up a running fire against them. Those who differed with him in that view of the case had earned for themselves the title of "a factious opposition." He had not changed his mind, and had never been inclined to support the Government once—as had been rumoured out of doors—but had merely waited for the proper time. The hon. members of the Government complained that the motion then under consideration was brought forward at the special session, immediately on the assembling of the new House. But what did they do in 1851? Did they not put the hon. Attorney General upon his trial immediately on the House meeting, when he had only been in office one month? Then why should not they be put on their trial, who had been in office three or four years? The time he had foreseen would come—the time he had long waited for—had at length arrived. The time had come when Liberalism must and would prevail in this Province; the opportunity was too precious to be lost. The casting vote he had given, while in the Chair, against the Bill in favour of the Elective Legislative Council was simply because he saw the day for Liberal principles to prevail had not arrived, and it was useless to take up the time of the Legislature in the discussion of any such measures. In 1851 there were all sorts of rumours afloat as to what would result if the vote of want of confidence was carried, some believing that if the member for St. John (Mr. Ritchie) became Attorney General, he would move the seat of Government to St. John; and he had no doubt but some of those rumours had an effect upon the House. He regretted to hear an hon. member (hon. Mr. Gray) yesterday allude to party feeling in St. John, and say he was opposed by a powerful Church. If the hon. member met with the opposition he spoke of, he had the support of another body of men just as powerful—a body whose opposition, he (Mr. Hatheway) had felt at the last election. He considered these allusions to party on the floor of the House wrong; for his own part while there attending to his duties he knew no party, and he supposed none of them would be accused of having too much religion. With regard to the hon. mover of the amendment, he considered the explanations he had given a complete justification of his conduct in reference to the Judges' appointment, and the large vote he received at the last election showed that the people of York placed confidence in his statesmanship. He (Mr. H.) cared not what set of men formed the new Government; if they did not do what was right let them be turned out in their turn (hear, hear.) The hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Boyd) had stated that Dr. Thomson retired in consequence of a pledge he had given his nephew, and that if the Dr. had offered he would have been returned; but it appeared the Doctor's nephew, and all the other influences they could influence, and all the other influences they could bring to bear, were not sufficient to return the nephew. The hon. member had also contended that the large amount of money placed under Executive control last session was a proof of the confidence that House placed in the Government; he knew—as every member of the late House knew—that the vote was capable of no such construction. It was an appropriation of necessity, called for by the exigencies of the times, immense damage having been done to the Bridges by the late fall freshet of 1853.

Hon. Surveyor General said events showed how unfortunate it was that the necessary evil of a connection between the Government and the House existed. He cared not what was said, or what charges were brought against them, but he would conscientiously assert that since he had been in the Government he had done his best for the general good. And let those who complained look at the country, and say if it was ever in a more prosperous condition than during the last year. Commerce was good, the people were contented and happy, and not a complaint was to be heard among the industrial classes. The Government had called a special session, that they might pass a bill to give the Reciprocity Treaty effect, as both lumbermen and merchants wanted it, but they anticipated nothing like what had happened, they did not think the time of the country would be taken up in discussing abstract political questions, while the trade of the country was suffering. He stood there however, prepared to defend his own conduct, as the head of a department, from the time he took office. He believed he had discharged the duties of his office to the general satisfaction of the lumberers and others, who had business transactions with that office, and that they were benefited by the head of that office having a seat at the Council Board. [The hon. member then went into details, showing the increase of revenue received at the Crown Land Office during the last three years.] His political course had been animadverted upon, but he was prepared to defend that too. In 1850 the county of St. John returned four members, all of them being expected to oppose the existing Government. Early in 1851 the House met and the Government was twice put upon its trial. The St. John members all voted against the Government but in vain—it was sustained by a majority of the House. Some months after this he was offered the situation he now holds—he never sought it—it being thought advisable that the populous and commercial city and county of St. John should be represented at the Council Board. Before giving an answer either way he went to St. John to consult his friends and constituents, and all he consulted with, excepting one man, advised him to accept office. He went back to St. John for re-election, and was returned by a triumphant majority, the people thus testifying their approval of his course. At that election he had to fight against all the influence three of the members for the city and county could bring to bear, and they resigned because he was returned. At the last election he was again opposed by three members of the Government having been returned for the county of St. John at the head of the poll. As to the office being of any pecuniary benefit to him, it was quite the reverse; he had actually lost money by holding it. His hon. colleague, in his speech yesterday, had spoken of the hostility of the Roman Catholics. He (hon. Surveyor General) did not wish to stir up any party feeling. He was no party man, as his acts showed. While in office he never made the slightest distinction betwixt parties on account of their religion, and he had a Roman Catholic servant who had lived with him twenty-eight years, and reared up a large family there; and another who had lived with him sixteen years. But he had been proscribed and persecuted by that party, and at the late election out of five hundred Roman Catholic votes in the county he only got five! And how did his hon. colleague opposite (Mr. Ritchie) stand? He got *all* the Roman Catholic votes in the county, and was returned by a majority of *one!* And how did he get over that majority? Why—as it was afterwards proved—by one man voting for him three times, and another twice! And if the hon. member wished, let them both resign, and he (hon. Surveyor General) was ready to go back and run him a single race, and thereby test the question now at issue. He never flinched from any charge that could be brought against him, and he desired to hold office no longer than he retained the confidence of the people. But he could tell his opponent that if a Colonial Executive Council were to resign every time a despatch was received from the Colonial Secretary not in strict accordance with Colonial Responsible Government, no Government could exist long enough to attend to the affairs of the country, and they would be left undone.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 17, 1854.

☞ The following Rambling *Russian* Despatch was received at our News-room last night. We doubt its correctness. The *Asia* arrived, and the circumstance of Flour still falling, shows that the Allies are every where victorious.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Monday last. She left Liverpool on Wednesday morning the 1st inst.

The Canada arrived on the 30th.

The Niagara brings nothing relative to the Arctic's passengers.

THE WAR NEWS.

The siege of Sebastopol is progressing favourably. Two outer forts has been destroyed. A breach had been effected, but it was not yet practicable to storm.

Prussia has sent a note to the Czar requesting his acceptance of the last proposition of the four powers.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat declined 6d, and corn 2s. Flour declined 2s. Provisions unchanged. Consols unchanged.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Steamer Asia arrived this morning.

News from the seat of war obscure.

Russian advices say Allies have suffered two severe defeats, viz: French batteries taken and 16 guns spiked.

British Cavalry defeated, with loss of 500 horses and many men.

It is confirmed that 30,000 Russians attacked the Balaklava, and captured the Forts when a great battle ensued. Allies remaining masters of the field.

British accounts say siege of Sebastopol is progressing favourably.

MARKETS.—Flour declined on the week 1s.—Wheat 2d. to 3d. Corn 1s. Little change in other markets.

SEWERAGE.

We are much gratified to learn that after all the grumbling and fault-finding relative to the self-elected Commissioners of Sewers, *they are actually proceeding in the business*, and that they have been seeking information in the right quarter, *i. e.* from older and more experienced Communities. This is as it should be, and notwithstanding it has been objected to, that they are of their own creation, we feel pleased that some body of men have taken it up; we care little who that body may be, so long as they show themselves efficient. It is self-evident that we have but one alternative, either to expect a periodical visitation from "the pestilence that walks in darkness," or to establish a preventative, in a proper system of drainage and ventilation. There is one highly important point in this business, to which we would direct the attention of the Commissioners, and which should be embodied in the Bill that is to be laid before the *House*; which is, that however judiciously and ingeniously the Bill may be drawn, unless a provision is made that it shall be the business of the authorities to do the actual cleansings, the whole of their labours will be in vain. It is patent to every well informed person, that three-fourth of the mortality that occurred last summer may be traced to the stupid and dishonest provisions of the Nuisance Law, under which the authorities acted; a Law suited only for the Meridian of Algiers—anti-British in its character, and demoralizing in the extreme. A Law which holds the Landlord accountable for the nuisances committed by the Tenant. It is notorious that during the hot weather, when the Cholera was at its height, and when both Landlords and Health Officers were using every possible means of abating nuisances, that the City was never in a more filthy state. The class of people who form the bulk of the Tenants in the densely peopled parts, are utterly regardless of consequences, and do not know what cleanliness is, and possessing a spirit of opposition to all authority, take a secret pleasure in thwarting the best endeavours of those who labour to improve the sanitary state of the City. As before stated it is worse than useless to look to such people for cleanliness or order—it, therefore, becomes the imperative duty of the authorities to remove all nuisances, and charge the Tenants, and not the Landlords, with the expenses attendant thereon. This is the only method by which you can teach them their duty either to themselves or to the community. It may be objected that such people have no goods or chattles on which to levy for the recovery of the outlay. Our answer is, then if they *will* not pay in purse, let them pay in person, by committing them to Jail, as for a common debt. This done in a time when they can earn from six to eight shillings per day, will soon produce the desired effect: for it must be remembered that although they are deficient of the commonest necessary furniture, and nestle in straw and rags, with pigs frequently as inmates of their loathsome abodes, yet they have hundreds, and in some instances thousands of dollars in the Savings' Banks. The Law for the prevention of nuisance, and keeping off the Cholera in future, should embrace the following regulations:—

First—The appointment of licensed "Night Men," provided with properly constructed tight box carts for the removal of Night Soil.

Secondly—The appointment of a place of deposit.

Thirdly—Prohibiting the cleansing of cess pools and privays for the months of *June, July* and *August*.

And lastly—The punishment of the parties who commit the nuisances. A house to house visitation by respectable parties, and not by ignorant and impudent hirelings. Then proper drains, with the town water flowing regularly through them, and the work is complete.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

Our Wickham, Queen's County, correspondent informs us that the Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 93, assembled with a large party of friends and acquaintances at Springfield, King's County, on the evening of Monday, the 6th of November, to commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. A sumptuous repast was provided for them at the residence of the Rev. J. G. Flanders, who, afterwards addressed them at great length with his usual eloquence, in the Orange Hall adjoining his mansion. Several of the Brethren subsequently addressed the assemblage, which was graced by a good sprinkling of the fair sex of that neighbourhood. The Brethren separated at an early hour, cheering for "THE QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November Number of this splendid publication to hand. There appears no falling off in either Engravings or reading matter. The first plate is "Peace," by the renowned Lansseer, of London, is worth more than the price of the entire number. The coloured fashions and other engravings, are in the usual creditable style of the publication. No family should be without it. To be had at Mr. D. O'Brien's, King-street.

Consumption prevails as manners age, and picks off the best and prettiest of us, in our prime. In this state of things we must do the best we can, piece and patch up the web of life, with journeys, voyages, and medicines. *Of all the medicines we know of, Dr. Wistar's "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY" is what we first recommended.* We have in our office a living proof of its efficacy, who but for it, would have been beneath the sod long ago. The inventor of this medicine, Dr. Wistar, was a man of science, of humanity, and undoubtedly prepared the remedy in its best form, and the public may rely upon Mr. Fowle for the genuine article.

TO FAMILIES.

From the great usefulness of the medicine the proprietor would especially recommend it as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, and advise every family to keep it constantly by them, as it will not only be found much superior to the Cough Mixtures in common use, but likewise much more safe for either children or adults.

It not only emanates from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredulous, that consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

S. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. [MARIA JOLLY.
Wortham Ling, near Diss Norfolk.

Cure No. 2906.—Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.
Athol-street, Perth. James Porter.

Cure No. 81.—Twenty years liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.
Haddington, East. Lothian. Andrew Fraser.

We have not room for further quotations from Messrs. Du Barry's interesting Report of many remarkable cures without medicine, but refer the reader to their advertisement.

CITY ELECTION.

On Wednesday last Mr. L. S. Turner, who, on the change of Government recently effected by the Radical party, has been appointed Provincial Secretary, came before his Constituents for re-election, and no opposition being offered, was returned by a show of hands. It certainly does transcend our conceptions to reconcile the conduct of this Constituency. Here we had the political anomaly of a Government composed of men who received at the late Election the most marked approbation of the Country, voted out of office by men, some of whom are men filling the seats of better men, who in reality had majorities, but by Juggling and Election strategy, were deprived of their lawful rights. Yet those men, sixteen of whom hold doubtful positions in the Legislature, have by hook and by crook, contrived to thrust themselves upon the Country as the Executive Council, and strange to say have been returned without opposition?

How long the new fledged Honorables will hold together, or what will be their gets, we are yet to learn: certainly if we take as a specimen of their policy what they have already done, the country has little cause for gratulation in the change. The first act of liberality exhibited by the Reform Government was to raise their own pay from Fifteen Shillings to Twenty Shillings per diem! The second to give to our Republican neighbours, *and without the slightest equivalent*, our most valuable and enduring natural resource, our Fisheries—a privilege that, if reserved, could have been sold to the United States at our own price.

That the late Conservative Government brought forward, and carried through, many good measures, is fully conceded even by its enemies, although so frequently denounced by the Opposition. We, on the whole, do not feel disposed to offer any objection to what has transpired, as it will afford an opportunity of testing both the sincerity, and abilities of that party which has been so gratuitous in fault-finding, and which, we trust, will not, like Cardinal Wolsley, prove "in promise mighty, but in performance nothing."—We shall see.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the night of Monday last Captain Henry of the Brig "Palermo," of Windsor, (while walking to his vessel, then lying in the vicinity of that immense Corporation nuisance, called the "*Reed's Point Improvement*;"—Its more appropriate name should be "Dead Man's Point: or The Corporation Man Trap!!"—where there is neither lamp nor rail, to guide the unwary), fell into one of the slips, and the tide being out, striking on the timber beneath, was instantly killed—thus adding another victim to the catalogue of human beings hurried into Eternity by means of this Corporation Man Trap! Some time ago, when another man lost his life at that place, about three or four yards of rails were put up, to commemorate the event. We presume the Corporation will now again, out of their great bounty, put up a similar mark! to point out where poor Mr. Henry fell. How long are the inhabitants, and strangers coming to this City, to be left in danger of life and limb, by our capricious and Do Nothing Corporation?

We hope the widow and orphans of this, the last of "*Reed's Point Improvement*" victims, will prosecute (as is the case in all civilized countries) our Corporation, who should be made to suffer for a gross dereliction of their public duty, in not having this dangerous nuisance properly railed up, and also lighted.

Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington.—The number now before us of this interesting and beautifully printed work contains portraits of Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Earl Dundonald, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir William Sidney Smith, Sir J. Littler, Sir R. Sale, Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir H. Smith. We strongly recommend this publication to public patronage. Sold by Mr. R. Hunter, agent for St. John.

The Anglo-American Magazine.—The November Number of this excellent publication has come to hand. As usual, it abounds with much useful matter, extending over 520 pages, together with a Catalogue of other literary publications—as also the Paris Fashionable Engravings for the present month.

☞ The late heavy rains which inundated our Marsh, and carried away all the Bridges from here to the Bend, prevented our country friends bringing their produce to market for some days. The water has so much abated that no impediment now offers to prevent farmers renewing their usual traffic with the City.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

We understand that this County will be tested (if Pepish James *dare* take office) by a Protestant Gentleman, young and able, although defeated at the last Election.

Settlement of the Four Neck Difficulty.—For some time past, considerable excitement has been exhibited by the residents on Fort Neck, in Carleton, in consequence of the proceedings taken by the Government to dispossess them, on the ground that the land belonged to the Crown; and the trials were to take place during the present sitting of the Court. On Tuesday last, however, the Common Council met, when the matter was again discussed; and on motion of Alderman Foster, a resolution was passed which we believe will be accepted on the part of the Imperial Government, and give satisfaction to all parties interested. His resolution provided—

1st. That £1717 13s. 2d. currency should be paid by the Ordnance Department to the Corporation, instead of the £300 sterling, as contained in the former memorandum of settlement.

2d. That the Government should then, by and with the consent of the Corporation, give to the occupiers of Fort Frederick titles to their respective locations thereon, they paying the expenses thereof.

3d. The Corporation agree to accept from the settlers of Fort Neck the sum of £900, recommended by the Committee of the Common Council, and agreed to by such settlers.

This proposition of Alderman Foster will be the means of putting an end to the disagreeable proceedings which have been commenced; it will do justice to the settlers on the land in dispute, and relieve the Government from the expense of contesting the several suits entered for trial, while the City wil gain a considerable amount by the arrangement.—*New Bkr.*

Accident to the Governor.—We learn from Col. Favie that the steamer Upcorner, which left here on Monday morning for Portland, met with an accident off Libby's Island the same evening, by the breaking of her shaft. Captain Wood succeeded in bring her to anchor, and thus providentially saved the lives of all on board. The Governor was towed into Eastport by the Eastern City.

Shipwreck and Great Loss of Life.—The ship New Era, from Bremen for New York, with 380 passengers, went ashore on the night of Sunday last, on the coast of New Jersey, in a fog. About 200 of the passengers had reached the shore. The remainder were still on board, and the vessel was fast breaking up. One half of those left on board, says a late despatch, had been drowned.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Lecture Season of this popular Institution will commence on Monday the 27th inst. The Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Halifax, will deliver the opening lecture; and will also in the course of the season, give a course of Lectures on Botany. This will afford an excellent opportunity to all who derive pleasure from the cultivation of flowers and plants, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the nature and qualities of those beautiful natural productions. The Directors of the Institute have already secured the promised aid of a goodly number of well qualified Lecturers for the coming session; and are also in treaty with others.—*Obs.*

LOSS OF STEAMER YANKEE BLADE—BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIED FORCES AND THE RUSSIANS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The steamship North Star, with California mails to the 16th of October, arrived at New York on Thursday last. She had nearly $1,700,000 in specie, and 525 passengers.

Steamship Yankee Blade which left San Francisco Sept. 30 for Panama, was lost on the following day. She had on board 800 passengers and her crew and firemen. She struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguello, 15 miles above Point Conception. About 15 lives, and all the specie on board, about $150,000 were lost. The ship was a total wreck, and in a day or two was broken up by the sea and washed to pieces. A dense fog hung upon the coast, and the captain supposed the ship to be twenty miles from land when she struck. Some terrible scenes of pillage, and it is said of murder took place on board the vessel after she struck and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah, plying between San Francisco and San Diego. The following are all the names of the lost given in the San Francisco papers:—Four children of Mrs. Langstons, Mrs. Brennan and child, Mrs. Sumner and child, Mrs. Smith and child, wife of Mr. Smith, firm of Smith, Brother & Co; Mrs. Moore and child, Mr. Frank Mitchell.

The French fleet consisting of three frigates and sloops of war had arrived at San Francisco. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack on the Russian town and fort of Petropaulouski, in Kamschatka, from which the allied fleet were repulsed with a loss in killed and wounded of 200 men. The British rear Admiral Prince, who commanded the allied fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement. It is supposed that he accidentally shot himself. Two Russian ships were captured by the allies. The British ships afterwards sailed for Vancouver's Island.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—I observed two or three weeks since, in answering a Correspondent, having reference to Auction Licenses, you said you were pleased to hear that His Worship the Mayor, did not intend to take his salary for the current year, seeing that during his Mayoralty enough has not been collected to pay the *fee per cent.*

Sir, I was gratified to hear this, knowing that, in justice to the public, he should not take the salary; but I am in dread that it will prove to the contrary. Having occasion to visit the Chamberlain's Office the other day, I was informed that he has already placed it in his pocket. Oh! shame! and no now attempts to bring up the ballance by prosecuting poor *widows* in Carleton, for selling Rum without license—*he* having refused to grant such licenses at the proper time—and leaving the people of the Eastern side of the harbour selling at pleasure, and no notice taken of them.

Mr. Editor, I see that the *Courier* newspaper has laid the fact before the public, of the Mayor's inability, and recklessness, in collecting the usual Revenues of our City, and has said "he ought to resign." I say so too; and as a Carletonman, I on yesterday, signed a Requisition, got up on our side the harbour, which numbered three hundred signatures, calling upon him to give up a situation he was never adapted to fill.

Yours, &c.
CARLETONIAN.

November 17th, 1854.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the heart.—Professor Holloway had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, dated March 17th, 1854.—"Dear Doctor,—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr.———, of this city, I suffered with the palpitation of the heart to so great an extent that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into a Store in this City, and seeing several boxes of your Pills, I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favourable, by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you now enjoying good health.
J. Baker, Launceston, V. D. L.

☞ A large and *choice* assortment of NEW GOODS, now opened at LOCKHART & CO'S, 17, *King-street*, by the *latest Packets*.

Ladies' FUR GOODS and Gentlemen's Gloves are particularly worthy of a call.

Married.

On Thursday morning by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. William Mullin, to Mrs. Alice Jackson, all of this City.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M. Mr. John Dugan, to Miss Jane Taylor. On the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. John Jenner, to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, all of this city.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Samuel H. Parks, Westfield, K. C. to Miss Hanna E. Vallis, Petersville, Q. C. On the 9th instant, by the same, Mr. John Clark, Waterborough, Q. C., to Miss Sarah McAuley, Portland, St. John. On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. Andrew McFarland, to Miss Sarah Ternan, both of the City of St. John.

At St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Thursday evening by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector, Mr. Henry Dalton of Indian Town to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. James Emery of Saint John.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Hamilton Love to Miss Mary Smith, both of Carleton.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Angus McKay, to Miss Jessie Sinclair, both of St. John.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Michael Lacey to Miss Hannah Louisa Gibby, both of Greenwich, in the County of Kings.

On the same day by the same Mr. Henry Taylor of St. John, to Miss Madeline, only daughter of Mr. William Cameron of Portland, formerly of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Died.

Suddenly, on Wednesday night, the 15th inst. Margaret, relict of the late Henry Porter, Esq. in the 60th year of her age. Funeral tomorrow, (Saturday), at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, near St. John's Church, when friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

On Sunday, 12th instant, Mr. Patrick Comerford, aged 56 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland—and for many years Shipping Master of this Port.

Suddenly, at Cedar Bank, on Saturday evening, William Douglas, infant son of Mr. W. D. Steven.

On Saturday morning, Patrick Doyle, aged 32 years.

On Saturday morning, Patrick Doyle, aged 32 years.

In the Parish of Portland, on Wednesday afternoon, Elizabeth Isabella, wife of Mr. Francis Jordan.

At his residence in Bever Harbour, Charlotte County, on the 26th ult, Capt. Henry Young, at the advanced age of 85 years.

At Portland, on Saturday morning of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Griffith Morrison, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. at Kingston, K. C. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Trott, in the 34th year of her age.

At Portland, on the 13th, James Baldwin, aged 2 years, son of the late James Clarke.

On the 6th inst., after a long illness, at his residence in Kingsclear, York Co., George Wildman Ritchie, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 35 years.

On the 9th inst., at Mispeck, in the 66th year of her age, Ann, relict of the late Robert Stewart, native of County Donegal, Ireland.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Farmer, aged 53 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Saturday, Ship Arlington, Ryan, N. York, 5—Culin & Snider, ballast.

Bark Nepanthe, Hatfield, Providence,—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Schr. Mary Groton, Sloan, Boston,—master, gen. cargo.

New Era, Winchester, Eastport,—G. Thomas, coals.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Bark Actress, Cain, Boston,—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Schr. Mary Jane, Elson, Boston,—E. D. Jewett & Co, ballast.

Ora, Anderson, New York,—T. McHenry, assd. cargo.

Helen Hetten, Eldridge, Alexandria, 14—Estabrooks & King, wheat.

CLEARED—

Nov. 11—Ship Vanguard, Norton, Liverpool, deals; bark Crimea, Smith, Greenock, timber and deals; brig Ann, Boyle, Donegal, timber and deals; Defiance, Knott, Grimsby, timber and deals; brigt. Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, salt, pork, &c.; Ivy Green, Johnston, New York, fish, cod oil, &c.

18th—Ship Barbara, Houston, Glasgow, timber and deals; bark Premier, Beckington, Bristol, timber and deals; brig Industrious, Dixon, Bristol, timber and deals.

Fall Importations.

FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrant" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Moleskin Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plaid Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys, Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."

Ready-made Clothing Department.

1000 Mens and Boys OVER COATS of Moleskin, BEARSKIN and Whitney BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHES made and Trimmed in the best style; French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 8s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloes and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing at every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.

If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.

F. NEILL.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE LECTURE SEASON of the above Institution will commence on the evening of Monday the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock when the Rev. A. Forrester, A. M., President of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, will deliver the introductory Address.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to lecture during the season, viz:—

The Rev. Messrs. Ferrie, Cooney Lightbody, and Bennett; Dr. Robinson and Dr. Sidly, of Carleton; Messrs. Barker, C. Duff, Charles A. Haitt, S. R. Thomson, W. H. Fritz, Wm. P. Dole, R. Foulis, and Wm. Till, Jr.

The Directors have also made arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Forrester for a Course of Lectures on Botany, which are to be delivered on certain successive evenings after the opening Lecture.

Besides the Gentlemen above mentioned, others are expected to lecture during the season, whose names will be published when the arrangements are completed.

The present position of the Institute offers great advantages for persons to become Members. The Library contains 3000 volumes of Literary and Scientific works, and an additional supply is daily expected.

The Reading Room is open every evening in the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) and has on its tables the news of the day, a variety of British, Colonial and Foreign Newspapers, the Quarterly and Monthly periodicals published in Great Britain and the United States.

The Museum will be open on 7 o'clock on each Lecture evening during the season, for members and their families. This collection of Curiosities and Specimens of Natural History is well worthy the inspection of visitors.

Members and others wishing to obtain Tickets, can procure them at the Library of the Institute, on the evenings of Mondays and Tuesdays, or by application to the Secretary.

The Library, on and after Monday the 27th November, will be open between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, on the evenings of Monday and Friday.

Season Tickets for the Course of Lectures, 15s. Ladies' and Youth's Tickets, 5s. each; single admission, 1s. 3d.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Jun.,
Secretary.

Nov. 17.—1i.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade AT COMMERCE HOUSE, KING STREET.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt"

161 Packages of English and French Goods.

Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every discription of

WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.

Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;

DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;

Silk Brocatelles, very rich;

Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;

Cords and Tassell, for Ottomans;

Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapestry CARPETINGS;

Brussels 3-ply, Kidderminster and Scotch do.;

Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;

DRUGGETS, from 4-4 to 16-4;

English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;

BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;

Table Linens and Sheetings;

Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.

Oct. 4.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.

50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale.

G. M. BURNS.
October 20. South Wharf

CONSERVATIVE BALL.

THE Members of TRUE BLUE, No. 11, intend giving a BALL at the Masonic Hall, Carleton, on Wednesday Evening, 15th Nov.

Members of other Lodges and friends are respectfully requested to join.

Tickets to be had of A. Magee, King Street, and W. L. Avery, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, and at James R. Reed's Carleton.

☞ Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. P. M.

JOHN LOVE.
Carleton, November 3. Secretary.

Toys! Toys!!

JUST received—seven cases Toys and Fancy Goods of the newest Styles, and very best description, such as was never offered before in this market. Also, two cases of Perfumery.

The Subscriber having fitted up a new shaving saloon entirely separate from his selling shop, Ladies can be waited on much better than before.

The Subscriber would call the attention of Wholesale Buyers to his large and varied assortment of TOYS, which he will sell cheaper than any other house in the trade.

A. PAGE.
Prince Wm. street.
Oct. 6.—3i. Near the corner of Duke

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

For Middleton, D. G. Fleming, and John Barbour.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

Importer,—DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN,
Wholesale and Retail.

NOW OPENING—a beautiful selection of the above Goods, in CHINA, IRONSTONE, and EARTHENWARE, Breakfast, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Sets; TOILET SETS, in Mosaic, China, and Stoneware; China and Parian Marble Ornaments, Figures, Statuette, &c.

The Glass Stock consists of Cut and Plain DECANTERS, Claret JUGS, Water Pitchers, Hocks, Champagne, Sherry & Port Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Toilet Water CRAFFS, Dinner Water CRAFFS, Finger GLASSES, Toddy Dishes, Preserve Dishes and Plates, Sugar and Cream Pitchers, Custards, Jellies, Ice Cream, Plates, Salts, &c.

The Wholesale Department comprises the most varied stock ever imported, and any quality of Goods can be selected or had in the *Original Packages.*

MPLE PANS, Preserve and Butter CROCKS.

St. John, October 6, 1854.

Flour, Tea, Tobacco, &c.

The Subscriber has in Store and offers for sale the following Goods, viz:—

50 BRLS. Canada S'ine FLOUR,
10 chests best quality TEA;
10 boxes Tobacco, best brands;
1 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
4 hhds. Muscovado Molasses;
4 hhds. Hennessy BRANDY;
3 hhds. Gin, Lily Brand;
4 qr. casks PORT WINE;
10 baskets Champaigne;
15 dozen Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles;
5 cwt best Nova Scotia Cheese;
10 small firkins Butter, from Smith's dairy;
300 bushels OATS; Soap, Candles, Ginger, Pepper, Rice, Barley and all that is required in a retail Grocery.

THOS. CURRAN,
No. 5, Crosby's New Buildings,
July 21. Union-street.

STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD,

Permanent Arrangement

St. John, Eastport, Portland, Boston and Montreal!

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

THE fast and spacious Steamer "GOVERNOR," Albert Wson, Master, will leave SAINT JOHN on MONDAY Morning, 2d, and on THURSDAY Morning 5th October, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND. Passengers forwarded thence by Railroad to Boston, Lowell and all intermediate places—also by Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal. Passengers are ticketed through between St. John and Montreal for Ten Dollars, with the right to stop a few days at Portland, the White Mountains, or any of the intermediate places.

Steamers leave Montreal every day for all parts of Upper Canada.

Also, the Passengers for Boston, Lowell, &c. are allowed to remain a few days in Portland.

Cabin Passage to Portland $5, Boston $6;
Deck do. " do. $4, do. $5;

By the above arrangement through Tickets to Boston or Montreal cost $1½ less than by any other line—also, the tedious outside voyage from Portland to Boston is avoided—and presents the most expeditious and comfortable conveyance to the travelling public.

State Rooms can be secured at the Agent's Office.

Return Tickets from Boston can be had at the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square and Eastern Railroad Depot, Causeway Street; foot of Grand and Canal Streets; and at the Office of C. H. WHITE, 50 Court street, (Scollay's Buildings,) Boston.

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent.
October 6. South Market Wharf

Window, Plain, Diamond, Fluted, and Plate GLASS,

IN BOXES OF 50 TO 200 FEET EACH

SIZES:

FROM 6 by 8 to 10 by 15, with those between
Do. 10 by 16 to 18 by 24, do.;
Do. 16 by 26 to 20 by 30, do.;
Do. 24 by 30 to 25 by 40, do;
Do. 36 by 40 to 36 by 50, do.;

Also—COLOURED GLASS, cut to any sizes—Any size or quantity of the above can be purchased at a short notice, packed or loose, as may be required.

Also—PUTTY in any quantity, ready for use.

Apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
September 5. Prince William Street

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber is now doing a business in this Province in the Manufacturing of COTTON and WOOL, and being desirous of extending his business to meet the demands of the Market, wishes to obtain a PARTNER with a Capital of £2,000. The opportunity now offered for an investment, is such as seldom occurs. The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted in the business in every department. Having spent his lifetime in the manufacturing line. Good references will be given and required. A letter with real names addressed to the Oromocto, (Sunbury County,) will meet with prompt attention.

JOSEPH KINGSTON.
Sept. 8th, 1854. (Courier, 3m.)

MERCHANDIZE.

50 BRS. MESS BEEF;
7 brls Prime PORK;
2 hhds Cuba Sugar; 7 chests TEA;
18 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 do. do. M-Raye do.
4 tierces Carolina Rice; 2 brls Barley;
50 ¼ boxes Malaga Raisins;
40 boxes "Katie Stewart" Tobacco;
10 M. Havana Cigars;
1000 pairs Men's BOOTS, BOOTEES, Congress Gaiters and Slippers;
20 dozen Ladies' Stockings;
8 boxes 10x12 Window GLASS;
10 kegs 20d'y Cut NAILS—For sale by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5, Prince William Street,
South of Queen-street, near Reed's Point.

NEW BOOKS.—GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for October;
Arthur's MAGAZINE do;
The Lovers of Paris, by Eugene Sue;
Popery Unmasked, by H. M. Hatch;
Yale College Scrapes—a novel;
A further supply of Bayard Taylor's Central Africa—price 6s.; and Eventide, by Effie Alton, price 4s.

October 6. B. O'BRIEN.

For LIVERPOOL.

The Packet Ships will sail as under:

"IMPERIAL,"
Captain R. G. MORAN,
on or about the Fourth of November.

"JOHN OWENS,"
Captain I. W. DOANE,
on or about the Fifteenth of November.

☞ For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to J. & R. REED.
Nov. 3.

TO LET.—A Flat of a HOUSE centrally situated. Would be rented to a small family. Apply at the Chronicle office. Sept. 15.

(532) Crown Land Office, Nov. 12, 1854.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 5th day of December next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

[*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences issued for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Lands.*]

[*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres purchased by instalments.*]

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

96 acres, lot 6, tier 2, Desbarres tract, Thomas Ayer and Joseph Ritchie.
50 acres, lot 7 east, tier 4, Desbarres tract, S. Chartres.
165 acres, lot 9, tier 4, Desbarres tract, S. Chartres.
105 acres, lot 121, Botsford, G. Blanch improved.
95 acres, lot —, Block W, north of Little Shemogue, Blackrock.
100 acres, lot 11, west of Great Shemogue, M. Melanson.
100 acres, lot 32, block J, east of Fox Creek, D. White.
160 acres, lot 33, block J, east of Fox Creek, D. Buck.
100 acres, lot 34, block J, east of Fox Creek, J. Bourgeois.
70 acres, lot 35, block J, east of Fox Creek, J. Sabrat.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

164 acres, lot 15, block F, Shediac River, P. Murphy.
160 acres, lot 8, block F, Shediac River, M. Sarah.
100 acres, lot 9, block K, Weaver Brook, James Lutes, Jr.
56 acres, lot 27, block 9, Moncton, James Lutes.
71 acres, lot 29, block 9, Moncton, Rufus Lutes.
84 acres, lot 49, block 9, Moncton, Wm. Lutes.
204 acres, lot 41, block 9, Moncton, Wm. Horsman.
180 acres, lot 11, block 9, Moncton, H. Horsman.
100 acres, lot —, block 10, between Wm. and P. O'Neal, Moncton, Timothy Murray improved.
125 acres, lot —, block 10, north of lot E, Macloughlan Road, Lewis Crossman.
55 acres, lot M, Township 2, Isaac Wilbur, Jr.
45 acres, lot N, Township 2, Tingley Berry.
95 acres, lot N, block 12, east of Irishtown Road, J. Keenan.
52 acres, lot N, block 12, Shediac River, Wm. Hogan.
63 acres, lot N, block 12, near head of Cocagne River, John Wilbur; improved by R. Mallory.
100 acres, lot 16, block 11, Salisbury, Joseph Morrison.
100 acres, lot 17, block 11, Salisbury, A. Ramsay.
100 acres, lot 13, block 12, Salisbury, John Kerr.
160 acres, lot 14, block 12, Salisbury, John Chalmers.
160 acres, lot 15, block 12, Salisbury, J. M'Allister.

SAINT JOHN.

By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Government Emigration Office.

128 acres, lot 21, block B, also exchange between 25 and 26, north of road, Saint Martin, W. R. Scantlik.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex.

160 acres, lot 81, Mount Theobald, Francis McIntire.
98 acres, lot 20, block 5, Sussex, Charles Orr.
100 acres, south east half of 4, Jordan Mountain, J. W. Bigger.
100 acres, lot 55, block D, Sussex, W. Walters improved.
130 acres, lot 69, block D, Sussex, J. Stewart.
85 acres, lot 70, block D, Sussex, E. Brannen.
110 acres, lot A, Stone's Brook, John Freeze, Jr.
40 acres, south of James Fairweather, block 9, Studholm, Edward Goggin.
55 acres, lot 14, block 18, near Springhill, D. Allward.
100 acres, lot 41, block 18, Studholm, John P. Mullin.
100 acres, lot 41, block 18, Studholm, west of Springhill, William Oliver.
100 acres, lot 25, block 26, Studholm, Simeon Rider.
100 acres, lot 23, block 26, Studholm, Benjamin Clarke in Stoved.

QUEEN'S

By Deputy Collins, at Gregetown.

160 acres, lot 14, block 3, Johnston, John Sopher.
100 acres, lot 15, block 3, Johnston, R. Sargeson.
200 acres, lot 1, north east of road from Flowers' Cove to New Zion, Timothy Killeen.
200 acres, lot 2, north east of above road, R. McGinire.
100 acres, lot 46, block 4, Brunswick, J. W. Kingston.
50 acres, south of lot 19, block 4, Brunswick, J. Fowlie.
100 acres, lot 17, block 5, Brunswick, Isaac Bonnel.
100 acres, lot 18, block 5, Brunswick, G. W. Bonnel.
100 acres, lot 17, block 12, Brunswick, John W. Taylor.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

200 acres, lot 4, Greenfield, John Thompson.
125 acres, lot 9, tier 3, Carlow, James Shannon, Jr.

(5w) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

HATS AND CAPS.

THE Subscriber has received per Packet Ship "Imperial;"—A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the coming season; which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

Also—ON HAND.—HATS and CAPS of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in the Province, and sold at as reasonable prices.

A. MAGEE.

Hat and Cap Store, King Street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

Says B. to A. the other day
Together as they met,
Let U and I just go and buy
Each of Magee a hat.

Don't you delay, make haste says A.,
The public says the same,
That of all they ever knew
His hears the greatest name.

The prices R so mod R S
And sure to suit so well,
The shapes R of the newest style
And none can them excel.

November 3d, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the public that he has leased that commodious and pleasantly situated HOTEL North side of King's Square, formerly occupied by Wm. J. Johnston. The house has been newly furnished and he would assure those who may favour him with a call that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable. By strict attention to order, providing a well-furnished table, clean and comfortable bedding, and moderate charges, he hopes to insure a fair share of public patronage.

☞ Good stabling and a trusty Hostler.

Sept. 29, 1854. G. RIX PRICE.

Fish! Fish!

200 QUINTALS good COD FISH.
200 Boxes No. 1 Digby Herrings.
5 Barrels BARLEY.
10 Barrels MESS PORK.
5 Barrels PEASE.
250 GRIND STONES, Good Grit.
8 Chests CONGOU TEA.
50 Sets OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

JOHN MARVEN.
October 20. Ward-street.

50,000 Cures without Medicine Inconvenience, or Expense by

DR. BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushes, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

Barry Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

CURE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,
London, Dec. 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co. that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorize the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies."

Cure No. 52,—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, consumption, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food—Maria Jolly,

Magdeburg, 16th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.—The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless to even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

Geiss, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3d September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: Cancer of the Stomach; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

Dr. Gattiker.

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleepiness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.

J. S. Newton.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

Gentlemen

Poetry.

LOVE AND REASON.

'Twas in the summer time so dear,
When hearts and flowers are both in season,
That—what, of all the world should meet,
One early dawn, but Love and Reason!

Love told his dream of yesternight,
While reason talked about the weather;
The morn, in sooth, was fair and bright,
And on they took their way together.

The joy in many a gambol flew,
While Reason, like a Juno, stalked,
And, from her portly figure threw
A lengthened shadow as she walked.

No wonder Love, as on they passed,
Should find that sunny morning chill,
For still the shadow Reason cast
Fell o'er the boy and cooled him still.

In vain he tried his wings to warm,
Or, if in jest, way not so dim,
For still the maid's gigantic form
Would stalk between the sun and him.

"This must not be," said little Love—
"The sun was made for more than you;"
So running through a myrtle grove,
Bade the portly nymph adieu.

Now gally roves the laughing boy
Of many a mead, by many a stream;
In every breeze inhaling joy,
And drinking bliss in every beam.

From all the gardens, all the bowers,
He culled the many sweets they shaded,
And ate the fruits and smelled the flowers,
'Till taste was gone and odour faded.

But now the sun, in pomp of noon,
Looked blazing o'er the sultry plains,
Alas! the boy grew languid soon,
And fever thrilled through all his veins.

The dew forsook his baby brow,
No more with healthy bloom he smiled—
Oh! where was tranquil Reason now,
To cast her shadow o'er the child?

Beneath a green and aged palm,
His foot at length for shelter turning,
He saw the nymph reclining calm,
With brow as cool as his was burning.

"Oh! take me to that bosom cold,"
In murmurs at her feet he said;
And reason-op'd her garment's fold,
And flung it round his fevered head.

He felt her bosom's icy touch,
And soon it lulled his pulse to rest;
For, alas! the chill was quite too much,
And Love expired on Reason's breast!

VARIETY.

Russian Ladies.—The Russian ladies, like the noble women of many European countries, who are bred in the lap of luxury, employ and practise all the accomplishments and seductive arts that make enchant society. They have much vivacity of mind, grace of manner, and display the most exquisite taste in all appertaining to dress. The charms which captivate, and the amiable qualities that win the admiration of the public, are not, however, certain indications of private worth or private happiness. The domestic virtues are little cultivated or little known in Russia. Marriage is a mere matter of convenience; and as soon as the children of a noble house have been sent as hostages to one of the schools or colleges under the control of the Government, the lord and lady often become estranged in their affections. Each may occupy their separate apartments, and keep up their separate establishments. The master indulges his peculiar tastes and pleasures without reference to his lady, and the mistress gratifies her whims and wishes without interruption from her lord. There is little of romance in the character or conduct of the Russian lady. Intrigue and sensuality, rather than sentiment or passion, guide her in her amours, and these in after life are guided by other inclinations. She becomes a greedy gamester, and a great gourmande, gross in person, masculine in views, a shrewd observer of events, or oracle at court, an excellent manager of her estates, and a tyrant over her dependents. There are of course, many exceptions to this rule. Instances of female delicacy and refinement, both in public and private life, are by no means rare; and we would not include, in a general delineation those whose correct deportment is as conspicuous as it is worthy of imitation.

A Rogued Elephant.—On Wednesday night, the elephant accompanying the menagerie of Mr. Batty, which had been exhibiting in this town, after the performances was safely lodged in a stable near the George Hotel. The keeper, on going to feed the animal in the morning, found to his great astonishment that his charge had absconded. Drivers were sent about in every direction to find the missing brute, but they returned without any success. In forenoon he was discovered lying fast asleep in the wine cellar of the hotel, having, it seems, opened the door of his lodging in the night, in a roving disposition, and quietly walked up a long flight of steps to the George, and afterwards descended to the cellar. Several bottles were broken, and the contents drank by the elephant, till he was satiated he had enough. When found he looked the picture of contentment.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

Smoking.—King James I. described smoking as a "custome loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmeful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking smoke thereof almost resembling horrible stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

Horne Tooke and the Income Tax.—When the Income Tax was passed, his return was "Nothing!" He was surcharged, and as a matter of course, and on being asked by the commissioners how he contrived to live in a good house and entertain his friends, giving an excellent dinner every Sunday, which could not be done with an income under £60 a year, he replied, "There are three ways of doing it, begging, borrowing, or stealing. By which of these three methods I manage to live upon so small an income, it is for your worships to find out."

"Dad, if I was to see a duck on the wing, and was to shoot it, would you lick me?"

"Oh no my son; it would show you are a good marksman, and I would feel proud of you."

"Well then, dad, I plumped our old drake as he was flying over the fence this morning, and it would have done you good to see him come down."

A woman condemned to death in the reign of Richard III., lived forty days without food or drink. A young lady 16 years of age, is mentioned in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, who was thrown into such violent tetanus, rigidity of the muscles, by the death of her father, that she was unable to swallow for fifty four days. A still more extraordinary account is related of a man who on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds, that for eighteen years he never tasted anything but water.

A lady walking with her husband on the beach, inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation. "Why my dear," replied he, "if you were on board yonder vessel, you would be *exported* and I should be *transported*."

The other day, a new-arrived Irishman having met some navigators dragging a huge boiler along the Brooklyn road, asked of them what it was. One of the navigators promptly answered, "Why, Paddy, it's our house's dog-house." The Irishman looked on it an instant with an expression of wonder and assumed simplicity, turning away, quietly remarked, "Faith well, sure I might have known 'twas a mouse, when I saw so many pups about it."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The population of Ireland in 1803 was, 5,395,456; it increased rapidly until 1846, when it reached 8,295,940; and in 1851 it had fallen to 6,551,970.

New-Brunswick Branch ROYAL MUTUAL FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. D. R. Blundell, Esqrs

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Stanley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Boustfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Bradhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Horsby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	Edw. Mackenzie, Esq
Robert B. Byass, Esq.	Daniel R. Rucker, Esq
Richard C. Coles, Esq.	Wm. Wainwright, Esq.

John Westmorland, Esq.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company for New-Brunswick, begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices, either in America or Europe, with respect to the security it offers to the Public.

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or other, nor do they depend upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Live on any of the following contingencies:—

For the term of One Year, Seven Years, or any other definite period.

For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums to cease, after a limited number of Annual Payments.

For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the longest of Two or Three Lives.—The sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor; or,

The Survivorships.—To secure the payment of the sum assured, if a life A die before another life B.

For a sum to be payable at age 60, or at death.

Premiums on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums may remain on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in the Life Branch will include the following viz:—

The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.

Moderate Premiums.

Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to Two-thirds of its net amount, which may be applied at the option of the party effecting the Assurance:—1st. By the immediate payment of the sum so apportioned.—2nd. By an equivalent reduction of the future Premiums.—Or, 3rd. By an equivalent increase of the sum assured.

Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of the Premium may be renewed within three months, by paying the Premium, with a fine of 10s. per cent., on the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the good state of health of the life assured.

The Company will always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office, at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.

Extra Premiums, suitable to special circumstances, will be accepted to enable a party possessing a Policy on the life of another to guard against the possibility of its being vitiated by the Life departing beyond limits, or by any other cause.

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively *Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.*

I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

II.—VOYAGES.—They will also, if not sea-faring by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—

To cross and re-cross the Atlantic Ocean, in steamers or first-class sailing-vessels;

To pass from any part of Europe to any other, or from any part of North America to another, within the limits above specified; also,

To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 35 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of Mississippi River.

☞ *Office, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the Genera Post Office, St. John.* JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

Low Rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for six years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

California.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Foster, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard D. Secord, Esq.

February, 1850. WILLIAM J. STARR, Manager, St. John, N.B.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSEMARY.

A DELICATE OIL

IS decidedly the finest and most delicate article in the world for the Hair. Two different chemists who have examined it satisfy that on the score for preserving the Hair and promoting the growth it surpasses any other article.

After a long series of experimentation, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by the intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its peculiar odor and all predominant, and in blending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best OIL OR WASH Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.

The Sale of the Article has been unequalled!

And its Success Unparalleled!

Hyd. Sta.

1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair nicely.
9th. To cure sick headaches.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning.
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do not wish to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything contact all content with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to get the Genuine of the manufacturer and proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.

CAUTION.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.

Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.

REMOVAL.

JAMES EUTON,
Tailor and Draper,

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Dr. Millar, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Single Mill'd Cassimeres, Oxford Mixed Cloths, Scotch TWEEDS, Waistcoatings,* and other materials in the line of business, all of the finest quality, and newest style, which he will be happy to make up in a genteel English manner, after the newest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, he begs to assure them that no exertions on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favor.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. E. would beg to state that having been for years assisted in the Cutting Department of HARTT'S Military Tailors, 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, 26 May, 1854.

GOTHIC BUILDING,

South Side King's Square, St. John N. B.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of MARBLE and STONE Work of all descriptions, such as HEAD STONES, *Monuments, Tomb TABLETS Chimney Pieces, Table TOPS, &c. &c.*

S. P. & Co. have constantly on hand the greatest variety and most extensive Stock in their line to be found in the City, by 50 per cent—all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We have in our employ at this time superior Workmen from the States; and we can, after a long experience in the business, and with our facilities, recommend our work as superior to any thing that can be found in the Province.

☞ *Head Stones and Monuments* sold at our Manufactory twenty-five per cent. less than at any other Shop in the City.

P. S.—Parties wanting any thing in our line will find it a great satisfaction in calling upon us instead of purchasing work from some of the petty shops that are springing up around us, whose proprietors know nothing about the business.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

November 11.

W. H. HASHFORD,

Princes' Street, Corner of Charlotte Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recieved, a choice collection of Standard Works, published by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow. He would also acquaint those who formerly subscribed to the Works published by Blackie & Son, that he is authorized by said Firm to complete all Books remaining unfinished.

The following are a few of the many works for sale, viz:—

The Imperial FAMILY BIBLE, Cooke's;
Brown's Self Interpreting Bible; the comprehensive Family Bible; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; the works of Flavius Josephus; Stackhouse's History of the Bible; the Christian's Daily Companion; Railway Machinery, by Dannie kinnear Clark; the Engineer and Machinist's Assistant; the Cabinet Maker's Assistant; Nicholson's Architecture; A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen, by Robert Chambers; Buchanan's History of Scotland; the Works of Robert Burns; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; the Poetical Works of Lord Byron; the Poetical Works of Thomas Moore; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte by M. De Bourrienne. Every Subscriber to the Bible will receive gratis a beautiful Steel Engraving 12 inches by 14 1-2, of Jerusalem in the present state, or a copy of the Chronological Scripture Atlas.

☞ WANTED—Two Respectable Men of good address to solicit subscribers to the above Works. Good wages, or Commissions will be paid to those who suit. City references required. Feb 27

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM of Canning, Queen's County, containing 300 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN EARLE.

Sept. 20, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

FOR SALE—A great Variety of MERCHANDIZE, by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Sept. 29. No 5. Prince William street

Brandy, Cordials, Wines, &c.

The subscribers have in Stock, and are now landing ex "Lisbon" from London:—

50 HHDS. fine old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY;
40 Hhds. Pale Holland's GENEVA;
3 do. Old Tom. ditto;
30 do. } Choice Old Pale, Pale, Brown and
25 Qr. casks } Golden SHERRY, Malaga, Lisbon, Madeira, &c. &c.
4 Hhds. very old Jamaica RUM;
2 Puncheons do. Scotch WHISKY;
10 do. ditto Stout RUM;
50 Cases } Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, Pints
25 Hamper } and Quarts;
50 Cases French Bottled old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy;
20 Cases French Bottled Claret;
10 Hhds. light and strong Alloa ALE;
600 Cases best bottled London PORTER, Brown Stout, Burton Ale and Alloa Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;

Also—Choice Old Bottled WINES, &c., consisting of Port, Sherry, L P and E I Madeira, Claret, Sauterne, Hock, Moselle, Tinto, Cherry, Cordial, Noyau, Curacoa, Maraschino, &c. &c.

June 16. KENNEY, STURDEE & Co.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st

St. John, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He also attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 16.

APPLES.—26 Barrels Russet Apples.

G. M. BURNS,
May 12. South Market Wharf

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NAUTICAL ROMANCE in 1 volume, neately bound in calf—138 pages,—Illustrated—price only 4s. 6d.

25,000 Copies published of 1st Edition.

(From the "New York Tribune.")

The scenes are laid alternately in New York, on the coast of Africa and Ægian Sea. We have laughed almost to side splitting at the eccentricities of Old King Kedge, the Lounge Chief; and we have alternately rejoiced and wept over the history of Zuleika, the Greek maid and martyr.

We fancy, too, that there is some satire hidden beneath the character of Mordaunt, but we do not wish to forestall the author's narrative—there are some exceedingly beautiful touches of pathos in various portions of the volume. It must have a large sale. For sale by

Sept. 23. B. O'BRIEN.

Great Hessian State Loan, of 6,125,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with 16,687,510 Dollars.

Or £2,437,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs M. A. Von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars.	60 of 4000 Dollars.
22 of 36,000 "	60 of 3000 "
24 of 32,000 "	120 of 1500 "
60 of 8,000 "	180 of 1000 "

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854. *The price of the Shares is as follows:—*

One Share for £1 Stl. Thirty Shares for £20 Stl.
Six do. for £6 " Sixty-five do. for £40 "
13 do. for £10 " 137 do. for £80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) *on payment of the Prize, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £25,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort on the Maine, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New York, &c.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwabacher & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort on the Maine, Germany; or their House, Messrs. A. Schwabacher & Co., Lombard-street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares in the following Drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper, where a few Share are on Sale.

Aug. 26—13i.

Notice to the Public.

Copper, Tin, and SHEET IRON, Establishment.

THE Widow of the late THOMAS NORRIS, begs leave to inform the numerous friends of her late Husband, and the Public generally, that having procured the services of a competent Foreman, the business heretofore carried on by him will be continued at the old Stand, CROSS STREET, where all kinds of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON will be kept on hand, and all orders in the above line will be executed with punctuality.

As there is a large and varied Stock on hand, she would respectfully invite the attention of her friends and the Public generally, before purchasing elsewhere, as she is prepared to sell every article at the lowest possible price.

October 5. (tw.) ELIZABETH NORRIS.

GEORGE F. ROUSE,
Attorney, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Office in Prince Wm. street, over the Boot and Shoe Store of M. Francis. Sept. 29.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos

10 Hhds } Muscovado Molasses very superior
20 Tierces
10 Barrels
March 2, 1853. ROBT. ARMSTRONG

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME.—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

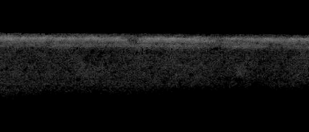
Almonds, Raisins, and Onions.

Just received ex Schr. Forest from Boston:

3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
50 Boxes, } Finest Muscatel
54 Half Boxes, } RAISINS;
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Shoes! Shoes!

THE Subscriber will receive per Steamer "Atlantic":—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale. S. K. FOSTER.



The Renowned Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-st., Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the boast of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF EXTENSIVE ULCERS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwich Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. did so without delay, and am happy to say, the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A HEREDITARILY DISEASED ANKLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines: Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse, that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, REMOVE DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL-HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Key, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-Lane, Manchester, dated February 14th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Ball, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad legs	Chapped hands	Piles
Bad Breasts	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Burns	Cancers	Scalds
Bunions	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Stiff Joints	Sore-throats
	Elephantiasis	Sore-heads
	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swelling	Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; in Pots at 1s. 3d. 3s. 3d. and 5s. each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-st. St. John, N. B.; A. Cay & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Belleisle.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires all his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rate.

SPARS for Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, rough Spars of all sizes.

SPARS made to order at the shortest notice, at his establishment, Lower Cove.

BENJAMIN PEEL.

N. B. Wanted—An active person to take care of Spars, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. Sept. 15.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—The Pills are well and for sale by

October 23 FELLOWS & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Saint John, N.B. Oct. 1st, 1854.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Packet Ship "JOSEPH TAYLOR," and per Steamer "AMERICA."

On Thursday First, (3rd instant,)

Will be ready for inspection, a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS, PLAID DRESSES,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, MILLINERY,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Best Beaver, and Broad Cloths,

TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

PRINTS, TICKENS, SHEETINGS,

Twil'd Shirting Stripes, Ginghams,

Hollands, Linens, Springlorins, &c., Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Warps, &c.

☞ With an endless Variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—Further Supplies per Packet Ships "IMPERIAL," and "LIBERIA." J. D. & CO.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

"NEW BOOTS AND SHOES."

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton," and "David G. Flemming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, ALPACA, CASHMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.

S. K. FOSTER.

August 18, 1854.—(City papers 2w.)

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

EX "MIDDLETON."

E. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring importation, consisting of those Goods which he are particularly requested by the wholesale purchaser for the Country trade, and including his stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City;—100 ASSORTED CRATES in Store, guaranteed free from breakage. The whole is offered on the most reasonable terms.

(Late S. Cooper's Store,)

Dock-str., St. John, April, 14, 1854.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by

April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig "Leadbeater":—

70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 Boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow and Lemon colored Glass;
400 Boxes 8x10 to 12x18 Window Glass;
100 Cases large sizes, 18x24 to 30x40;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 24 inches diameter;
6 Cumber Glasses, 20 inches,
6 Glass Rolling Pins, 18 inches;
84 Glass Preserve Jars, 3 to 6 inch.
48 Glass Preserve Jars, with lids;
20 Bee and other Glasses, for Gardens;
15 Dozen assorted size Glass Spice Jars;
100 Dozen Cut Wine Glasses;
100 Dozen Castor Oil Bottles.

For Sale by

July 7, 1854. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street.

SHOPS and Dwellings to Let.—To LET, two SHOPS and Dwellings attached, both in King Street. Apply to

HORSFALL & SHERATON.

July 16, 1854.

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.

A Few Steady BOARDERS can be accommodated at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Moderate Terms, where there is always on hand Fresh OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other delicacies of the Season, together with Choice Liquors, fit for the most Temperate, and a Cure prescribed by the Doctor "Mountain Dew." Call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.

May 26th, 1854. Hibernian Hotel.

FALL STYLES.

By steamer Canada—One Bale consisting of a splendid variety of fancy bordered TWEEDS and DOESKINS, for PANTALOONS, superior to any thing in this City, will be made up to order in a superb style, and at the very lowest rates.

Sept. 1. THOS. R. JONES.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES (100 boxes each) SARDINES, excellent quality;
36 Baskets *CHAMPAGNE*;
1 Pipe Martell's finest BRANDY, vintage of 1805. For sale by

July 28 JOHN McCOSKERY, Reed's Point.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of business to *Nelson Street*, foot of *Smith Street*, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

TIN WARE and STOVE PIPE always on hand.

☞ A portion of the premises to rent for Storage, or could be fitted up as a Shop.

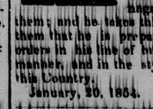
June 23. W. WESTLETORN.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Four Thousand Pieces, by the "Admiral," from Boston. And on Sale by

March 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

BURR'S BUSHING.

Shop one Door north of the Country Market, King Square.



WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January, 20, 1854.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti-Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills;