The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1702.

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

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 38.

The Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms : 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

St. John, May 7, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

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

Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS,

Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

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

October 1, 1850.

Grocery Goods.

Just Landing, per "Edward,"

111 Packages Grocery Goods,

—COMPRISING—

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

For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.

Oct. 8.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

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

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—

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

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SUGAR, &c.

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

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

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

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 27th, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASURES OF WINTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Episcopal Recorder.

LIFE ON A DESERT ISLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Captain Sir Everard Home—severe wound on the head.

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

Mr. Nemland, quartermaster—fracture of cranium.

John Oxford, marine—contusion on the face.

M. Jenkins, able-seamen—contused leg.

James Dominy—contused thigh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 25.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EXPOSITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ritchie—"Nor over-paid either."

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

that hon. member himself, he was for giving a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and no more, and he believed that was the right principle to go upon. The next subject to which he would call the attention of the House, was that of Municipal Corporations, and on this subject he would read what he had said to his constituents:—

"I am in favor of Municipal Corporations; in other words, of allowing the people of the respective counties, the privilege of managing their own affairs, whenever they wish so to do."

While he was perfectly willing to give these institutions to the country, he would warn hon. members to beware how they attempted to force them on the country, for however desirable such municipalities might be, if you force them on the country before the people are prepared for them, they would prove a curse instead of a blessing. He would therefore be prepared with a Bill containing all the necessary machinery for working out the system, but leaving its adoption with the different counties to accept or reject them as they might see fit. He would now read what he had said to his constituents about the Initiatory system:—

"I am, and have always been, an advocate for the Initiatory system in the granting of money; by that alone, in my opinion, can the principles of Responsible Government be properly carried out."

This was no new opinion of his, (Mr. Street's) for ever since the introduction of Responsible Government into this Province, he had been convinced that it could only be properly worked out by giving to the Executive the power of initiating money grants. He had while addressing the chair on a former occasion, given his opinion on the course which must be adopted before they could be accomplished. His honor the Speaker was then in the same honourable position which he then occupied, they were both then younger men, but what he said at that time he would then repeat, that if ever the Initiatory system be given to the Executive Government, it must be given up by the free action of the House itself, and not by any action of any Government which may be in power now, or come into power hereafter. The right to initiate money grants was inherent in the House itself, and that right could not be wrested from them by the Government. He believed he stated then that somewhere about the year 1785, he quoted from recollection, the House of Commons in England found it necessary for the public service, that the initiation of money grants should be given up to the Executive. He might be incorrect in the date, but believed it was upwards of a century ago, and His Honor the Speaker would correct him if he was wrong.

His Honor the SPEAKER—"That was 140 years ago."

Mr. STREET,—He was obliged to his honor the Speaker, for the date had escaped him, but the House of Commons at that time by a simple resolution surrendered the initiatory right, and it was only by that simple resolution that the Imperial Government acquired and now exercised the right to initiate grants of money. The same means must be adopted in this country before the inherent right to grant money could be taken by the Executive Government of this Province. On this point he was prepared to say, that although the Government could not come down and ask for the surrender of the initiation of money grants, yet he and his colleagues were perfectly prepared to take the responsibility of exercising that right, if it were given to them, although there could be no doubt that this additional responsibility would render the tenure of office less secure than it was while the power remained in the House itself. They were, however, prepared to carry out the system of Responsible Government, and in his (Mr. Street's) opinion, that system could not be properly worked out unless the initiatory system was conceded to the Executive. The next matter to which he would refer was the subject of Education, and on this vitally important subject he had said to his constituents:

"In respect to Education, I think our present system a bad one. I am of opinion that some plan should be introduced by which all classes, both rich and poor, should be identified in that great cause, the education of the people being of vital importance to the advancement of the country."

He believed it would be generally conceded that their present system of education was a bad one.—Large grants of money were annually made for the public schools in this Province, and he (Mr. Street) believed that this country did not get an adequate return for the sums of money so expended. Attempts had from time to time been made to improve the system. A Normal and Training School had been established, which here, at any rate, had not been found to do much good; in fact, it had turned out almost a failure. For this he (Mr. Street) was not accountable, and he was not prepared to say that the Training School in St. John had not done good. He believed there it had worked pretty well, but what he did mean to say was, that something more was necessary to be done than had yet been done before the people of this country would derive for their children all the advantages which they had a right to expect from the large sums given for educational purposes. There was one point upon which he (Mr. Street) had made up his mind. The people must be prepared to take a greater interest in the Education of the rising generation than they had heretofore done, and he knew of no better way to accomplish this object than by resorting to direct taxation for the support of schools. He was aware that this was unpalatable with many, but he was bound to say that he saw no other way of attaining the end which all must desire—that is, to secure as far as possible a good school education to the youth of the country; and to this he would make the rich man, who had no children, contribute to the education of the poor man's, who had. Who, let him ask, had the greatest interest in the educational interests of the country?—certainly the man who had the greatest stake in it; and if the children were permitted to grow up in ignorance the country must suffer, and the value of property diminish. He knew full well that there was a dread of this sort of taxation, but let them look around and see what was doing in other countries. In Maine and Massachusetts the principle of direct taxation for schools was found to work admirably well, and when they could find a good example they should not hesitate to adopt it because it happened to prevail in a republican country. He would not, however, propose to go the length which had been gone in the United States, but would simply propose to raise by taxation the amount of money which the present law required to be raised before school masters were entitled to have the provincial allowance.—Railways was the next subject on which he had touched in his address to his constituents, and on that topic he had said—

"In respect to Railways, I am disposed to encourage undertakings of that nature, as far as our finances will permit, and is consistent with internal improvements and other important interests of the Province."

He would repeat then what he had said at the hustings,—that he was in favor of Railways, and was by no means sorry to see the minds of the inhabitants of this country turned to a subject which had done so much for the neighbouring States. As a member of the Government, and as a member of that House, he would be prepared to give all the assistance in his power to those willing to embark in undertakings of this description, but was against the Government becoming shareholders in speculations of any kind, which, if unsuccessful, might end in public bankruptcy. He would be willing to give at once such assistance as the state of the finances of the Province would permit, but he thought it unwise to do more than this. What answer, he would ask, could they give to their constituents if the Province should take in stock in some of these speculations and find it a failure? They would then have lost the people's money, for which they were only trustees, and it would be no answer to the people of this Province to say, "Oh, we thought the scheme a feasible one, and therefore involved you in this unfortunate difficulty." He believed the House itself had no right to do this; but if, on the other hand, they gave a certain amount of assistance, limited and fixed by law, the people would then know that such an amount might eventually be lost, but beyond this neither they nor their children were involved. With respect to the European Railway, a bill to incorporate which had passed the other day, he was in favor of that undertaking, but it was one which was far beyond the means of the Province to accomplish. Capital to erect such a Railway must come from abroad, and whatever assistance might be given to this scheme by the Province, she hoped that the good people of St. Andrews, who had laboured so industriously to get a Railway from that town to Woodstock, would not be forgotten. He (Mr. Street) would consider it unfair to abandon them now, and he trusted that there was good feeling enough in the House not to do more for any Railway than they were prepared to do for the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway Company. He would only trouble the House by reading another extract from the card already so often referred to and he would have done:

"In respect to Responsible Government, we have it, and I have accepted office upon principles of Responsible Government, and shall, while I am leader, do all in my power honestly to carry out those principles in the administration of the Government, as far as practicable, and the state of the Province will permit.

"I have only further to add, that if a straight-forward, honest, independent, and zealous discharge of my Legislative and official duties will secure me the confidence of the country, I do not despair of success; but if, on the contrary, vain promises and clap-trap measures are necessary to secure that confidence, then I am not the man; as such I will never resort to, to hold office or obtain any other object."

What he stated then, he would repeat in his place in that House,—straight-forward conduct could ensure the confidence of that House and of the country, he did not despair of success. He had been called a man of integrity, but that was no credit to him, or to any other man, for it was only by integrity that he could hope to succeed in any thing, and the man who thought differently, was, in his (Mr. Street's) opinion, little removed from being a fool.—All that he had, he had made in the country, and all that he had made was within the Province, and if the Province was prosperous he must rise with it; if otherwise, he must fall with it. He had, therefore, everything to gain by an honest and faithful discharge of his official and Legislative duties, and everything to lose by adopting an opposite course. He had every possible inducement to endeavour to benefit the country, and no inducement whatever to cling either to office or power, when he felt that he could not assist in accomplishing that object. There was another point on which he wished to say a few words, and that was on the subject of an Elective Legislative Council. On this subject some parties might think that he had changed his opinion, but it would be recollected that last year he opposed the measure, not because he disapproved of it in toto, but because it was brought in at a late period of the Session, and that there was not sufficient time to deliberate properly on a measure of so much importance as that of changing the entire constitution of one of the branches of the Legislature. In this opinion, however, he was left in a small minority, and an address had gone home to Her Majesty's Government from the last House, to which an answer had been received, intimating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to accede to the wishes of the House, under certain necessary guards. A bill would therefore be brought into the Upper House to accomplish this object, as he believed that was the proper place for such a bill to originate. In conclusion, he could only add, that he deeply felt the responsibility of the station which he then occupied before the House and before the country. He had no pretensions to infallibility, and would at all times be ready and anxious to listen to and weigh well the suggestions which might come from the opposition, or from any other quarter of the House. He liked a good healthy constitutional opposition, as much as he hated a factious one; the former was directed against measures—the latter against men. He had always had opposition, and always expected to have it, but a fair and manly straight-forward opposition had always commanded his respect. Having said this much, he would only add that he hoped too much would not be expected of the Government—at any rate during the present Session.

Wednesday, 5th March.—The House went into Committee on a bill to authorize the extending of the Gaol limits in the County of St. John. Messrs. Ritchie and Gray opposed this Bill—first, because the Magistrates in Sessions had extended the Gaol limits, without repealing two acts necessary to have been repealing, and that consequently the present extension was illegal—secondly, because persons might have escaped from the Sheriff's authority through this extension, and it would be very hard to place them under confinement again—and thirdly, that the Bill would invade the rights of plaintiffs against individuals, or their bonds, who had escaped from the limits. Mr. Needham contended that the bill had no retrospective action whatever—progress repeated.

The House then went into Committee on a bill to repeal the Bear and Wolf Bounty bill, when after some discussion it was rejected, 18 to 14.

Mr. Gray's Bill to protect the Licencees of Mines and Timber was next committed, and the debate was renewed with considerable energy. Upon a division, in a thin House, the bill was thrown out, 14 to 12; in favor of the bill, Messrs. Gray, Needham, Porter, Fitzgerald, McPhelim, Barbarie, Read, Botsford, Tilley, Robinson, Crane, and English—opposed, Hon. Messrs. Speaker, and Rankin, and Messrs. Hayward, Pickard, Macpherson, Ryan, Porter, Earle, Ritchie, Steves, Gordon, Scoullar, Williston, and Purdy.

The House then went into Committee on a bill introduced by Mr. Crane, to make a slight alteration in the mode of granting Tavern Licences. There were some objections started to the bill, and it gave rise to Temperance Lectures from Messrs. Needham, (who moved as an amendment the abolition of all Licence Laws, which was seconded by Mr. Tilley,) Tilley, Steves, and English. After considerable debate, several bulls, some jokes, and some angry ebullitions, the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only some seven or eight rising. A motion was then made to postpone the bill three months, when the House divided, 17 to 17, and the Chairman, Dr. Thomson, decided in the affirmative. The House then adjourned.—*News.*

THURSDAY, March 6.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising a Revenue.

Mr. Wilmot said this question had become one of the utmost importance; they were now called upon to decide what the policy of the country should be—whether they should continue to carry on a ruinous trade, or whether they should impose such a tariff as would cause manufactures to flourish, and encourage home industry. If they decide to protect home industry, by keeping out such foreign articles as we could manufacture ourselves, it would encourage agriculture by creating a home market for produce, and visibly affect our finances, by destroying the baneful results of a heavy balance of trade against us. In 1848 he (Mr. Wilmot) was Chairman of a Committee appointed by the House to take into consideration the Provincial resources, and to suggest some scheme for the better regulation of the Currency. That Committee in their researches, found out some extraordinary facts, which they submitted to the House in their Report in a tabular form, showing the amount of exports and imports for twenty years, divided into periods of five years each, which gave the following results:—

	Imports.	Exports.
"From 1828 to 1832, inclusive,	£3,283,159—	£2,611,499
Excess of Imports, - -	- - -	671,660
"From 1833 to 1837, inclusive.	£5,244,243—	£3,092,943
Excess of Imports, - -	- - -	2,151,288
"From 1838 to 1842, inclusive,	£5,577,515—	£3,347,554
Excess of Imports, - -	- - -	2,229,661
"From 1843 to 1847, inclusive,	£4,703,184—	£3,444,772
Excess of Imports - -	- - -	1,258,412

"Making a total Excess of Imports during the twenty years, of £6,311,331 Sterling."

Hon. Mr. Partelow,—"You did not include Ships in your Exports."

Mr. Wilmot admitted that Ships were not included. The Committee from whose Report he had quoted, had gone on to state that "The sale of new Ships in Great Britain, and Freights earned, are to be added to the Exports, but no correct estimate can be formed." But it must be remembered that a large quantity of goods smuggled into the Province, were not taken into account in the Report he had read. Since 1847 both imports and exports had decreased; still there was an excess of imports to the amount of £70,000; and this with all the timber paying an export duty, although nearly half of it was American timber which merely passed through our waters. With these facts before them, he contended that the present course of trade was not that which could render the country prosperous.

The inference to be drawn was this: that instead of encouraging a system of home industry, the policy of the Legislature had been such as to induce the people to follow the lumbering business, and, with the proceeds, purchase the necessaries of life imported into the Province, no matter from whence they came. By this means the lumber market had been glutted, and the prices brought down so low that it proved ruinous to all concerned. The Report of the Select Committee, from which he had already quoted, showed that in twenty years our Imports from the United States had increased from £77,000 to £312,000, while our Exports to that country during the same period had decreased from £85,000 to to £10,000! How long, he would ask, could any country stand this? It was enough to ruin any country, and if we continued importing to this enormous amount, and could not pay in goods, ruin must follow, for all the money must inevitably be drained out of the Province.

The hon. member then read the Resolution he intended to offer. He thought a large majority of the House, and of the people, would agree with the principles of that Resolution; the only difficulty was in carrying out the details. He would now endeavour to explain his views as nearly as possible. He was favourable to free intercourse with the adjoining Colonies; (Hear, hear). This would enable the inhabitants of the Northern Counties, where they might not be in a position to establish manufactories immediately, to import whatever they wanted from Canada; while in the Southern ports the Americans should be met cent for cent, whereas at the present time where we charged twenty per cent., they charged fifty-five per cent. on the same article. It had been said that this would increase the common necessaries of life, and thereby injure our timber trade; but when duties were much higher than they are now he had never known a deficiency of timber to supply the market, and he thought all fears upon that point were groundless. His policy was to levy high duties upon every thing we could manufacture or produce to advantage, and to admit such necessaries of life as we could not produce at a low rate of duties; for instance, he would admit sugar, molasses, and other products of a Southern clime, at a low duty. He held it bad policy to import what we could manufacture, because we were then encouraging labour in another country instead of our own.

In answer to those who asserted that protective duties upon such articles as we could manufacture among ourselves, he would point to the manufactories increased duties on imports had, a few years ago, caused to spring up in St. John. He defied any one to point out a single instance where the price of the article had been increased by it. On the contrary, prices had generally fallen. In the article of cut nails, since we commenced manufacturing them for our own use the price had fallen from five pence to two pence half-penny per lb.; candles had fallen from ten pence to seven pence half-penny; leather, and other articles had also been reduced in price. He considered the true policy of a country to be precisely that of a family; if the imports exceeded the exports—if the articles purchased exceeded the amount of the articles sold—it would reduce either the one or the other to beggary.

He now came to another part of his subject. The question of political economy had commanded the attention of the ablest American Statesmen, by whom it had been closely investigated. In 1833 the Free-trade party were in power, and a low tariff was established. What was the consequence? In ten years, from 1833 to 1842, inclusive, the Imports into the United States exceeded the Exports by the sum of 137,321,239 dollars! Every one who knew any thing of the history of the United States must recollect the disordered state of the finances of that country from 1837 to 1840—the ruin and bankruptcies that took place—the depreciation of property and labour. These were the practical results of a low tariff and excessive importations. In 1842 the tariff was altered, protective duties were established, and the country immediately began to flourish, and continued in a flourishing state up to 1846 when the tariff was again lowered. This could easily be accounted for by the fact, that during these four years they were manufacturing for themselves. During the five years ending with 1847, their imports exceeded their exports by only 2,401,851 dollars. He would read an extract from an American Journal, showing the opinion of a distinguished individual upon this part of American history. The hon. Member then read the following extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in December, 1850.)

"During the last fiscal year we imported of foreign merchandise, including specie, $178,136,318; and we exported, of domestic products, foreign goods, and specie, $151,898,720, leaving a balance against us of $26,247,598.

"A large proportion of this balance has doubtless been paid by our domestic stocks which find a ready sale at this time in European Markets. These last, however, as they only postpone a present payment in coin, cannot be expected to liquidate similar balances for coming years, even if it were the wish of the Government to create a large foreign debt of this kind. The impolicy of such a measure will not be questioned, and it is doubtless the true interest of the country to avoid it.

"In regulating our commerce with foreign nations, we are therefore compelled to take, as the true basis of safe importation from all countries, the amount of our own products, which we may reasonably calculate may find a market abroad. * * *

"These considerations, forced by the existing state of things upon the earnest attention of this Department, are submitted to the wisdom of Congress, in the belief that they present reasons of the most imperative character for a modification of the present Revenue laws."

The Committee would observe, that the Americans, when they spoke of a modification of their tariff, meant an increase of duties. They found it difficult to extend their market abroad, but they had the power in their own hands to extend the demand for their products at home, by encouraging the establishment of manufactories. The same principle applied to this Province. Although we numbered but 200,000 inhabitants, we should endeavour to live within our means. (The Hon. Member then moved the following resolution):

Whereas the import of articles, the produce and manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province, has for several years been greatly on the increase, and far exceeded the exports to that country, to the manifest injury of the productive labour of the Province;—And whereas the efforts made by Great Britain and the North American Colonies to obtain Reciprocal Trade with the United States, have not only been unsuccessful, but have been met by the imposition of higher duties, thereby virtually excluding us from their markets, whilst ours are open to them;—and whereas, such a course of Trade in addition to other evils, tends greatly to derange the currency of the country, by draining it of the precious metals, therefore,

Resolved, That in framing a Revenue Bill, countervailing duties should be imposed on such articles as are imported from the United States, as will give encouragement to the Agricultural and Mechanical Interests of the Province, and at the same time best promote its mercantile welfare.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee that the House should appoint a select committee to prepare a Bill for imposing duties for raising a Revenue, based upon the principle of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Gray seconded the Resolution, which was passed unanimously, and followed by another to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to frame a Revenue Bill upon the principles of the aforesaid Resolution.—*Mr. Hill's Reports.*

Messrs. Wilmot, Hannington, Montgomery, Ryan, Partelow, Needham, Hayward, Cutler, English, Macpherson, Earl, Porter, and Williston, were appointed a Committee on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. Crane then arose and said, that he had been absent from his place for a short time, when the House was in committee on ways and means, and supposing that the debate would occupy the House for a longer time, he was not present when the resolution passed, and when he returned he found that the House had resumed. He held in his hand a resolution which he had intended to move in committee, but not having had an opportunity of doing so, he would now move it in the House. The paramount importance of agriculture was acknowledged on all hands, and in framing a Revenue bill the interests of the agriculturist should, he thought, be steadily kept in view. He held in his hand a resolution which expressed his views on that subject, which with permission of the House he would read. The hon. member then read the following:—

"*Whereas*, The agricultural interests of this Province has been for some time past, and still continues in a very depressed state,

"*Therefore Resolved*, That it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to prepare the Revenue bill, that they recommend such measures as are calculated to turn the attention of the inhabitants of this Province to agricultural pursuits in preference to other occupations."

This resolution he thought would not be objected to by any hon. member on the floor of the House, and would then conclude by moving that it be adopted by the House.

Mr. Hannington seconded the motion. There was no interest in any country to be compared with that of agriculture, for so long as that interest was in a thriving state, whatever other interest, failed the country was safe.

The question on sustaining the resolution was then put from the Chair, and carried without a division.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 3rd section of the act granting a bounty on the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.—*H. Qrs.*

AMENDMENT OF THE ST. JOHN CITY CHARTER.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John; Mr. Hayward in the Chair.

Mr. Needham rose to explain the changes sought for by this Bill, and the motives that actuated the Common Council in framing the Bill and asking for these changes. In the reign of George III. a Charter was obtained, which erected the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of St. John a body politic and corporate, and empowered the citizens to become freemen. After many years experience, it was found necessary to alter the Charter in several of its provisions, and petitions to that effect were laid before the Legislature. In 1850 the Legislature did pass an Act, making some of the amendments required. The appointment of the Chief Magistrate, under the old Charter, had been vested in the Crown, but in the amended Charter, in compliance with the wishes of the people, a change was made, but instead of vesting the people with the power to elect the Mayor, they vested that power in the Common Council. Hon. Members knew the result: the very first time the Common Council came to exercise that power they could not agree on a choice—they divided even, and the Government was obliged to appoint the Mayor. That being the case, the Common Council and citizens deemed a change necessary,—they had come to the conclusion that the people must elect their own Mayor in a direct manner. Another change demanded was in the property qualification of Aldermen and Councillors. Under the first Charter no such qualification was required, but in 1843 it was so amended that Aldermen should possess a property qualification in real estate to the amount of £250, and Councillors £150. The absurdity of this was shown by another section of the same Act, relating to the appointment of Mayor. He was required to have no such qualification, but merely one inch of freehold qualified him, although his office was one of much more power and responsibility than that of Alderman. Why should a property qualification be required? Let hon. members look upon the history of all ages of the world, and they would find that wherever elective institutions prevailed in ancient times, from the days of the Romans down, no property qualification was considered necessary until at a very late period. The principle had crept in, and how? Why by the efforts of rich men, who feared the rising talent of those whom they considered below them—those who belonged to the humbler classes of society. The same principle—the same motives—had originated the petition against the Bill as it stood at present. Many of those who signed were good men in their sphere, but they shared the common prejudices of their class. The petition was not signed by the poorer classes—by the bone and sinew of the City; let them look at the small number of signatures and they would at once perceive this. If a popular petition was handed round in St. John, or if this petition expressed the general opinion of the people, nine-tenths of the inhabitants would have signed it. If they complied with the prayer of the petition, and inserted a property qualification in the Bill, what would they be saying to the country by that act? They would thereby admit the principle that because a man was poor he could have no feelings of patriotism in his breast—could not desire the welfare of his country, that his heart could not bleed for the sufferings of his country. It had been contended that a man with no property should be disqualified from voting for a Mayor or Alderman of a City, or for a Representative of the people in this House. (Hon. Mr. Speaker—That's right.) His Honor the Speaker approved of that doctrine; well, let him picture to himself a man worth £10,000; of course he was highly qualified either to vote or to serve; but supposing that through the vicissitudes of fortune he lost it all the day before an election was to come off, he would be disqualified according to the hon. Speaker's doctrine,—he would no longer know what was wise from what was foolish; his brains would be scooped out of his head by meeting with a loss of property! he would no longer have a tongue in his head capable of expressing his meaning! He contended that a man who had once exercised the elective franchise should not be deprived of it. If a freeman of St. John became so impoverished that he was unable to pay his taxes, he should not be disfranchised on account of it. Every freeman had in the first instance paid for his freedom—they had paid for the privileges attached to it, and should they be deprived of them because they happened to be poor. The Bill ran thus, that every Freeman who had paid, *or satisfied*, his taxes for the previous year, should have a right to vote. A man might have *satisfied* his taxes by being forgiven them if the Mayor and Common Council considered him an object of charity; or he might have laid out the allotted time in prison. If he suffered, being unable to pay, that was enough; he had satisfied the law, and should not be disfranchised. Hon. members should endeavour to realise the condition of those men, and imagine how hard they would consider it to be disfranchised if they were in their places. Under the present Government, the Mayor could assume no authority until the choice was approved of by the Government. That should be amended. The Legislature of the Province passed Acts, and these immediately became part and parcel of the laws of the land, and continued to be so until disapproved of by the Imperial Government. He claimed a similar privilege for the citizens of St. John in the election of Mayor; he should be Mayor *de facto* until the choice was disallowed by the Executive Government, and serve for the year if nothing was heard of from the Government upon the subject within three months.—(Hon. Mr. Partelow.—That's all right.)—He was glad to hear the hon. Secretary say so, and he having assented to the proposition he (Mr. N.) would pass on to the next part of the Bill which he wished to explain. There was a provision, in the old Charter which enacted that no person who held an office in the city should be eligible for the situation of Mayor, Alderman, or Councillor. That clause rendered many ineligible. The Bill provided that a public officer serving for a salary should not be eligible, but that the fact of a man holding an office, and receiving fees to renumerate him for his labour, should not make him ineligible to serve. These were not interested, and if the people chose to elect them, with the people rested the responsibility. Another section of the Bill provided to extend the power of the City Court from £5 up to £10. Upon this point, when mooted in the Common Council, there was only one dissentient voice; and he was serve it would meet with the approbation of the people. The fees of that Court had been reduced to 7s. 5d., and one of the Judges must be a Barrister of five years standing, or upwards, which was a pretty good guarantee of his qualification; if the change were made it would effect a great saving of time in the Circuit and Mayor's Courts; it would cut down costs, and parties suing would be enabled to recover much quicker and easier than at present. Another change asked for was the authority to appoint a Deputy Harbour Master. The Harbour Master had so much to do, in placing the ships, collecting fees, &c. that he had no time to devote to keeping the Harbour clear; and for the performance of that service they required another officer. (Hon. Mr. Rankin,—Let the Harbour Master appoint his Deputy). No; that might do for Miramichi, but it would not do for St. John, for there the Mayor and Common Council were responsible if the Harbour became filled up, and they must have the appointment of the Deputy Harbour Master in their own hands. There was but one more alteration to which he thought proper to allude; he meant the power to substitute a tax instead of the statute labour on the Sir eets; he would be prepared at the proper time to show reasons why this change was necessary. At present he would say no more, but moved that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.—Progress reported.—*Mr. Hill's Reports.*

FRIDAY, March 7.

FREDERICTON BURNT DISTRICT.

The House went into committee on a Bill to authorize the issuing of Provincial Debentures to the amount of £10,000, to aid the inhabitants of Fredericton to rebuild the Burnt District. After the Bill had been read through, Mr. Taylor said there were some amendments required; he therefore moved that progress be reported.

His Honor the Speaker said there was a great deal of machinery about the Bill—too much by half in his opinion. The Bill provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who would be required to sell the Debentures and apply the money. There was no need for this machinery; why not let the Debentures be issued and go at once into the hands of those requiring loans? Again, he questioned if the £10,000 was required at all. An Architect had offered those who held the lots on the front street, that he would erect brick buildings thereon, with slate roofs, and fire proof, and not ask them a farthing of money down, but would be content to accept a security upon the buildings of seven per cent interest, to be taken as the rents were received.—He (Hon. Speaker) was astonished that the people of Fredericton had not closed with such an advantageous offer.

Mr. Hatheway said the Bill had been copied from the Bill that passed some years since in aid of the people of Saint John, of which it was a fac simile. The sum asked for was not so much, in proportion to the loss which had been sustained, as the sum loaned to St. John. He did not expect that any hon. member would have had the slightest objection to the Bill.

Mr. Gilbert spoke briefly in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Taylor observed that if such an offer had been made the people holding the lots on the front street as had been asserted by his Honor the Speaker, they should be excluded from participating in the loan; but the loan would still be necessary to enable the owners of lots on other streets to rebuild. He knew of several who were anxiously waiting to know the fate of the Bill, as they were unable to erect brick buildings without aid, and would build with wood if the Bill did not pass. He hoped no objections would be made to reporting progress. Progress was then reported.—*Mr. Hill's Reports.*

Friday, March 7th.—The Bill to extend the right of voting for Trustees in the Church of Scotland to all adult male communicants passed committee.

The Bill to faciliate a loan to the City of St. John was under consideration. Mr. Needham explained. It authorizes the sale of certain City Lands on the eastern side of the harbour, by Trustees, Justices, and Common Council, no lot to be sold for less than £50, and other restrictions. Mr. Ritchie asked time to examine the Bill as he had promised his constituents to do so. Mr. Wilmot opposed the Bill altogether. Mr. Gray wished the matter delayed for a short time.—Progress reported. The Inland Posts Bill and the Non-bailable Process Service Bill, both passed the Council without amendment. The Bill granting a Charter to the European and North American Railway Company passed the Council with unimportant amendments and so finally passed the house.

Bill for the erection of Sewers in the City of St. John—passed.

The House next went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the City St. John

Mr. Gray, in an eloquent speech, contended against that portion of the Bill which would sweep away a property qualification for Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen.

His Honor the Speaker, and Messrs. Porter, Wilmot, Tilley, Gilbert, Ritchie, and Thomson, followed on the same side.

Mr. English took a similar view, and attacked Mr. Needham for his democracy and "universal suffrage" opinions; told him he was in advance of the United States, would mak a firs-rate Western Lecturer, &c.

Mr. Needham defended himself, maintained his position, and replied to Mr. English by saying that he never mentioned the words "universal suffrage," and that the hon. member in attacking him for what he had not said, was like the asses of old *snuffing the east wind?*—Mr. Gray moved an amendment to the effect that property qualification should not be done away with, which was carried; nays, Messrs. Needham, Steves, and McPhelim. Progress was then reported.

Mr. Botsford read the correspondence connected with Judge Botsford's retirement, and animadverted in severe terms upon Sir William Colebrooke and the Government of that day.—He characterized the circumstance as a "foul plot," and asserted that his father had been sacrificed to political intrigue. He moved for an Address to His Excellency for certain Despatches now withheld. Carried.

Mr. Ritchie, also expressed his dissatisfaction with the garbled despatches, which had been sent down—said the house had a right to the whole, and on the return of the Attorney General, he would move for a committee of the whole house on the question.

FREDERICTON, March 10.—There was a long debate on Mr. Johnson's Bill to reduce Registry Fees, it was opposed by Messrs. Thomson, Street, Rankin, Partelow and others. Mr. Hannington wished the fees reduced to 6d. per folio on all deeds, the debate became personal between Messrs. Street, Rankin and Johnson, but the bill finally passed as proposed, by a majority of 23 to 13; the principal features of the Bill are, fees for deeds under ten folios 5s., all over ten 6d. per folio, and no practising Attorney to hold the office of Registrar. Mr. Gilbert gave notice of a resolution for the transformation of King's College into an Agricultural School, said the buildings cost £30,000, and the education of each pupil £300 per year. The committee of Trade reported, recommended return of duties on machinery for a paper mill, on goods destroyed by the fire in Fredericton, on O'Connors (of Doherty and McTavish) over paid. The duties on Waterwork Pipes, on Telegraph Articles, on Organ for Portland Church, were not recommended to be returned; neither did they recommend aid to build a steamboat wharf at St John, nor aid to the Telegraph line to Woodstock. In reply to the request for copies of Judge Botsford's resignation and despatches connected therewith, the Governor stated that no copy of the resignation could be found, and that he cannot give the rest of the despatches consistently with his duty. Mr. Wishart's Marriage Bill was taken up in the Council, the house was thin.—Progress reported.

Mr. Ritchie will likely move for a committee on the despatches to-morrow. The petitions relating to the manufactures at the Penitentiary were referred to the house.—*Tel. to New's Room.*

FREDERICTON, March 8.

This morning the House was occupied for some time in striking the Committee to decide on the scrutiny between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Fitzgerald. The following members were chosen, viz: Messrs Gilbert, Cutler, Tilley, Needham, and Ritchie. Mr. Taylor is nominee for Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Barberie nominee for Mr. Fitzgerald. Council for Mr. Fitzgerald, R. M. Aurdews, Esq.: Ditto for Mr. Boyd, Hon. Charles Fisher, and D. S. Kerr, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway, the House went into Committee on a Bill to reduce the costs in the Supreme Court, and Court of Common Pleas. Mr. H. introduced the Bill by a speech, in which he was pretty severe upon lawyers, and complained of present costs on suits being ruinous. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Porter supported the Bill. Mr. Needham attacked the present system *in toto*. Mr. Johnson defended the present system.—[In the course of their remarks, Messrs. Needham and Johnson made allusions to each other's minds, personal appearance, &c.]

The Charlotte County Scrutiny has been postponed until Saturday next. The Clerk of the County has been summoned to appear at Fredericton with the Poll Books.

Petitions relating to the manufacture of articles at the Penitentiary were presented.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—The Attorney-General's School Bill is a decided failure. Repealing the Act containing former Acts, it proceeds to re-enact precisely the same provisions with a few additions. The Executive is still to be a Board of Education with a salary. The Sessions appoint Trustees, who, in their turn, divide the Parishes into School Districts. The Teachers are to be paid by the old voluntary system in money or board and lodging by the District, to the amount of £10 for six months, and are to be paid the same Provincial sum as at present, unless where there are too many schools in a Parish, when the amount apportioned the Parish is to be divided proportionately among them by the Trustees. The teachers are, as at present, to attend the Training School, and to receive, as at present, 10s. a week each during their attendance. The Bill absurdly determines what each class Teacher is to be capable of teaching,—"Practice," "English Grammar," or "Navigation;" and another section gravely enacts "that it be the duty of the teacher to teach diligently all the branches to be taught in the school, and to exert his best endeavors, (these are the very words,) both by example and precept to impress on the minds of his pupils the principles of piety, justice, honesty and a sacred regard for truth, love to their country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance." Quite a catalogue of morals and virtues, scarcely to be taught in addition to the combination of the rules called "Practice," for £9 and board and lodging for the six months.

Stripping the Bill of all this extraneous and superfluous matter, we find that the only changes proposed are,—1st, County Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to visit all the schools in the several Counties at least once in three months, to examine into the state and condition of the Schools, the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system pursued, number of pupils in attendance, &c., and to report thereon; also, to prevent the use of improper, and to *recommend* the use of authorised books; to deliver in each Parish at least once a year a lecture on Practical Education, and to *persuade* parents and guardians to improve the character and efficiency of the Parish Schools.

2d. The liberty given to any Counties that choose to adopt the system of direct taxation. At least fifty resident freeholders shall sign a requisition to the Sheriff, who shall call a County Meeting, three months notice at least being given, a certain number of freeholders being present, and two thirds voting in favour of the adoption of the system, the Sheriff shall certify this to the Governor in Council, who thereupon shall direct the Justices in Session to assess the County for a sum equal in amount to the sum allowed to the County in the appointment of the Provincial Board of Education, to be assessed and collected in the same way as taxes for County charges. If two-thirds of the meeting do not decide in the adoption of this system, then another meeting may be called after the lapse of nine months.

Under the voluntary system, not more than five free scholars are to be admitted to each school, and not more than £30 a year from the Province, and £20 for board and lodging from the districts, is secured to first class teachers.

Where the system of assessment is adopted, the Parish Schools are to be free and open to all the youth of both sexes between the ages of five and twenty-one, without preference or distinction; and the highest salary provided for a first class teacher is to be £30 for six months, to be paid by the County Treasurer, and this only when the sum apportioned the Parish is sufficient to pay this amount. A teacher of the second class is to receive £22, and of the third class £18, for the same period.

It must be evident at a glance that this sort of half measure is not the measure the country requires. The appointment of Inspectors would be in itself an improvement, if those Inspectors were always appointed because of their superior intelligence and literary attainments, and not because of his real supposed influence at elections. The Board are empowered to "sanction, require and enforce the system of Education and Instruction illustrated at the Training School;" but the Inspector is only to recommend the use of authorised books, and to persuade parents to improve the character of the schools.

The teachers' salaries are far too low. It cannot be expected that any man of education and ability, such as a first class teacher ought to be, will undertake these most irksome and onerous duties with zeal and earnestness for the paltry sum of £60 a year, if indeed fit and proper persons can be got to undertake them at all for such a remuneration.

Were the Bill to pass in its present shape, much may be done to remedy its many defects by a Board that understood the subject, and applied themselves properly to it. The present Executive, we apprehend, if we are to judge by the past, can be expected to do little more than appoint to any situations worth seeking.

We forgot to state that when the system of assessment is adopted, the freeholders of any Parish in public meeting can assess the Parish for the erection of school-houses, the purchase of books, maps, &c. That the Board may, on the requirement of the Inspector, grant a supply of books, &c. to be distributed by him gratuitously to the poor schools.

And that the salaries of the Secretary and Inspector, the contingencies of office, the price of books, &c., so granted, shall not be paid out of the Parish School Funds, the whole of which are to be expended in the payment of Teachers' salaries alone.

Such is the scheme now proposed; it secures the adoption of no system, and effects no improvement, unless where two-thirds of a County are enlightened enough to take the business into their own hands and assess themselves.—*Freeman.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 11, 1851.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Steam ship *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, in twelve days' passage. She left Liverpool February 22d, and brings 19 passengers and a large freight.

The *Franklin*, and *Actic*, had arrived out in about twelve days.

The most important intelligence brought by the Pacific, is that of the resignation of Lord John Russell. This measure was the result of a Cabinet Council, held at London on Saturday the 15th ult. Three quarters of an hour after the holding of the Council, the Premier repaired to the Queen's palace, where he had an audience with her Majesty, and tendered his resignation. He now holds office only till his successor is appointed.

From what we gather from the European Times, the resignation of Ministers was brought about chiefly by the opposition generally manifested to the Budget, and to a defeat on a question of franchise by a majority of 48 against them in a very small house.

On Friday, in the House of Commons, before the intended resignation was known publicly, Lord John Russell, amidst profound silence, asked that his order of the day might stand over till Monday, when he would explain his reasons for the request. The House immediately rose.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his Budget before the House of Commons, from which it appeared that the surplus revenue for the year was two millions five hundred thousand

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb. 22.—There is still much dulness in commercial affairs. Nevertheless, holders of produce continue firm in their operation. At the commencement of the week, Cotton declined an 1-16d. but gradually assumed a firmer tone, with the demand daily increasing. Prices again became fully as dear, if not more so than on the departure of the preceding steamer. Sales of the week 33,610 bales, of which speculators took 5130 and exporters 390.

Owing to the arrivals of Grain and Flour from the Continent and the U. States, a further decline has taken place in the Corn trade. Present prices nominal. Western Canal at 19s. 6d a 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s a 22s 6d; 1500 brls. Ohio fair quality have brought 21s; Canada 20 a 21s 6d per brl.

Freights are fully supported in general, with perhaps a little easier feeling the last day or two, and ships are eagerly chartered as they arrive, at extreme prices, though there is as yet no corresponding advance in passage money.

The Money market has been steady this week, and the Bank Directors have not, although such a thing was generally expected, raised the rate of interest. Considerable disapprobation has been expressed with respect to the Budget, particularly with regard to the contemplated house tax—many seeming to think that it is unjust in principal, and will be injurious in its operation.

The Catholics in England and Ireland had started an extensive agitation against the Government measures in reference to their Religion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his Budget; the surplus revenue is Two and a Half Millions—half of this he proposed to apply to the reduction of the National Debt.

Lord Bexley, recently deceased, was 85 years of age, he was son of Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal, by the daughter of Henry Morse, Esq., Governor of Madras. He has left no issue, and the title becomes extinct. By the demise of the noble lord, a pension of £3000 per ann. lapses.

FRANCE.—The French government are making the most vigorous remonstrances against the entrance of Austria, with all her states, into the Germanic Confederation. Nothing is talked of in the diplomatic world but protocols, ultimatums, and *casus belli*, with regard to this question.—The tone of the President and his party is warlike. That of the organs of the Assembly is vehemently opposed to all demonstrations of energy on the part of the Executive. The French Government have sent considerable reinforcements to the army at Rome, so as to put the expedition on a war footing.

In Paris, subscriptions for the President had been opened. The differences between the President and the Assembly still continue.

EGYPT.—It would appear by the news from Alexandria, that the Porte has required the Viceroy of Egypt to reduce his army to 20 000 men—place his fleet at the disposal of the Sultan, and comply with many minor arrangements of an equally unsatisfactory character. The practical reply to this has been, that the Viceroy has ordered new levies of 40 000 men for his land forces, and 15 000 for his navy, and he threatens to resist the Sultan's demands, if necessary, by force of arms.

RUSSIA.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Times informs us, on the authority of persons who have lately travelled through Poland, that an enormous Russian army has been concentrated in an imposing and menacing position in the kingdom of Poland, and that rumours of an important expedition are freely circulated among the corps of that army.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news from India by the overland mail is to the 17th January, from Bombay. The interview between the Governor-General and Golab Singh took place on the 26th Dec., and was celebrated with great splendor. Sir Charles Napier was daily expected at Bombay on his return home.

Sickness continues to prevail in Lahore, and cholera exists among the native population of Bombay. Some important failures have taken place among the native merchants.

The report from Canton is that Commissioner Lin, who seized the English opium in 1839, is dead. Murder and piracy seem to be rife as ever in the Indian seas.

The Rajah of Travancore (Madras presidency,) has sent a splendid present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is a throne, or chair of state, composed of polished ivory, and inlaid or set with abundance of precious stones.

THE RAILWAY.—The Government Facility Bill, brought into the House of Assembly on Wednesday last, by the Hon. Mr. Partelow, for the purpose of affording aid to the European and North American Railway, is of a liberal nature, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction. It will doubtless pass both Houses without much opposition; after which, improving times may be fondly anticipated. The following summary of the Bill we take from the *New-Brunswicker* of this morning:—

"The Bill provides that when the Shareholders of the Company shall pay over to their Treasurer the sum of £10,000 Sterling, the Provincial Treasurer shall be authorized to subscribe the like sum for shares in the Company, on behalf of the Province, and to pay in full for the same by issuing Provincial Debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent., redeemable in thirty years. The Province is not to subscribe for a larger sum than £100,000 Stg. in any one year, until the whole amount to be taken by the Province (£250,000 Stg.) is subscribed. In return for the Provincial Debentures, the Company is to hand over to the Province Treasurer certificates of shares to the like amount, which are to be held by him as public property, without interest. The Executive Government and the Assembly may appoint two Directors of the Company annually, who shall have like powers as the other Directors of the Company. The interest on the Debentures is to be paid half-yearly, in London, New York or St. John. The dividends on the shares are to be applied to the payment of the interest, and the faith and credit of the Province are pledged to every holder of a Debenture for the payment of principal and interest. The Province is not to sell any shares under par for the first ten years after the subscription for stock, but at the end of thirty years, whatever shares are not then sold are to be disposed of, and the money to be applied to the payment of the Debentures.—These are the leading features of the Bill, which will no doubt have the effect of giving an impetus to this great undertaking which will speedily secure for it the cordial assistance of capitalists both at home and abroad."

The Bill also gives to the Saint Andrew's Rail Road £50,000 sterling on the same terms—£20,000 debentures to issue when £20,000 s ock is paid in.

A sketch of the New School Bill is given in a preceding column. It is considered a failure, and of very trifling improvement on the present system. The Legislature should at once adopt the New England School system as their model, as the most prejudiced persons must admit it to be the best in the world. Partial reforms on so important a subject as the mode of educating the people, can be of but very trifling benefit.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Robert Parker, Jun., Esq., made his *debut* last evening as a lecturer, at the Mechanics' Institute. His subject was the *Fine Arts*. He treated it with a special reference to the wants of this Province, and the City of St John in particular. He recommended an *Annual Pictorial Exhibition*, similar to that which took place in the Hall of the Institute in 1849, and the establishment of a *Gallery of Statuary*. Neither of these excellent objects, we believe, will be lost sight of. We know the Directors of the Institute only require a hint to set them a working. The lecture was very good. It was a specimen of what lectures ought to be, both in matter and manner. We congratulate the members of the Institute upon this accession to their continually increasing forces.

The elegant and favorite American Steamer *Admiral*, commanded by Captain ALBERT WOOD, arrived in our harbour from Boston on Wednesday evening last, bringing a large freight and a number of passengers—being her first trip for the season. She left again for Boston, promptly at half-past 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, taking about 50 passengers. The Admiral has been furnished with a new boiler, has been newly painted, &c., and in every respect is in splendid order. She was to leave Boston again this forenoon for this port, and will leave here for Boston and intermediate ports, on FRIDAY morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected that she will run between this port and Boston weekly, during the season; and, as she is a general favorite and a speedy boat, she will receive the patronage of a large portion of the traveling public. Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, South Market Wharf, is Agent for the Admiral.

The Saint Patrick's Society of this City have determined to dispense with their annual celebration, and substitute a Pic-Nic, to take place during the summer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet, bearing the above title, just issued from the press, which contains a large amount of highly interesting information relative to the above Establishment. The following abstract is gathered from the Report of the Commissioners:

The Receipts are for Warrant on the Treasury, £2400; of Paying Patients, £115 5s. 8d.; balance of last year, £38 10s. 2d.; amounting to £2553 14s. 10d.

The Expenditures are for Food, £887 19s. 2d.; Clothing, £96 2s. 4d.; Officers and Servants, £677 6s. 4d.; Building and Improvements £480 13s. 2d; Fuel, £106 2s. 6d.; Furniture, £207 1s. 0d; Miscellaneous, £41 8s. 6d.—amounting to £2496 13s. Balance in hands of Commissioners, £57 2s. 10d.

Credit the amount paid by paying Patients, £115 5s. 8d., from the amount of expenditure, £2496 13s., leaves the net cost for support and maintenance for the past year, £2381 7s. 4d.

Doctor Waddell, the Medical Superintendent, states, that on the 31st of December last there were then remaining in the Asylum of "old cases," 35 males and 40 females, and of "new cases," 15 males and 8 females.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday the 25th ult., as Mr. John Story, of Ward's Creek, Sussex Vale, was crossing Little River on the ice, near Beatson's Ferry, so filled, the trail bridge gave way, and he was drowned. A young man who went to his assistance, also broke through the ice, but with the help of his father, who came to his rescue with a fence pole, he succeeded in getting out. Mr. Story was 37 years of age, and has left a wife and five small children to mourn the early loss of their earthly stay and protector.—*Courier.*

NEW STEAMER.—A finely modelled and substantial Steamer, called the *Pilot*, was launched on Thursday last from Mr. Sime's ship-yard, opposite Indian Town. We learn that she is to be fitted up with the engine of the Steamer New-Brunswick, for the purpose of being employed in towing. She is owned by Messrs. A. McL. Seely, I. L. Bedell, and T. M. Smith.—*Ib.*

THE POST OFFICE.—With great satisfaction we inform our readers that the new Post Office arrangements will take effect on the *fifth of April next.*—[*Montreal Pilot.*

NOVA SCOTIA ROAD SERVICE.—The N. S. Legislature has granted the sum of £30 000, this year, for Roads and Bridge—of which £10,000 is for the Great Roads, & £20,000 for the Ordinary Road Service.

A telegraphic despatch from Portland states that the Legislature of the State of Maine has agreed to guarantee the interest on an investment of three millions of dollars for the erection of the European and North American Rail Road—*Halifax Recorder.*

Freshet and Loss of Property—We are sorry to record the recent loss of a new and excellent set of Grist Mills at River John, owing to a freshet, which raised the ice and brought it down the river, in a most unusual manner in mid-winter. The proprietor, Mr. David Rogers, late of Pugwash, a most enterprising and industrious individual, has thus in a moment been deprived of his entire means, the accumulation of two or three years hard labor.—*Ib.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Beresford's and Captain Crawford's companies, 10th battalion, are to relieve Capt. Dalton's company, 1st battalion, at New-Brunswick, and Captain Dick's company, 1st battalion, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the spring.

NEW YORK MARKETS, March 6.—Flour—sales 8,000 brls State at $4,44 3 Ohio $4,53 a 4,34; Genessee the same. Wheat—1,000 bu. Canadian at $1. Corn—10,000 bu. at 65 to 66c. Pork—sales of 600 brls old at a decline of 6c.; new the same.

NEW YORK, March 6.—It is rumoured that Isaac Storms, formerly tobacco merchant, has failed for $500 000.

The steamer Baltic left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with 90 passengers.

A hurricane on the 19th ult., nearly destroyed the town of Shreveport, Louisiana.

General Tom Thumb was convicted at Savannah, a few days since, and fined $10, for violating a city ordinance in driving his horses and carriage on the side-walk.

A LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.—*Washington Feb.* 13—Kossuth has sent despatches to our government asking its interference with the Turkish government for his release, and expressing a desire to come to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—*Steamboat Disaster.*—The magnificent steamer *Oregon*, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, burst her boiler on Sunday near Vicksburg. The first clerk was killed, the captain severely hurt, and about 30 people are missing. The boat it is supposed will be a total loss.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—Freights—To Liverpool 3-4d. The receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports are 127,000 bales ahead of last year.

The town of Peru, in Mexico, was recently captured by a horde of Indians, who committed the greatest atrocities. Several departments of Durango, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, have been overrun with Indians.

YUCATAN.—Advices from Yucatan state that the British had taken possession of that country.—The Spanish authorities having left the country in charge of the British Government.

Late advices from Central America report that a battle had been fought between the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former were victorious.

An American Senator, who had married a lady of property in the South, was asked quizzically how many slaves his wife possessed. He replied, laying his hand on his breast, "She has but *one* slave."

[From the Royal Gazette, March 5.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to nominate the Hon. Justice WILMOT, and JAMES B. TOLDERVY, Esquire, M. D., to be Members of the Council of King's College, Fredericton, *By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 3d March, 1851.

☞ The Speeches delivered at the late Meeting of the Bible Society, in Pamphlet form, are for sale at this Office, and at the Book-stores, at 9d. per dozen, or 1d. single.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance of the genuine Balsam. Some are called 'Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar,' 'Cherry Surup,' 'Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,' 'Wild Cherry and Comfrey,' and sundry other Compounds; to which they attach a long string of "puffs." But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cure. Let them not deceive you. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, Saint John.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Todd, Mr. W. Tripp, to Miss E. Carney, both of Southampton.

On Thursday, the 27th, by the same, Mr. Charles L. Grant, of Southampton, to Miss Mary L. Dow, of Dumfries.

At Moncton, Feb. 20th, by Elder D. Crandal, Mr. Joseph Horseman, to Miss Jane Horseman, all of Moncton.

At Mount Pleasant, River Phillip, N. S., on the 16th February, by the Rev. Wesley C. Beals, Mr. John Fowers, formerly of S. John N. B., to Miss Sarah C., eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Black, of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday last, after a few hours' illness, Frances Lydia, wife of W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquire, in the 40th year of her age.

On Friday the 7th inst., after a long and severe illness, Mr. Daniel Covney, aged 57 years, a native of Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland.

On Saturday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Nicholas Dixon, aged 53 years.

On Monday 10th inst., after a severe illness, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, aged 22 years a native of the Country of Tyrone, (Ireland.)

In Fredericton, on the 2d inst., Harriet, relict of the late Mr. Richard Fairbairn, aged 52 years.

At Douglas, York County, on the 27th ult., Jane, wife of Rev. W. A. Coleman, aged 31 years.

At St. Andrews, on Saturday evening 1st ultimo, Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. D Bradley, aged 2 years.

At Halifax, on Sunday, 2d inst., after a short but severe illness, Charlotte, wife of Bernard Gilpin, Esq., M. D., and eldest daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq., of this City.—Early impressed with religion, she has been early called to that world where that alone is valuable. As a Sunday School teacher—as a visitor among the poor, her benevolent efforts have been known, and will be remembered in this community.

At Newark, (New-Jersey,) on the 27th ult., of consumption, Mrs. Mary Mott, widow of the late Wm. H. Mott, Esquire, in the 41st year of her age.

At Boston, on the 19th February, Elmina C., in the 21st year of her age, wife of Mr. John K. Magee, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Charles Magee, of St. John, N. B.

At Hampton Ferry, on Wednesday morning last, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Appleby, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and six children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

At Green Lodge, Londonderry Settlement, King's County, on Wednesday the 20th ult., Sarah, wife of Mr Henry Douglass, in the 56th year of her age, leaving an afflicted husband and a large family to mourn the sudden bereavement of a devoted wife and an affectionate and tender mother; and one who lived beloved and respected by all her friends.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED:

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, 32 hours—George Thomas, passengers, &c.

Friday—Brigt. Fashion, Bingay, Porto Rico, 21 days—R. Rankin & Co., sugar, molasses, &c.

CLEARED.

March 5th—Brigt. Bream, Harvey, Cienfuegos, boards—J. & T. Robinson; schr. Julia Ann, Ellingwood, Eastport, ballast—Master.

March 6th—Barque Hebe, Hargrave, Cork, timber and deals; brigt. Juverna, Henneberry, Fredericksburg, gypsum and lumber.

Brigt. Emily, Allison, from Hillsboro, for New York, with a cargo of coal, put in for a harbour on Thursday morning.

Brigt. Margaret, Reed, which sailed hence for Providence on the 1st instant, put back on the 3d, with loss of an anchor and chain, and rudder broken, having been on shore at Dipper Harbour.

Barque Princess, Caun, which sailed from this port for Dublin on the 19th ult., put back to Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 1st inst,—the Captain and part of the crew sick.

Brig Jane, Monagle, from Alexandria, for Halifax, struck on Nantucket Shoals on Saturday morning, and broke her rudder irons and sprung aleak. The crew were obliged to run her ashore near Montgomery Light House, with four feet water in her hold. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

Arrived at New Orleans, Feb 20th, ship John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool; March 4th, (by telegraph) ship Cambria, McCulloch, Newport—At Savannah, Feb. 25th, ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool; March 5th, (by telegraph) ship Robert A. Lewis, Vaughan, Cardiff; and Samuel Leighton, Pile—At Providence, March 1st, schr. Herald, Andrews, St. John—At Boston, 4th, Eliza Jane, Brannan, do—At Portsmouth, 4th, Echo, Holder, do.

Cleared at New Orleans, Feb. 21st, ship Queen Pomare, Shaw, Liverpool.—At Baltimore, 25th, barque Canmore, Seely, Antigua.—At Newburyport, 27th, brigt. Gipsey, Haley, Porto Rico—At Halifax, March 1st, schr. Charles, Whipple, St. John.

Sailed from New York, March 3d, brigt. Myrtle, Petch, Havana.

Advertised at New York, schr. Catherine, Brown, for this port, to sail 4th March.

At Porto Rico, 13th Feb., brig Charlotte, McMann, of this port, waiting cargo.

Brigt. Canada, Cox, was loading at Havana on the 20th ult. for New York.

Brig Commerce, Curtis, for this port, was loading at Cienfuegos, 14th ult., for Halifax.

Arrived from St. John, Feb. 13th, Ida, at Penarth Roads; 14th, Anne, at Donegal; 17th, James, at Penarth Roads; 19th, Sarah, at London; 20th, John M. Mayo, at do.; Ashley, at Penarth Roads.

Sailed—18th, Jessica, from Queenstown, for Boston.

Loading at Liverpool—Roadicea, Favorite, and Orleans, for New York; John S. DeWolfe, Cluny, Helena, and Speed, for St. John. At London—Lisbon, Caros, and Faside, for Saint John. In the Clyde—Renfrewshire, Hampton, and Glasgow, for St. John; Pilgrim, Lady of the Lake, Clara, Actress, and Lydia, for Boston.

The vessel towed into Gloucester, 17th February, proves to be the Clythia, from St. John, or Clyde, long since abandoned.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

In order to make room for Extensive SPRING IMPORTATIONS, OFFER the following at very reduced prices, viz:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETINGS,

in IMPERIAL 3-PLY, SCOTCH, DUTCH, BRUSSELS, and TAPESTRY;

DRUGGETS, Hearth Rugs,
Moreens and Damasks,
Ladies' White and Colored Stays,
SILKS, DELAINES, Fancy DRESSES,
And SHAWLS in great variety.

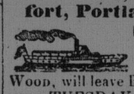
☞ *Reductions Positive, and for* CASH *only.*

St John, 11th March, 1851.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL."

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Saint John, Eastport, Frankfort, Portland, and Boston.



THE American Steamer ADMIRAL, 700 tons, Captain ALBERT WOOD, will leave Boston (until further notice) every TUESDAY, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for Portland, Frankfort, Eastport, and Saint John.

Returning, leave ST. JOHN every FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Eastport, Frankfort, Portland, and Boston.

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
South Market Wharf.

St. John, March 10.

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States will be made up every FRIDAY morning, commencing the 6th instant, to go by the Steamer "Admiral." Goods purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and Money carried on reasonable terms. All business connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, AGENT,
March 4, 1851. *South Market Wharf.*

Notice to the Public.

A CONTRACT has been entered into with Her Majesty's Government by which the communication between British North America and the West India Colonies is re-opened. The former arrangement will therefore be resorted to, and Letters for the West Indies will hereafter be forwarded via Halifax and Bermuda. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, March 4, 1851. } 2i.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for PRINTING required for the County of Northumberland, will be received up to SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at Newcastle, at which hour they will be opened and the lowest offer accepted.

Tenders to state the rate per folio, of 100 words, at which the printed papers required will be delivered at the Clerk's Office in Newcastle, free of Postage or any other Extra charge. *By Order of the Sessions.*

THOS. H. PETERS,
Miramichi, 6th Feb. 1851. *Clerk.*

BAZAAR.

IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the Parish of Portland, on or about the last of May. The object of this BAZAAR is to defray expenses incurred in providing a Sunday School for the Valley Church.

The following Ladies, who form the Committee, solicit the assistance of their friends, and will be ready to receive contributions:

Mrs. WARD CHIPMAN,	Mrs. BURTIS,
Mrs. HARRISON,	Miss TRAVIS,
Mrs. W. JACK,	Mrs. DOLBY.

March 4, 1851.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. DeWolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.

Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.

Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, KERSEYS,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS.
Linens, Lawns, Drapers, and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, 9th Nov. 1850.

CONTRACT FOR STRAW.

SEALED Tenders (the rates to be expressed in Sterling) will be received at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until THURSDAY the 13th March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department with such quantities of OATEN or BARLEY STRAW, as may be required at the following Stations, between the 1st April, 1851, and the 31st March, 1852:

SAINT JOHN, not exceeding 24 Tons,
SAINT ANDREWS, do. do. 2 do.

Payment will be made quarterly, in Silver Money, at the Army rate, by Draft of the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper on the Commissariat Chest.

Blank Forms of Tender, (Manuscript will not be received,) and any information required will be given on application at the Commissariat Office, Saint John.

W. H. DRAKE, A. C. G.
COMMISSARIAT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
February 24, 1851.

For BOSTON per 'Admiral.'

STREET'S EXPRESS for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, and the principal Cities in the Union, will leave at 9 o'clock every FRIDAY Morning, until further notice.

All Packages and business entrusted to this line will be placed in the charge of a competent conductor.

CHARLES L. STREET.

☞ Offices, Prince William Street, St. John; J. R. Hall, Railroad Exchange, Boston; Longley & Co., City Exchange Building, Portland. St John, March 4th, 1851.

OFFICE OF THE SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY.

14th FEBRUARY, 1851.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Water Company*, is requested to take place at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of applying to the Legislature now in Session, for an increase of the Capital Stock of the said Company, with the view of further extending the Company's operations throughout this City, as also the Parish of Portland.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*

TO FARMERS and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

Molasses and Cigars.

Landing ex Brig *Victor*, from Matanzas:

275 HHDS., 48 Tierces, 21 Brls. } MOLASSES;

A large assortment of choice HAVANA CIGARS, comprising Prensado's, Crespo's, Flor de Silvo's, and Regalia's. For sale by

JARDINE & CO.
St. John, March 4, 1851.

Window Glass and Nails.

By the Harriott, from Liverpool—

66 CASKS assorted sizes wrought NAILS. 125 Boxes German 8x10 and 10x12 GLASS.

March 4. JOHN KINNEAR.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

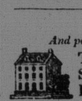
Per Lesmahagow:—

10 CASKS Cooking RAISINS; for Sale cheap.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
Feb. 25. Market Square.

TO BE LET.

And possession given on 1st of May next,



The HOUSE fronting on Queen's Square, now in occupation of Mrs. H. G. Kinnear.—Also, the STORE in Nelson street, unoccupied, between Messrs. W. & G. Carvill and Mr. Thurgar's Stores.

Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.
Feb. 25, 1851.

TO LET.

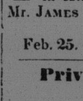
From the 1st of May next,

THE Premises over the Suscriber's STORE in *King Street*, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES G. MELICK.

JAMES MYLES,
Feb. 25. *Howard House.*

Private Dwelling to Let,

From the 1st of May next,

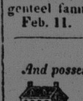


THAT pleasantly situated and genteel RESIDENCE, corner of Great George and Pitt Sts, comprising ten Rooms, a Kitchen, and outhouses; also, a never-failing well of water. This House is new, and well furnished with the Gas Pipes laid through the House, making a very nice residence for a genteel family.

Feb. 11. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—



Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Dock street, (formerly known as the CALVERT Property,) containing four Rooms, a Kitchen, and seven Bedrooms.

ALSO—A SHOP and Flat above.—Apply at the Office of SMITH & HAWS.

Feb 11, 1851. [Cour.] *Nelson street.*

Brick House to Let,

From 1st of May next:

THAT comfortable and convenient HOUSE in Wellington Row, near the Stone Church, belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. G. A. NAGEL, having a large Yard and good Outhouses attached. Please enquire at *Faulke & Hennigar's Shoe Store* or to the Subscriber. H. HENNIGAR.

St. John, Feb. 11th, 1851. (4i.)

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

THAT four story fire-proof Brick Store, with a cellar to the same situated on the South Market Wharf now in the occupation of Messrs Estabrooks & Ring. Apply to

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

The Old Established

ESTATE AGENCY.

OFFERS TO LET.—A desirable Family Residence, now in course of completion, fitted with every convenience, at a moderate Rent—situate in Paddock Street. Application to be made to HENRY REARDON, on the premises, or at this Office.

TO LET—Mechanics' or Laborers' Dwellings, in Orange Street.

TO LET—A delightful Summer Residence on the St. Andrews Road, newly built, commanding a splendid view, and not excelled for comfort by any thing in or near town.

FOR SALE—A capital HOUSE in Carmarthen Street; Also, a large Dwelling, with Yard and Outhouses, in Duke Street—will yield 12 per cent. per annum, after paying all charges.

FOR SALE—A FARM, five miles from town, with thoroughly finished House and Barn thereon; the Land is excellent, facing on the Main Road, with a splendid view of the Bay.

FOR SALE—A House in Cooper's Alley, at a low figure, and easy terms. Also, a large Dwelling House in Main Street—a great bargain.

FOR SALE—Capital *Villa* Building Lots.
Do. Two Lots on Jeffrey's Hill.

TO EXCHANGE—Three capital Properties, for either Farm or Town Properties.

Some capital FARMS for sale, in King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, and St. John Counties.

☞ MONEY to lend on Mortgage; and a choice of first rate Securities always on hand for Investors.

☞ *Rents, Notes, and Accounts collected.*

Having Agents—active business Men—in every Town and County throughout the Province, the facilities for Business cannot be excelled *by any other Office in town.*

Charges and Commissions moderate, and all required information furnished on application to

CHARLES L. STREET,
Office over Flewwelling & Reading's,
Prince William Street.

Feb. 25, 1851.—(Chron. 4 in.)

DRY GOODS

SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the public to the Valuable selection of

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

BEG leave to apprize the public generally, that they have just received per 'Perseverance' from Liverpool, a further supply of,

SEASONABLE GOODS.

M. & CO. take this opportunity of intimating that for the future, their business will be conducted on principles the reverse of those by which it has hitherto been characterized, that the CREDIT SYSTEM, in so far as their retail trade is concerned, will entirely cease, and that ready money will with them be the "order of the day." They are quite conscious that by adopting such a method, they will be able to offer advantages to the public, such as was impossible under the former system.

Jan. 28. MORRISON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by muntual concent.

JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.

February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.

JOHN A. MORRISON.

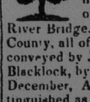
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

TO RENT,

FROM 1st May next—that commodious Dwelling HOUSE, fronting on Market Square, at present occupied by Mr Thomas Gilchrist.—Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY,

February 4, 1851.

Land for Sale.



TO BE Sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY the twenty-first day of March next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Hammond River Bridge, in the Parish of Hampton, in King's County, all of that certain Lot or parcel of LAND, conveyed by John Prince and wife, to George M. Blacklock, by Deed dated the nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1837, and known and distinguished as Lot number Six, the part thereof so conveyed being bounded as follows:—on the South by Lot number seven, belonging to Thomas Sanders; West by the Public Road, North by the Dixon Road, so called, and to extend East so as to include One Acre and a Half, more or less, with the BUILDINGS and Erections thereon; the said Premises being advertised under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by the said George M. Blacklock, to me, which Indenture bears date on the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1850.

JAMES AITON.

Hampton, 18th Feb., 1851.

BONES! BONES!!

BONES will be purchased at the Subscriber's Store, in WATER STREET, at 1s 6d. per cwt. JARDINE & CO.

Feb. 18.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, THRASHING MACHINES, Fanning MILLS, PLOUGHS, CHURNS FURNACES, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Tea and Molasses, in Bond.

150 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA, 77 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES, (Maguyer Brand.)

JAMES MACFARLANE.

WATERPROOF INSOLES.

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.

Just received and for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gent's BOOTS and SHOES, (every person who values good health should use them,) Ladies', Misses, and Children's Patent India Rubber GARTERS; Flat Silk and Cotton Laces for Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;

Do. do. do. Merino ditto;
Do. do. and Col'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.

Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William-street,

Has for Sale now on Hand—

THE Premium COOK STOVE;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hatheway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet iron and cast iron Air tight do;
Box and cylinder Stoves; also, Canada do.

October 7.

READ THIS.

THE WORLD'S SHOW.

Great Sale of Books and Stationery,

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber intending to vist London during the great Exhibition of the World's Industry, which takes place in the Metropolis this Spring, he has determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices*, the whole of his present Stock of BOOKS, PAPERS and general Stationery, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, in History, Arts, and Sciences, Literature, and Divinity; School Psalm and Hymn Books: Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Inks Slates, Pencils, Drawing Papers, Water Colors Playing Cards, &c.; Gesner's HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK: Maps of the British Provinces; Embossed and Colored Envelops; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c. Also, for sale, at *half-price*, a Collection of MUSIC for the Piano Forte, consisting of Popular Songs,

THE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Monday, March 3rd.

BILL TO EXCLUDE PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The House went into Committee for the third time on the Bill to exclude Public Officers from holding seats in the House of Assembly. Mr. Purdy in the Chair.

Mr. BOTSFORD said he believed from what had transpired on former occasions there was scarcely any difference of opinion as to the general principles of the Bill, but it was possible to kill a thing with kindness, and he was rather afraid that the kindness of certain hon. members would kill this Bill. He thanked the friends of the Bill for the aid they seemed disposed to give him, but hoped they would not extend their kindness too far; (laughter). To avoid losing the Bill altogether, he had prepared a second draft, to meet the objections half-way, which, if he was in order, he would substitute for the original draft. By a half-way measure, he meant that he had gone farther than some hon. members wished to go, and not so far as others would go. (The hon. member then read the draft of the Bill he had prepared, which was similar to the amendment read by Mr. Gray on a former occasion, excluding in general terms all who held offices of profit or emolument (political offices excepted) if they received their appointment from the Government).

Mr. HANNINGTON contended that the Bill could not be altered, or another draft substituted, while an amendment to that Bill stood in the hands of the Chairman undisposed of.

Mr. STEVES thought confusion would hereafter arise unless the offices that would render a person ineligible as a candidate were specified. He hoped the hon. member from Kent (Mr. Cutler) would withdraw his amendment, and let another be substituted.

Mr. SCOULLAR suggested that the hon. member (Mr. Cutler) be permitted to withdraw the amendment then before the Committee, and offer instead the one he had read the last time the Committee sat.

The Hon SPEAKER thought it was better to withdraw the amendment, and allow the hon. mover to alter the Bill; then it would be competent for any hon. member who wished to offer any amendment he chose. All hon. members desirwas a good bill, they should therefore disregard technicalities, and unite to make the Bill as perfect as possible.

Mr. CUTLER said he was quite willing to withdraw his amendment, if allowed to substitute another he had prepared, in which he had specified the officers to be excluded.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said the object was to purify the House by excluding all those over it was supposed Government could exercise an undue influence. Among these were all County officers appointed by, and holding their offices subject to the will of the Government. He thought it best to specify the offices excluded, and approved of the amendment the hon. member from Kent wished to substitute for the amendment then before them, and would go for it if it could be brought in.

Hon SPEAKER thought the amendment referred to went rather too far; he did not think it should include Judges of Probate and Coroners.

Mr. WILMOT would reiterate what he had said the other day. They should consider that they were not merely excluding certain persons from holding seats in that house, but they were restraining the privileges of the people, and preventing them from sending to the house whomsoever they chose. Let them stick to British practice, or else imitate the United States. At present there was a law in operation which compelled a member accepting an office of profit or emolument to return to his constituents for re-election, and it was for them to express their approval or disapproval of his conduct. He thought that was quite sufficient, as it left the matter in the hands of the people. He regarded the present Bill as unconstitutional.

The hon. SPEAKER was surprised to hear such doctrines from his hon. colleague. The Bill did not propose going so far as the law in England excluding officials from Parliament, and was quite constitutional so far as it went.

Mr. HATHEWAY was also surprised at what had fallen from the hon. member from St. John.—The Bill did not go so far as the English law, for that not only excluded public officers from sitting in Parliament, but it deprived them of the privilege of voting at elections.)

Mr. WILMOT said the hon member was mistaken. The law in England did not exclude County officers—sheriffs for instance—from sitting in Parliament; it only excluded them from sitting for the county in which they held an official situation. They could sit for another county.

Mr. CUTLER wished to ascertain if the Committee would allow him to withdraw his amendment. (There appeared to be a general assent, but Mr. C. did not avail himself of it, and no action was taken.

DR. THOMSON agreed that the amendment went too far. He also contended against passing such an important Bill when several members were absent, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. ENGLISH had been listening with attention to what had been said upon this Bill. Hon. members seemed to agree generally, and yet they differed about trifles,—one was willing to go a little further than another. He believed they were all anxious to do what was right.—The object was to cleanse the House, and he would go for the exclusion of all who could be influenced by Government. He did not think Magistrates or Coroners should be excluded—their officers were of too little consequence. For instance, were he magistrate, or Coroner, and that office excluded him from the House, if he wanted a seat there he would at once resign his office, because he considered it worthless. He agreed with the sentiments advanced by his colleague. He thought it best to specify the offices which would render the incumbents ineligible. Something had been said as to the probable fate of the Bill elsewhere. He had come there determined to do his duty, and would vote for that which he considered right, regardless of consequences. He did not think hon. members should be influenced by the probabilities as to the fate of a measure in the other branch

Mr. PORTER said he was against the Bill in toto. Should it pass, they would be depriving the people of their privileges; they (the people) had not complained; on the contrary, they had returned official gentlemen to that house again and again, and there had never been a complaint uttered that they had been influenced by improper motives.—That being the case, he did not think it right to deprive the people of one of their privileges until they petitioned for it, and upon that ground he would oppose the Bill.

DR. THOMSON observed that this Bill would not come into operation until next general election, therefore there was no necessity for passing it this year. Not a word about it had they heard from the people, he would therefore propose that they postpone the further consideration of the Bill until next session, and give the people an opportunity to petition for it if they want it.

Hon. SPEAKER differed from the opinion expressed by the hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. Porter.) At the last general election the people had expressed an opinion in accordance with this Bill, by generally rejecting public officers, and those who were supposed to be under the influence of Government. The Bill would not deprive the people of their privileges; on the contrary, it would be for their good. For instance, supposing a measure for the good of the people was before that House, to which the Government was inimical, while public officers sat in the House Government could, perhaps, defeat that measure by bringing an undue influence to bear. It was therefore for the good of the people to exclude those officers.

Mr. GILBERT contended that the people had been asking for this measure for years past.—It was evinced in the cry they raised against members of the House being appointed Supervisors.

Mr. MACPHERSON was in favour of the Bill.—He had lately seen enough of Government influence in the recent election for York. Let Government have its influence elsewhere, but this was the people's House, and it should be kept pure. He would support the Bill with pleasure to its fullest extent. He would go to exclude all public officers upon whom Government influence could be brought to bear.

Mr. CUTLER again requested that he might withdraw his amendment and substitute another. Mr. Gray contended that an amendment could not be withdrawn if there was one dissentient voice.* His Honour the Speaker decided that it could be be withdrawn if the majority of the Committee consented to it. Mr. Crane then seconded Mr. Cutler's motion that the amendment be withdrawn. The question was put from the Chair, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Cutler then arose, and asked if the Committee could thus dispose of his amendment *without his consent!* (Much Laughter.) The Committee then consented that the amendment should be tested, and the question was hurriedly and indistinctly put from the Chair, and the "Nays" were most numerous. There were cries of "question," to which the Chairman paid not the slightest attention; much confusion followed. The Chairman then declared the amendment negatived, when Mr. Gray immediately moved as an amendment to the Bill, the resolution he had read when the Bill was previously committed, and which went to exclude, in general terms, all persons who hold offices of profit or emolument under the Crown. The Speaker declared this to be out of order, as a second amendment could not be moved to one original resolution. This opinion was combated by Mr. Hannington and others, who contended that the rule laid down by His Honour the Speaker applied only to Resolutions when the Speaker was in his Chair, and did not apply to Bills when in Committee of the whole.—The Speaker's objection was overruled. Some hon. members then contended that the first amendment was not disposed of, as no division had taken place, although called for. After much additional confusion, in a moment when it must have been unexpected, the Chairman said "The ayes will rise," and some four or five rose, while others were enquiring "what's the motion?" others laughing, and a few angry and apparently disgusted. The amendment was then a second time declared negatived, when several members sprung to their feet with amendments.—Mr. Steves, being very near the Chairman, was the first to attract his notice, and moved the amendment proposed by Mr. Cutler—the same that gentleman had attempted to substitute for the one just negatived. Mr. Gray complained very bitterly of unfair play, as he had previously moved an amendment when the first amendment was declared negatived. His objection was overruled, however, and the question taken upon Mr. Steves' amendment, which goes to exclude all officers connected with the Navigation, Customs and Treasury, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, Judges of Probate, Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Government Contractors, and all holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown, excepting political officers. This was carried.—*Yeas*, Hon. Speaker, and Messrs. Read, Gordon, Crane, Hannington, Scoullar, Rice, Stiles, Beardsley, English, Taylor, Hatheway, Macpherson, Steves, Gilbert, Cutler, Hayward, Ryan, Fitzgerald,—19. *Nays*, Messrs. Porter, Thomson, McPhelim, McLeod, Wilmot, Gray, Johnson, Botsford, and Williston,—9.

*This is in accordance with the practice of the House during the last eight years. Upon the second point of order mooted, we hold the Speaker to be right.—*Reporter.*

PAYMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.
Tuesday, March 4th.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the payment of the President and members of the Legislative Council.—Mr. Beardsley in the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSTON explained. An Act passed in 1850 providing for the payment of the President and Members of the other Branch for ten years, at the rate of £150 a year for the President, and one pound a day during the Session for each member. This act having expired, he (Mr Johnson) had drafted the present bill. He proposed to give the President £100, and the members 15s. a day, the same as was allowed to members of this house, and the law to expire whenever the Council is made elective.

Mr. GILBERT thought there was no necessity for the Bill. In the early days of this Province the Legislative Councillors were not paid, and the business of the country was as well attended to then as it had been since. He did not see the utility of paying them at all. Those appointed to the Council were supposed to be wealthy men, and did not want any pay.

Mr. RITCHIE was not disposed to enter into discussion upon this Bill at present. He thought they had better report progress and wait until the Bill came before them for making the Legislative Council elective. When that came down he hoped they would be able to agree upon a good measure, and that the Council would soon be made elective. His impression was, that members of the Legislative Council should be paid the same amount as the members of that house; (Hear, hear). If they should agree on a bill to make the other branch elective, they could provide for their payment this year in Supply; if they should not be able to agree upon an elective bill, it would then be time enough to pass this Bill. He hoped the Committee would consent to report progress.

His Honour the SPEAKER said, that as he had heretofore been opposed to the payment of Legislative Councillors, it would be expected of him that he express his opinion now. He agreed generally with the hon member who had sat down. If the Council be made elective the members should be paid the same as members of this house. He could not, however, agree to any reduction in the salary of the President of the other Branch. He would rather go to increase it. Because the Speaker's pay in this House had been reduced, it was no argument why they should reduce the pay of the President of the Council. As to the other Branch being made elective, he had reason to believe that a Bill for the purpose was then before the said Branch, and they should wait until they seen its fate before proceeding with the present Bill. It would, he thought, be best to pay the Council this year by a grant in Supply.

Mr. WILLISTON was afraid that if they reported progress now, while the elective Bill was before the other House, their conduct would be misconstrued. He was willing to pay the Legislative Councillors, excepting the salaried officers among them, but these he would not pay. He feared that if they did not now proceed with this Bill it would be construed that they were governed in their actions here by what was doing in the other Branch.

Col. HAYWARD,—"It will not bear that construction;" (Laughter).

Mr. JOHNSON combatted the opinion of Mr. Gilbert, and said there was no analogy between the Council that served without pay and the present one; after what he had heard, however, he was quite willing to report progress.—Progress was then reported.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON,
Tuesday, March 4th, 1851.

The Committees were sitting this morning, and it was a late hour before the House commenced business.

The House went into Committee, and passed a Bill authorizing Commissioners of Roads to make such additional regulations as would cause the Great Roads to be kept open. The House also went into Committee and passed a Bill to amend an error in the Consolidation law of last year, by which vessels touching at the port of Dalhousie were charged but one half penny tonnage; instead of a penny.

A Bill (introduced by Mr. Barberie) to repeal the bear and wolf duty was committed, and after some discussion progress was reported.

The House next went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the payment of the President and members of the Legislative Council. After a brief discussion, hon. members thought it better to postpone the consideration of the Bill until the Bill for Elective Legislative Councils (now in the Upper House) was disposed of. Progress was therefore reported.

The House adjourned at a quarter past four.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th March.

The Bill to extend the Gaol limits in the County of St. John, as settled by the Sessions, was brought up to-day, and after a discussion, progress was reported. The Bill to repeal the bounty on Bears and Wolves was afterwards brought up, and rejected by the House. Mr. Gray's Bill to protect Mining and Timber Licenses granted by the Crown, was then discussed, and finally rejected, 14 to 12. The division was as follows:*—In favour of the Bill—Messrs. Gray, Needham, Porter, Fitzerald, McPhelim, Barberie, Read, Botsford, Tilley, Robinson, Crane and English. Against it—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Mr. Rankin, Messrs. Hayward, Pickard, Macpherson, Ryan, Porter, Earle, Ritchie, Steeves, Gordon, Scoullar, Williston and Purdy.

The Bill to alter the mode of granting Tavern Licenses, and fix one day for granting Licenses in all the Counties, was brought up for discussion, which drew forth a number of temperance speeches. Messrs. Tilley and Needham moved amendments, which were rejected by a large majority. A motion was then made to postpone the Bill three months, when the division being equal, Mr. Thompson, the Chairman, decided in the affirmative, so the Bill was lost. The House will go into Committee on Ways and Means to-morrow.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety:
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;

WOOLLEN YARN:
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

MUSLINS:
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings:
Gent's SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes.
Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Sstreet.*

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS.
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description.
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS.
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.
J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per *Lisbon, Thetis, Edward, Olive,* and *John S. DeWolf*, the whole of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

which have been carefully selected in the best Markets, and purchased for *Cash*:

—CONSISTING OF—

LINEN, WOOLLEN, COTTON and SILK Manufactures, of every description:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the *newest materials* and *latest designs*,
Irish POPLINS and TABINETS,
PLAIN GLACE and BROCADED SILKS and SATINS, in great Variety,
Haberdashery, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, SHAWLS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,
Gents. STOCKS, Handk'fs., Mufflers, Scarfs, &c.,
CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, and Drugget,
MOREENS and DAMASKS, with Trimming to match,
LINEN and Cotton SHEETINGS,
Bed Ticks, Counterpanes and Quilts,

☞ The public are respectfully invited to an inspection of the above, as the proprietors are determined to clear off the whole STOCK, at as low prices as can be afforded by any House in the Trade. ☞ *Terms, CASH.*

West side Prince William Street,
St. John, 5th Nov., 1850.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,
350 Pairs Witney Blankets.
Dec. 31, 1850. T. W. DANIEL.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Juverna," from New York—
100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 OBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.

A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale
[Sept. 3] JARDINE & CO.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1846.

Messrs SANDS.—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynx being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT,

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA.

The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 16, 1846.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 33 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statement, I hereby verify that the above are true.

REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED. LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22, 1846.

Messrs. SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.—

HOWARD HOUSE.

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has now ready for sale a large lot of OVER COATS, in all shades and textures, together with a good assortment of

WINTER PANTS AND VESTS.

The above Goods having been made in the Establishment, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending them, and they will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

J. MYLES begs leave to call the attention of persons purchasing CLOTHS to his Stock, which consists of Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, West of England Cloths and Doeskins, in all shades; French, German, Victoria, and Albert CLOTHS, together with a splendid lot of Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds, in all shades and textures.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Wholesale will be liberally dealt with.

October 22. JAMES MYLES.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.

ALSO—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.

—AND—

500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials: also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English CAP and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Casseimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and SWANSDOWNS;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, TOWELLINGS, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS.
Fringes, Worsted and Algernines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 7.

Patent LEATHERS, Moroccos, Curried Goat Skins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale Cheap:—

10 DOZEN English Curried GOAT SKINS, assorted;
1 Do. Memel Calf, (a superior article);
3 Do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 Do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 Do. Striped Cape, (Binders);
15 Do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes. S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 12. Germain-street.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine,)

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

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

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 235 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

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

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

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

INDIA RUBBERS.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's METALLIC INDIA RUBBER SHOES; for Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 5. Prince Wm. Street.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.
CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac similie signature of Judson & Co. (N. B, the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

RHEUMATISM.

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

DEAFNESS.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trompets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are che