The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851.

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The Observer.

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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.

JARDINE & CO.
Nov. 19, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—
Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
3 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, 20 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.

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: ½ 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.

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—4d, 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.

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, Handkfs., 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.

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.

Horse Nails, Paper, &c.

By the Perseverance, from Liverpool, just arrived,—

40 KEGS 8, 9, and 10dy. best HORSE NAILS;
50 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER;
½ ton WIRE RODS, No. 5 and 6. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 14. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Miscellaneous.

DON'T FRET.

A POEM FOR THE NERVOUS.

Has a neighbor injured you!
Don't fret—
You will yet come off the best;
He's the most to answer for,
Never mind it, let it rest.
Don't fret.

Has a horrid lie been told!
Don't fret;
It will run itself to death,
If you let it quite alone,
It will die for want of breath;
Don't fret.

Are your enemies at work?
Don't fret—
They can't injure you a whit;
If they find you heed them not,
They will soon be glad to quit;
Don't fret.

Is adversity your lot?
Don't fret—
Fortune's wheel keeps turning round,
Every spoke will reach the top,
Which, like you, is going down;
Don't fret.

Look to Your Feet.—Of all parts of the body, there is not one the clothing of which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. The most dependant part of the system, this is the part in which the circulation of the blood may be most readily checked; the part most exposed to cold and wet, or to direct contact with good conducting surfaces, it is the part of the system where such a check is most likely to take place.—Coldness of the feet is a very common attendant on a disordered state of the stomach; and yet a disordered stomach is not more apt to produce coldness of the feet, than coldness of the feet is apt to produce disorder of the stomach; and this remark does not apply only to cases of indigestion, but to many other disorders to which man is liable. Yet do we see the feet of the young and the delicate clad in thin-soled shoes, and as thin stockings, no matter whether it is summer or winter time—no matter whether the weather is dry or damp, or whether the temperature of the atmosphere is warm or cold. But this is not the whole of the evil. These same feet are frequently at different times of the same day, differently covered as to the stoutness of the shoes and their soles, and often likewise as to the thickness of the stockings. I have often found, on investigating into the origin of bases of disease, that is has been a common practice to go out of doors in the forenoon, the feet being protected with lambs' wool socks, and warm and thickly soled boots; and to sit in the afternoon at home, only having the feet covered with silk stockings and thin satin shoes. I have so often found this to be the case, that it would hardly surprise me were the practice found to be almost universal among the females of the middle and upper ranks of society.—To this common, and sufficiently inconsiderate practice, I have traced many cases of incurable disease.—To this alone may be ascribed many a case of functional disturbances; this lays the foundation for many of those derangements by which the first inroad is made into the constitution, the first step taken in undermining the health; the first of that succession of changes brought about, by which the young, and the lovely, and the healthy, are converted into wasted victims of consumption, or become martyrs to other maladies as fatal, although less common. I am sufficient of a Goth to wish to see thin-soled shoes altogether disused as articles of dress; and I would have them replaced by shoes having a moderate thickness of sole, with a thin layer of cork or felt placed within the shoes, over the sole, or next to the foot. Cork is a very bad conducter of heat, and is therefore to be preferred; if it is not to be had, or is not liked, felt may be substituted for it. The extreme lightness of the cork, the remarkable thinness to which it may be cut—its usefulness as a non-conductor not being essentially impaired thereby—and the inappreciable effect it has on the appearance of the shoe—all seem to recommend its use for this purpose in the strongest manner. I think that neither boots nor shoes should be used without this admirable provision against cold feet. There is sufficient objection to all shoes made of waterproof or impervious materials; they are apt to prove much too heating and relaxing, interfering with the due escape of the cutaneous exhalations. Thin shoes ought only to be used for the purpose of dancing, and then they ought only to be worn while dancing. The invalid or dyspectic ought assuredly never to wear thin shoes at other times. As to the common practice of changing thin shoes for warm boots, and *vice versa*, it is a practice that is replete with danger, and therefore rash, and almost culpable.—*Dr. Robertson.*

The Good Time Coming.—The morning light of the good time coming is everywhere breaking upon the eyes of those who are looking and longing for its appearing. Everywhere new hearts and new hopes are gained to our cause. Everywhere new agencies and tendencies are combining to propel it forward. The great necessities and interests of the age unite to make Peace the first want and predilection of the nations. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men are coming to be recognised by civilisation and science as well as by Christianity. This great central principle of Divine revelation is taking effect upon the people of the world. The bristling barriers of nationality which once divided and estranged them, are gradually disappearing, and they are beginning to fraternise across the boundaries that once made them enemies. The great transactions of nations, the mightiest works of human skill and energy, are becoming international in origin, operation, and ownership. Is it a canal that is proposed? It is a great channel for the ships of all nations across the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to shorten the passage to India by 6000 miles. Is it a railway that is projected? It is one 4,000 miles in length, across the continent of North America, to open to all the nations of Europe a northwest passage to China of thirty days from London. Is it an electric telegraph? It is one to reach round the globe, crossing Behring's Straits and the English Channel, and stringing on its nerve of wire all the capitals of the civilised world between London and Washington. Is it a grand display of the works of art and industry, for the encouragement and development of mechanical skill and genius? It is a magnificent exhibition opened, without the slightest distinction, to the artists and artizans of all nations, just as if they belonged to one and the same nation, and were equally entitled to its patronage and support. Is it an act affecting navigation? It is to place all the ships that plough the ocean upon the same footing as if owned by one and the same nation. Is it a proposition to cheapen and extend the facilities of correspondence between individuals and communities? It is to give the world an ocean-penny postage, to make home everywhere, and all the nations neighbours.—*Elihu Burritt at the Peace Congress*

The Richest Man in Virginia.—I have thought for some time I would write to your paper something in relation to the richest man in Virginia, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and perhaps in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves: and the wish in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now. Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a *census*. He has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management *of them*, which makes the number of his slaves reach *near three thousand*. They increase at the rate of near one thousand every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia.

He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you, Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his tobacco-crop, which is immensely large, as so much *clear gain* every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years. Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoughs and the Astors.—[Cor. Richmond Times.

A Clerical Anecdote.—A young preacher in the time of James I., being appointed to hold forth before the Vice Chancellor and heads of colleges of Oxford, chose for his text: "What, can ye not watch for one hour?" which carried with it a personal allusion, as the Vice Chancellor happened to be one of those heavy-headed persons who cannot attend church without falling to sleep The preacher repeated his text in an emphatic manner at the end of every division of his discourse—the unfortunate Vice Chancellor was often awoke—and this happened so often, that at last all present could very well see the joke. The Vice Chancellor was so nettled at the disturbance he had met with, that he complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who immediately sent for the young clergyman to reprove him for what he had done. In the course of the conference that ensued between the Archbishop and the preacher, the latter gave so many proofs of his wit and good sense, that his grace procured for him the honor of preaching before the King. Here, also, he had a joke. He gave out his text in these words: "James, the First and Sixth 'waver not;'" which, of course, everybody saw to be a stroke at the indecisive character of the monarch. James, equally quick-sighted, exclaimed, "He is at me already." But he was, upon the whole, so well pleased with this clerical wag, as to make him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He afterwards went to Oxford, and preached a sermon on the text, "Sleep on, now, and take your rest."

Pulpit Eloquence.—A more sickening and disgusting exhibition can nowhere be witnessed, than to see a minister of the Gospel, forgetful of his high duties and holy calling, prostituting the pulpit by preaching himself. Any attempt to play the orator on such an occasion, sinks the minister into contempt in the view of any individual of cultivated taste or piety. The minister should be forgetful of himself, and think only of his hearers and his subject. He stands between the living and the dead. His mission is of the last importance to man; and he should fill it with singleness of heart. If this be the spirit of the preacher, he cannot fail to be eloquent. The eloquence of the pulpit consists in the greatest simplicity of style and manner, in the dignity and sublimity of the topics discussed, in the awful interests involved, and in the overwhelming manifestations of a Redeemer's love. Let those fill the soul of a speaker, and he will be sufficiently eloquent.—*Judge M'Lean.*

The Great Snow Storm of 1620.—The snow fell during thirteen days and nights with very little intermission, accompanied with great cold and a keen biting wind About the fifth and sixth days the young sheep fell into a torpid state and died, and about the ninth and tenth days the shepherds began to build up large semi-circular walls of the dead, in order to afford some shelter for the living; but the protection was of little service. Impelled by hunger, the sheep were frequently seen tearing at one another's wool with their teeth. On the 14th day there was on many a high-lying farm, not a survivor of extensive flocks to be found. Large misshapen walls of dead, surrounding a small prostrate group, likewise dead and stiffly frozen in their lairs, met the eye of the forlorn shepherd and his master. Of upwards of 20,000 sheep maintained in the extensive pastoral district of Eskdale Moor, only about 45 were left alive.—*Gallery of Nature.*

A rich miser, in Auburn, New York, is to be buried in Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a nice farm for burying him. He is to take him into the middle of the lake, and sink him.

Emigration of Latter Day Saints.—On Monday last, the Ellen sailed from this port for New Orleans, having on board 466 emigrants, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The emigrants were from all parts of England; fifteen families coming from Sheffield alone. A second ship, the George William Browne, is also ready to sail, with about 280 emigrants of the same persuasion, and for the same destination, whilst another vessel, the Ellen Maria, has been laid on to sail on the 29th inst. Mr. Orson Pratt, the head of the sect, and who is an emigration agent in this town, will take his passage by this.—This emigration is of a most extraordinary and romantic character; the subsequent journey would appal the stoutest heart, not upheld by religious fervor or fanaticism. The poor *emigres* from New Orleans proceed up the river as far as Council Bluffs, 900 miles north of St. Louis. They will there prepare for the overland journey across the plain to the Salt Lake Valley, a distance of 1000 miles more, which has to be performed in wagons, and their journey lies across a tract of country almost entirely destitute of herbage. —*Liverpool paper.*

A Negro's Advice.—A young minister received a call from two different societies at once to become their pastor. One was rich, and able to give him a large salary, and well united; the other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro who overheard what they said, made this reply:—

"Massa, go where there is the least money and the most devil."

He took the advice, and was made the happy instrument of uniting a distracted church and converting many souls to Christ.

Splendid Oars.—A pair of oars, seven feet long, and made of the choicest white ash, the handles and blades rimmed with silver, and in the most finished manner, are to be sent to the World's Fair from New York. They are valued, with the case, at $150. At the close of the Exhibition they are to be presented to the Prince of Wales.

Sounding Boards for Pulpits.—A distinguished artist has recommended that the canopies of pulpits be formed of strained sheepskin inserted in a wood frame and then suspended from the ceiling. Thus a great increase of reverberation will be gained, and the speaker's voice be heard distinctly in the further part of the room without exhaustion.

Mr. Macready, the tragedian, has actually made his farewell bow, and is about to retire to Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, where, in a house of his own, he will spend the remainder of his allotted time, and seek the peaceful enjoyment of a classical retirement.

London has 300,000 houses, which cover an area of 14 miles long, and 7 miles wide. Between the 1st of Jan. 1839, and Jan. 1850, 64,058 new houses were built, forming 1652 streets.

The number of bankrupts in England last year was 837 against 1326 the year before, and 1698 in 1848.—The average of the last seven years was 1290. There were 36 bankrupts in Liverpool last year, and 113 the year before.

The Queen has sent to Mr. Dampies, Vicar of Coggeshall, a donation of £5 for the use of the parents and sister of the late John Carter, the weaver, who having lost the use of his limbs, supported himself by making beautiful drawings, holding the pencil with his teeth.

The Jeremiah, Captain Garnett, arrived here on the 6th inst, from Shanghai. On the 7th September she fell in with two canoes, containing nineteen men, of a dark copper color, in a state of nudity, and tattooed all over. They had been blown off the land thirteen days previous, and were nearly starved. One man died on the evening of the 7th. St. David's Islands (on the coast of New Guinea) being the nearest land, they were taken there, and the men sent on shore.—[English paper.

Ninety boats of Boulogne, 1478 tons, with 979 men on board, have been this year engaged in the herring fishery, on the coast of Scotland. They have brought home 17,866 tons of salt herrings.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the New York Tribune, from Mr. Snow, an officer in the British brig Prince Albert, which returned from the Arctic regions last autumn, to Mr. Henry Grinnell of New York, the owner of the American exploring vessels Advance and Rescue. The letter of Mr. Snow is dated London, Dec. 23, 1850:

It was on the 1st of August, at midnight, in lat. 75° 18, and long. 60° 30, that I was in the "Crow's Nest," enjoying one of those beautiful scenes that are occasionally presented in that quiet hour in the Arctic regions. We were then *close beset* in a heavy pack, nor could I perceive a single opening in the direction we wished to proceed. It was a lovely night, calm and clear; and with the sun still shining with a softened lustre upon the vast body of ice under the enchanting influence of prismatic action exposed before me. To the north-west I could see Capt. Austin's and Capt. Penny's vessels, also close beset, about eight or nine miles from us. To the east and north-east appeared a few rugged peaks of land; while the wondrous glaciers, extending for miles and miles in length and breadth, seemed to cover all else of *terra firma*. Turning my eyes to the south and south-east, I beheld the *bergs*, between which and along which we had been for the last fortnight making way. While looking at them, to my astonishment I perceived two strange sail evidently forcing through those intricate passages with the intention of stretching in for the *land floe*, alongside of which a small lane of water could be faintly distinguished. Our object, also, was to get to this land-floe, and take advantage of the lane of water supposed to be there running to the northward. For a moment I could hardly believe I had seen aright, and fancied I had mistaken some pieces of ice, raised by refraction, and which frequently bears the appearance of ships, for two vessels, but a long look through my glass convinced me, as I watched them passing behind some bergs and shortly reappearing. There could be no doubt, and I accordingly entered it in the Log. It was the first instance of our seeing the Advance and Rescue. On the 5th, we had got into a large "hole," or sheet of water, and thence lost sight of them until the evening of the 23d, when, as we were standing out of Regent's Inlet, we descried a brigantine coming down, with the wind abeam, toward us. At first, we thought it was Sir John Ross, having no idea that it was possible for the two vessels we had left behind in Melville Bay to have extricated themselves so soon, unassisted by that aid we had received from the Government steamers, and which had materially assisted us: but in a short time we were undeceived. On came the brigantine, and the moment we were near enough we could perceive the national colors of the United States—the glittering stars and stripes—proudly flaunting in broad display from the loftiest masthead. It was the first time that flag had ever appeared so far in that part of the world, and knowing it to be there on such a noble and holy cause, I could not help feeling, though an Englishman devoted to my own country, a pleasure in beholding it. A short time sufficed to put Capt. Forsyth and myself on board of the Stranger, and then we learned that it was the Advance, Lieut. De Haven, Commander, that received us. The particulars of our visit are detailed at length in my journal. Though I was almost worn out from want of sleep, having been already over 36 hours without once closing my eyes, and actively employed in heading parties on the search, I yet could enjoy the moment to my heart's content. Full of health and manly vigor, his countenance bronzed, and with a beard and moustache of the darkest hue, Lieut. De Haven, with the most generous cordiality, welcomed us to the cabin. Dressed in the ordinary rough and moderately warm garb of a nautical officer, he delighted me as much by his appearance as by his sailor-like and friendly bearing. Mr. Murolow and another officer, whose name has escaped my memory, were introduced to us with Dr. Kane.—The former, if I am right in the respective persons, was of moderate height, rather thin, and with dark hair. The second not so tall, and with a lighter complexion. Of Dr. Kane I have spoken at length in my book, as with him I had, on that visit, the most conversation. Everything that could be thought of to hospitably entertain us was introduced, and I shall never forget the three cheerful hours I spent on that evening on board of the Advance in the Arctic regions. Our discourse was varied: sometimes professional, at others running back to our respective homes, to the probable fate of Franklin and his companions, to the qualities of our vessels, &c., &c. With regard to expressed intentions, Mr. De Haven told us that he intended to push on and on wherever there was a chance presented in the right direction. Between Cape Walker and Bank's Land was, I believe, the principal quarter he looked to and should make for. The Rescue, he said, had gone on to Cape Hotham in Wellington Channel, where he intended to rejoin her. The reason of his coming to Regent's Inlet was to visit Port Leopold, and see if he could there fall in with the North Star, (of whose movements he had been informed by Sir John Ross, whom he spoke off Admiralty Inlet,) and by her to send despatches home. The information we gave him of the North Star having already left there on her return, induced him not to delay any time by a fruitless visit to Whaler Point, but hasten to rejoin his consort. He did not intend to winter anywhere, as exploring vessels generally do, in a harbor, but to take his chance in the Pack, where in my humble opinion, he will be able to do much better, and probably fare as well as if he had fixed himself in regular Winter quarters.—A moveable bulkhead that ran athwart the forepart of the cabin was in Winter to be removed, and room thus given between decks for exercise, and the necessary increase of ventilation. Other contrivances and plans already formed for the Winter were mentioned, and nothing appeared to daunt them or alloy the happiness and contentment, unanimity and cordiality which appeared to me to be existing among them. They were ready to dare and brave everything. The men, too, appeared all well and capable. Dr. Kane wrote an address in my pocket book, that in the event of my reaching home before him, and perchance visiting America, I might call, at his request, and state when and how I had last seen him, which I should feel great pleasure in doing if again crossing the Atlantic. The packet of letters was given to me to forward by the first opportunity presenting itself, it not being known, I believe, that we intended to return, my orders from my captain being merely to state our intention of visiting Cape Hotham. As he himself was there to answer, I was, fortunately, prevented from saying anything of our own movements, more especially as I had still a hope we should remain out longer.

It was midnight when we parted; both vessels,—the Advance and Prince Albert—running through streams of heavy ice. The Advance appeared deeply laden, but her light canvass aloft would be of material service to her in a region where it is frequently found a current of air is playing above, while there is none below.

On the 25th we again fell in with the Advance at Cape Riley. She was, as I have stated, close in shore, and hawsers were out to haul her off. As I puiled in toward her I perceived an officer with some men, on a bergh fixing an ice anchor to which the nawser was attached. The berg was a moderate sized one, aground, therefore well suited for the purpose, it being more off shore. The orders given me by Capt. Forsyth were not to delay time by going on board or holding any communication with the Advance, but to hasten to the shore and obtain any information there. The rocky nature of the projecting point of land, and my own feelings, induced me however to run close under her stern. As I neared her, Capt. De Haven, in a hearty man-

ner hailed me, and strongly pressed me to come on board. I felt extremely desirous to do so, but not being my own master, I could only make an excuse and state my orders to be speedy. The next moment, however, perceiving that something was wrong, I asked what was the matter, and whether I and my boat's crew could render him any service. Thanking me, he replied in the negative, again pressing me to come on board for a short time, and informing me about some traces having been found,&c. This determined me, and in another moment I was again shaking hands with your warm-hearted countrymen. In the few words which passed between us, Captain De Haven told me that the vessel had got swept in round the point, and grounded, while he was on shore examining. The currents in the Arctic seas are excessive, and ever varying, so I can easily account for the Advance getting the mishap. I again begged him to hail the Prince Albert, or allow me to render any assistance; but with many thanks for my offer, he declined any aid as being unneeded. He explained to me what he had seen about Captain Ommanney's notice on Cape Riley, but it did not appear that he had found any traces himself. My men had gone forward to lend a hand at the windlass, and I was strongly invited to go below in the cabin once more; but my orders had been imperative, and thus, somewhat against my inclination, I had to bid adieu, and with many sincere wishes on both sides, I parted from those whom I shall always remember with the most pleasant feelings. In another quarter hour I was on shore examining and giving directions to make as strict a search as my limited time permitted. On my return I passed near enough to the Advance to return a friendly waive of the hand, and in another half-hour had lost sight of the American flag.

Now, with regard to the time that it was probable they might still find an open season, it must not be forgotten that all the vessels were then on the borders of the greatest difficulties. First, however, let me inform you that one reason which induced me to run close under the stern of the Advance, was to tell them where I had seen the "Rescue," which was close in by Cape Bowden. It is clear, then, that on the 25th of August, the following may be put down as the state of things as connected with your two vessels.

The "Rescue" was as far ahead in a *northerly* direction as any vessel belonging to the Discovery Fleet; she was in a good position to make to the northward and westward, or if necessary to run over to Cape Hotham. She was all in order, and free from difficulty, for her colors were displayed in the *usual manner* in answer to ours,—which they would not have been had anything occured rendering a communication necessary; for then a proper signal would have been hoisted.

The Advance was at Cape Riley hauling off, so as, no doubt, to get to clearer water before night. Captain De Haven had a full knowledge of all that had taken place up to that period, concerning the movements of the other ships—knew what had been discovered on shore by Capt. Ommanney—was acquainted, from me, with the position of his consort, and the state of the ice across Barrow's Straits and Wellington Channel. Possessed of this knowledge, he would be well able to direct his future movements, which, no doubt, would be to speedily join his consort, and then, as he intimated, himself make Cape Hotham and Bank's Land on one side (the south side of the usual route) while the Rescue attempted it by searching the north side of Parry Islands. The month of clear season that might naturally be expected, would, I think, enable him to do this, for the whole body of ice was in a manner intersected with lanes of water as far as my eye could trace them from the Crow's Nest, and much of it was in motion. The probable position of your ships then would be, in my humble opinion, about the middle of October, *within the boundaries of that unexplored and mysterious region, west of Banks' Land.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, Feb. 24.

BILL TO SECURE MINING LESSEES IN THEIR RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The conversation then dropped.

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

A Bill to divide the parish of Glenelg, Northumberland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

MINING LICENSES.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the issuing of Mining Licenses.

The Hon. Attorney General was opposed to the passing of this Bill—at least for the present. It might be attended by evil results, and the Committee should be cautious. If this Bill passed, it would give the grantees of land not only the soil, but all that lies under the soil, and deprive the licensees of minerals of the rights ceded to them. The Crown had hitherto reserved the right to mine, which in many instances had been ceded to individuals. Should this Bill pass, these individuals would come to the House and say, "You have taken from us all that you ceded to us, for which we paid our money," and they would have a right to claim damages. In individual rights were now in abeyance before the Courts, and the House should not come to any decision until the Courts had given their decision; each party had a right to be heard before a decision was come to affecting their interests. Government had come to the conclusion not to grant any more licenses for the present, so that no harm could result from the Bill lying over for a while. He (hon. Attorney General) was retained on certain cases arising out of the Mining disputes, and therefore could not give his legal opinion at present. He would move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. HANNINGTON would support the motion. A *Select Committee on the Mining affairs was sitting*, and he thought it better to pass over this Bill until that Committee had reported.—Progress reported.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BOTSFORD stated that this Bill went originally to exclude from the House all officers connected with the collection of the Revenue. When in Committee, however, on a former occasion, the general opinion of the House seemed to go much farther, and he coincided with them in opinion. An amendment had been moved by the hon. member from Kent (Mr. Cutler) which, in general terms, would exclude all officers holding offices of profit or emolument—political officers excepted. He agreed with the principles of that amendment, but thought the officers should be specified by name, otherwise disputes might hereafter arise. To Deputy Treasurers and all other Revenue officers, he wished to add Supervisors of Roads, Commissioners, and all Government Contractors.

Mr. CUTLER thought the amendment already moved, to exclude all persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown, would meet every case.

His hon. the Speaker read an amendment he had prepared, excluding by name the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurers, and all other Revenue Officers, and Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

Mr. SCOULLAR said the amendment just read should also exclude Clerks of the Peace and Government Contractors.

Mr. WILMOT thought the House should adopt one of two principles: they should either restrict the list to the officers excluded from the House of Commons, or follow the example set them by the most perfect of the Republican Governments—the United States. At present, those members who accepted an office of profit or emolument under the Crown, thereby vacated their seats, and were obliged to go back and obtain the approval of their constituents. If it were thought expedient to go farther than this, let them adopt the democratic system of the United States, and exclude from the Legislature every public officer, including the heads of Departments, and have an Elective Governor and Legislative Council.

Dr. THOMSON said, changes in the public mind, and in the Government of the country, were now taking place, and as this Bill was not intended to come into operation until the next general Election, they had better wait and see what would transpire in the meantime. In some Counties, public officers might be the best qualified for Representatives.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER said the time was come when they should endeavour to make the House as independent of the Government as possible. They had got what was called Responsible Government, and he was sorry for it; but he was willing to do all he could to render it beneficial to the people. He would like to see every public officer excluded from the House but one, that one being necessary to communicate between the Government and the House. The Attorney General, the leader of the Government, should have the privilege of sitting in the House, and no other member of the Government; he could explain the views of the Government. He took it for granted that the House was prepared to surrender the initiation of Money Votes to the Government, (cries of "Yes," and "No," from different parts of the House;) should that be done, if several members of the Government sat in the House, they would have great influence over the expenditure of the public funds. He considered it problematical whether the Responsible Government system would work well in a country containing but 200,000 inhabitants; but it was the duty of members of the House to endeavor to make it work as well as possible. They should yield up the Initiation of Money Votes, as that was the only means by which they could restrict the annual expenditure to the annual income. Under the present system, the Provincial debt was constantly accumulating; every thing was done in a loose and unsatisfactory manner. He had been informed that the Deputy Treasurers, or some of them, did not submit their accounts to the Treasurer—the Head of the Department—but sent them direct to the Audit Office. This was wrong, for the Treasurer was the Responsible person. It was impossible the Government could be held responsible to the people, until the power to originate money votes was given them. Who were they responsible to? So long as they were supported by a majority of the House, it was all they cared for (laughter); if defeated, it was only for some of them to go out and others come in, and all was right again; to whom, then, were they responsible? (Several members—"To the majority of the House.")—Yes, they worked to please the majority, and the majority worked to please them (laughter.) He would like to see them all excluded but the Attorney General.

Mr. TAYLOR was surprised that the hon. Speaker of that House, at this late hour, should say he was sorry we had Responsible Government. He (Mr. T.) had formerly opposed it, but since its adoption he was favorable to it, and determined to do his best to carry it out. He wished to see Government carried out by Heads of Departments, and instead of restricting them to one seat in that House, as the hon. Speaker would, he wished to see them all there, and held answerable to the people for their conduct (hear, hear.)

Mr. GILBERT agreed with what had fallen from the hon. Speaker, in all but one thing: he was opposed to giving up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive; that was all the House had got, and instead of yielding it up, he would hold on to it, and try to get more (laughter.)

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the political officers in the House were those who were held responsible to the people, and were obliged, on taking office, to go back for re-election. (The hon. and learned member then read an extract from Earl Grey's Despatch on Responsible Government, showing the difference between political and subordinate officers, and laying down as a general rule that the latter ought not to be in the Legislature.) That rule was evidently to prevent Government from having an improper influence over the members, but it had never been acted upon in this Province. He thought it was never contemplated the exclusion should extend to officers who received nothing but their fees, but to those who received salaries from the Government; Clerks of the Peace, and all dependent merely on fees, did not, in his opinion, come under the provisions of the Despatch.

Mr. GRAY thought the object of the Despatch was to exclude all subordinate officers who were appointed under the Government, and might be at any moment turned out. They would, very likely, dread losing their offices, if they voted against the Government. If all these were excluded, it would prevent the Government having an undue influence in the House. (The hon. member then read an amendment he had prepared, and which he would move, if the hon. member from Kent would withdraw his amendment, to the effect that every person holding an office of profit or emolument under the Government, except those holding political offices, should be excluded.) This, he thought, would meet the views of hon. members who wished to specify what officers should be excluded. For instance, it would exclude the Provincial Treasurer, unless the House decided that his office be made political, and then it would no longer exclude him. He differed with the hon. Speaker in reference to Responsible Government; instead of being sorry at its adoption, he was very glad; he wished to see every officer of the Government in the Legislature, and was quite satisfied they should be held responsible to a majority of that House for their conduct.

Mr. SCOULLAR said, the hon. and learned member who had preceded him did not go far enough in the amendment he had read (Mr. S.) had prepared an amendment, which he would like to move. (Here the hon. member read it.) This would exclude all those enumerated by the hon. member who last spoke, and also Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of Probates, Clerks of the Peace, Road Commissioners, Supervisors, and all who took Contracts from Government.

Mr. JOHNSON did not entirely coincide with the views expressed by the hon. Speaker. He believed, if the Attorney General was the only member of Government allowed to sit in that House, he would have a very hard time of it (laughter). He did not agree with the amendment then before the House, as it was in general terms, and would, he thought, lead to disputes. He considered it necessary to specify the officers excluded; he therefore hoped the hon. member from Kent would withdraw his amendment, and allow the amendment prepared by the hon. member from Sunbury (Mr. Scoullar) to come in.

Mr. NEEDHAM said, that according to appearances, by the time they got through with the debate, they would be in a condition to report progress. There was more difference of opinion among them now, than when the Bill was first brought in (hear, hear). The hon member for York (Mr. Taylor) was the only one who had enunciated correctly the principles of Responsible Government; it must be carried out by Heads of Departments. The system, however, had never yet been carried out in this Province,—the Coalition Government had prevented it; but he hoped they would have it now. The hon. Speaker was opposed to Responsible Government; but it was well known his honor held peculiar views. He (Mr. N) would oppose the Bill, and oppose the amendments, unless one clause was struck out, and the Bill suffered, when passed, to come into immediate operation. If it were right to exclude those officers from the next House, it was right to exclude them now. He agreed with the hon. and learned member from Northumberland (Mr. Johnson) as to the parties it was proper to exclude; it was as necessary to exclude Clerks of the Pleas, and other officers enjoying fees, as those enjoying salaries. He approved of the exclusion being in general terms, however. If they specified, some officer that ought to be excluded might be omitted; but if they excluded in general terms, all officers but those holding political offices would be excluded. He approved of the amendment, but would not go for it unless hon. members would consent to strike out the extending clause, and allow the law to come into immediate operation.

Hon. SPEAKER wished to explain. In answer to what had fallen from the hon. member for York, referring in pointed terms to him as "Speaker of the House," he begged to say, that he was not acting in his capacity of Speaker, but as a member;—when on the floor of the House, in Committee, he was no more than any other member. He was not opposed to Responsible Government, if properly carried out; but he was opposed to what had been termed Responsible Government in this Province. He would ask the House, was ever Responsible Government carried out in New Brunswick? Had it been carried out within the last six months? Was it carried out when a member of the Government was recently appointed to the Bench? (cries of "No.") Where was responsibility then? Appointments had been made that, perhaps, were not satisfactory to the people, and where was the responsibility?—There was none at all. If the Initiation of Money Votes were given up, there would then be real responsibility. Let hon. members look at late Despatches laid before the House, and then ask where was the responsibility to the people of this Province. He thought the House should resist the doctrine laid down in these Despatches, by every means in their power.—He was not opposed to true Responsible Government, but to the system *called* Responsible, and which was a burlesque on the name.

[The debate here assumed a character somewhat acrimonious, and there was so much confusion as to what amendment should be put, &c., that the Committee was glad to put an end to it by rising and reporting progress.]—*City Reporter.*

SATURDAY, March 1.—Several of the Committees were sitting to-day, and some of the members were home on leave of absence; consequently but little business was done; in fact, there was seldom a quorum.

Mr. Botsford presented a Petition from several inhabitants of Westmorland, praying for an alteration in the laws for selling spirituous liquors. The petitioners prayed that this petition be received and referred to the Committee on *Intemperance!*

Mr. Beardsley announced that Richard English, Esq., the newly-returned member for Carleton, had taken the oaths, and was in attendance; he was accordingly introduced and took his seat.

The House went into Committee and passed a Bill to authorize the appointment of two Magistrates, either of whom should be qualified to take the place of the Police Magistrate in Portland, during his illness or absence from home.—Pay not to exceed fifteen shillings a day.

Mr. Beardsley introduced five petitions, containing about 260 signatures, from different parishes in the County of Carleton, praying for Municipal Corporations.—*New Br.*

MONDAY, March 3.—The House went into Committee on Mr. Botsford's Bill for excluding certain public officers from the Assembly. The amendment introduced by hon. members, specifies the officers who are to be excluded. They are as follow:—Treasurer. Deputy Treasurers, Officers of the Customs and Navigation, Judges and Registers of Probate, Registrars of Deeds and Wills, Clerks of the Peace, Coroners, Sheriffs, Road Commissioners and Supervisors, and Government Contractors. The amendment was carried 19 to 9, and the Bill as amended was passed by the House.

Messrs. Macpherson and English, the new members from York and Carleton, spoke in favor of the principle of the bill, and supported the amendment.

Despatches were sent down to-day on Judge Botsford's resignation. The Home Government recommends the attention of the House to the circumstances under which he resigned, and urges a retiring allowance to him. Despatches were also sent down confirming Judge Wilmot's appointment.—*Telegraph to New-Bruns.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 4, 1851.

The *Europa*, with the English Mail of the 15th ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last, in 11½ days from Liverpool. She brought 60 passengers, among whom were Capts. David and Silas Vaughan, William Walker, and Hugh Irvine, of St. John.

The *Pacific*, to New York, with the Mail of the 22d, now out ten days, will be the next steamer from Liverpool.

The Europa passed the American Steamer Arctic, 10½ days from New York, on the 16th, in the Channel.

The City of Glasgow sailed on the 12th for Philadelphia, with a full freight and a fair complement of passengers.

His Excellency Sir. Alexr. Bannerman, the new Lieut Governor of P. E. Island, came passenger in the R. M. Steamer Europa.

The London Gazette contains Her Majesty's confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. L. A. Wilmot to a Puisne Judgeship in this Province.

Among the recent deaths, we regret to notice that of Lord Bexley, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. We also notice the death of the celebrated Dr. Pye Smith; of the youthful Marquis of Hastings; and at Leghorn, of the Rev. Dr. Black of the Barony Church, Glasgow.

RAILWAYS IN THE COLONIES.—In the House of Lords on the 14th, Lord Monteagle presented a petition from New-Brunswick, soliciting Parliamentary aid for establishing Railways in British North America. His Lordship supported the prayer at considerable length, urging the necessity of the measure merely as one of state policy. Lord Stanley also supported the prayer of the petition upon the same grounds. Earl Grey said, that the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, it would be communicated to the Colonies.

An exciting debate on the subject of the Papal aggression, which occupied the House of Commons for some days, was brought to a close on the 14th, when a motion for leave to bring in a bill on the subject, was decided in favor of Ministers, by a majority of 332—the members being 395, against 63.—The bill was accordingly brought in and read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 21st.

Lord John Russell recommends Cardinal Wiseman to live quietly in Rome, and content himself there.

The number of Mormonites, or "Latter-day Saints," in the United Kingdom, is stated, by the *Millennial Star*, to amount to 30 747, including 4,937 in Wales; 3,257 in Scotland, and 90 in Ireland.

A subscription has been set on foot to raise a "Nineveh Fund," to enable Mr. Layard to prosecute his researches—the funds provided by the British Government being exhausted. Prince Albert, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Sir J. Guest, have each subscribed £10.

On Thursday, the Atlantic, Captain West, arrived at Liverpool from Queenstown, in tow of the Dreadnought and Defiance steam-tugs.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent (Queen's mother), and the Duchess of Sutherland—the Queen's lady in waiting, and the richest peeress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

It has long been a custom to make writing desks, tables, &c., of the parrot coal of Fife.—Mr. Thomas Williamson, of West Wemyss, is making a sofa of coal; it is for the great exhibition.

Mrs. Percy Bysche Shelly died on Saturday last. She was the widow of the poet, the daughter of Mary Wolstonecroft Godwin, and the author of "Frankenstein;" she was no common woman; and was married to Shelly in 1818, being his second wife.

Whilst Mr. Parnell, of London, aged 88, was reading a newspaper, on Tuesday evening, his clothes caught fire, and he was burned to death.

The new candidate for the representation of Dublin, upon the Whig and Liberal interest, is Mr. Norton, formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and now a member of the English bar.

The Pope claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his church 1000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the estate of the Jesuits.

The Pope has become greatly alarmed at the state of things in France, and has requested that the French garrison may be altogether withdrawn from Rome.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SPEECH.—The Speech of the Attorney General, (Mr. Street,) delivered in the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, as announced in our telegraphic despatch of that day, will be published in our next paper, not having room for it to-day. The Attorney General, at the close of his speech, made the following statement:

"Besides the resignation already before the public, there were other members of the Executive Council who deemed it to be relinquish from their public duties, consequently there would be a number of vacancies to fill up, and he thought it but reasonable to allow the Government time for reflec-

...on before any final steps were taken in this important matter. He would simply state what measures the Government were prepared to bring in. In the first place, they intend to bring in a bill to establish Municipal Corporations, based on the principles which he had already explained.—This bill was prepared, and he would move for leave to bring it in before he sat down. A School Bill was prepared, which he would also move for leave to bring in before he sat down. The bill for rendering the Upper House elective, was also in course of preparation. A Bill to authorize the appointment of a commission to report on the best means of simplyfying the law relating to pleading, was also in course of preparation. A Bill to amend the Act relating to the collection of the Revenue, would also be brought in. The Post Office Bill was already in, and the Report on the Fisheries was not yet furnished. The hon. member concluded by moving the School Bill and the Bill to provide for the better establishment of Municipal Corporations in this Province."

The Railway Facility Bill is also under the consideration of the Government, and will shortly be introduced. It is expected that the construction of the European and North American Railway will be assisted by the loan of Government Debentures to the amount of £300,000, sterling, at 5 or 6 per cent interest.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We have not yet received a copy of this important Bill, but we learn that the following are its principal features:

The Bill commences by declaring that after it becomes law, and receives the Royal assent, the present Legislative Council shall be dissolved, and all appointments thereto annulled; the Members, however, retaining their title of "Honorable." An Elective Legislative Council shall then be established. For the purpose of electing Councillors, the Province is divided into five districts, designated respectively; the Northern, the Eastern, the Southern, the Western, and the Central District. The Northern District will comprise the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, and Northumberland; the Eastern District will comprise Kent, Westmorland, and Albert; the Southern District, King's and Saint John; the Western District, Charlotte, Carleton, and Victoria; and the Central District, York, Sunbury, and Queen's Counties.

Each of these Districts will return four members to serve in the Council; the qualification for members is the possession, in freehold, of real estate, of the value of £200, which must be free of all incumbrances. The qualification of Electors, is to be the same as for County Members to serve in the Assembly.

Members of the Council are to be elected for eight years; but one member in each district, to be determined in the first instance by lot, must go out every two years. The President of the Council will be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; he will not vote on any question, unless there is an equality of votes, when he will give a casting vote. The President and Members of the Council are to receive the same pay and allowances as the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, for the time being, shall be entitled to by law. The Members of the Council are to be free from arrest, only while in Session, and for ten days before and after; and they are to be disqualified, if they cease to possess the requisite amount of real estate, or become bankrupt, or insolvent, or compound with their creditors, or are convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

All powers and authorities now vested by law in the Legislative Council, are to be exercised by the Elective Council, with this addition—the Elective Council may amend or alter any Revenue or Money Bills sent up by the Assembly, where alone such bills can originate.

Such are the most striking features of a Bill which is of the greatest interest to this Province, and which there is little doubt will be fully and ably discussed before becoming the law of the land. This Province has been selected to lead the way in North America, in this great change in Colonial Government, and great care should be taken to set a good example to the neighbouring Colonies, which will soon claim a similar privilege.

The Bill was presented to the Legislative Council on Thursday last, by the Hon. Mr. Chandler. It was read a first time and ordered to be printed; and it was agreed that a call of the Council should take place, on a day to be specially named for the discussion of the measure.—*Cour.*

Charles Macpherson, Esq., recently elected a member for York County, took his seat in the House of Assembly on Wednesday last. The total number of votes polled were, for Mr. Macpherson, 813; for Charles Fisher, Esq., 646—majority for Macpherson, 167.

The Election in Carleton County for a member to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Connell, took place last week, and resulted in the return of Richard English Esq., who has since taken his seat in the Assembly. The votes polled stood as follows—Mr. English, 492; H. E. Dibblee, Esq. 372—Majority for Mr. English, 120. All the other Candidates retired on the day of nomination.

The following is a statement of the immense cargo of Messrs. W. & R. Wright's splendid new ship *Beejapore*, which sailed from this port a few days ago for Liverpool:—109 tons Birch Timber, 1364 tons of Pine, 385,057 feet of Deals, 31,000 Pickets, 14 cords Lathwood, and 69 Oars.—The Beejapore is 1576 tons register, and carries upwards of 2600 tons measurement. It is the largest cargo ever shipped from this port.

A Census of the whole British Empire is to be taken during the present year—in England it is to be completed in *one day*, on the 31st of March.—The Census of this Province will be taken during the year, but we believe must be completed by November; in this County, persons have been appointed by the Sessions to make the returns of the out parishes. Persons to take the Census of the City have not yet been appointed by the Common Council.

GOOD STOCK.—The Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Line is now netting *thirty* per cent.

U. S. CONGRESS.—This being the short session of Congress, that body will, according to the Constitution, adjourn this day, 4th March.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon. Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, (Mr. Howe,) to W. H. Keating, Esq., Deputy Secretary, dated *No. 5, Sloane Street, London, February 14, 1851*:—

"It will be satisfactory to his Excellency to be informed that, whatever may be the decision of the Government and Parliament, I shall be prepared to submit the propositions of parties of the highest respectability and most extensive connexions, who will complete any Railroads we require, taking the Province Debentures without guarantee in payment, bearing interest at five per cent."

THE RAILROAD.—The Halifax *Recorder* has the following remarks on this interesting subject:—"If the British Government now consent to guarantee our Provincial credit for the funds required to construct this iron road, or if public capitalists in London will advance upon Provincial Debentures at 5 per cent, for that purpose—one or other of these may be relied upon—*the last certainly if the first fails*—then if we have no Railroad WE DESERVE NONE. Let every man, woman, and child, in Nova Scotia, bear this in mind. Anybody who begins to cavil or doubt, and talk about his children, or about posterity, don't deserve to be reasoned with. In nine cases, such people, you will find, either have *none, or too many*, of these innocents they express so much interest about. Turn away from them at once. The moment we hear a fellow say he is in favour of the Railroad, but he don't like this or that way of building it, and it the only possible way, put him down *against*. If he likes the Road, but is afraid it will injure the farmers by bringing down Canada produce, put him down *opposed*.—We go for the Railroad, and for any plan that will secure it; and against any and every man that opposes it, directly or indirectly. That is the way we go. *Come along.*"

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday forenoon, a poor man named McCarty, while hauling a barrel of fish along the street, fell down and expired.—*Freeman.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We learn from Captain Duryee, of the ship Natchez, that news had arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, that another Caffir war had just broken out. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, had gone into the interior, and with 1000 men hemmed in Fort Cox, and was obliged to fight his way out disguised as a soldier, with 250 mounted Cape Riflemen, without any loss on his side.—The Caffirs suffered severely. They were coming down upon him in thousands. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination.—*New York Express.*

An American paper proposes that a specimen of American Ladies, from each State, be sent to the World's Fair.—In this branch of home production" (it says) "we could defy the competitors of the world."

M. H. Perley, Esquire, of this City has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Natural History Society of Boston.

Death of Gen. Senta Anna.—We observe by the *Centinela del Rio Grande*, that a rumor is current of Santa Anna's death. He is said to have fallen a victim to malignant fever at Cartagena.

They are preparing to light the city of San Francisco with gas. They give their mayor a yearly salary of $10,000.

WAR OFFICE, January 30.—9th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. John Robinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Snously, promoted.

The King Consort of Portugal, accompanied by his sons, attends visiting London during the Exhibition.

So rapid is the work on the great Palace for the exhibition, that 8,000 panes of glass are set in a day.

By the late census the average number of persons to each dwelling in New York is thirteen and five sixths.

The following Address was presented to His Honor Judge Wilmot, during the late sitting of the Circuit Court, in the County of Sunbury. We understand there was also an Address presented to His Honor by the Petit Jury; a copy of which has not come to hand.—*Head Quarters.*

TO THE HON. L. A. WILMOT, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

May it please Your Honor—

We, the Grand Jurors of the County of Sunbury, do most cordially congratulate your Honor on your recent elevation to the Bench in this Province, and heartily welcome this your first official visit to this your native County.

Ever anxious for the credit and respectability of the sons of Sunbury, we have long witnessed, with deep interest and great satisfaction, your early progress in your profession, and the conspicuous position you have occupied in the Councils of our country, as well as those Legislative duties which have been so frequently acknowledged by your constituents.

While we are willing to give due credit for native talent, we have been happy to observe in your prosperous career that success which can only be obtained by studious application and the most persevering industry.

And while we congratulate our country on such an acquisition to the Judiciary of the Province, we assure your Honor of our most ardent desire and prayer that you may long live to honor the Bench, as you have honored the Bar, and that when you shall be called to appear at the great Tribunal Bar, you may receive a Crown of Righteousness, which the Righteous Judge shall give to all that do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly in the sight of God.

THOMAS O. MILES, JR., *Foreman.*

Sunbury, Burton, February 25, 1851.

REPLY.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—

I thank you for your very flattering congratulations on my elevation to the Bench, and for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted me on this my first circuit in my native County.

My earliest recollections are associated with the old homestead where I was born, and where my respected father for several years followed the plough and tilled the soil as one of the farmers of Sunbury.

During the sixteen years in which I have been engaged in political life, I have used my best exertions to promote the welfare of the Province, and henceforth I shall devote myself to the faithful discharge of the high and important duties pertaining to my Judicial station.

To administer justice in the spirit of British law—to hold the scales with a steady and impartial hand—and to sustain the high character which the Bench of this Province has so deservedly acquired—shall in future be the height of my ambition; and if I shall be able hereafter to look back upon my Judicial career with as much satisfaction as I now derive from a review of my political course, I shall be thankful, and I believe my countrymen will be satisfied.

It will be at all times gratifying to me to see the sons of Sunbury bearing a distinguished part in the Councils of the country, and most sincerely do I wish that you may enjoy prosperity and happiness in this life, and that in the life to come you may all participate in that glorious reward which you have so fervently implored on my behalf.

L. A. WILMOT.

Burton, 25th February, 1851.

ITEMS

A new bank has been announced in New York with a capital of two millions, under the title of "The Bank of the Metropolis." It is organized by a large number of wholesale merchants and jobbers, with the special object of ridding the city of the depreciated Paper Currency issued by the country Banks, and irredeemable in specie in this city, except at a discount. The Bank of the Metropolis will operate on the system of the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and will compel all the Banks of the State whose bills circulate in New York, to redeem their paper there at par. The President of the Bank is James McCall, Esq., and his associates are of similar high character.

The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Sands, sailed from New York on the 19th ult. for Southampton, filled with articles for the World's Fair at London. She has three hundred sailors and marines on board.

Curiosities for the World's Fair come up on all sides. Our friend McMakin of the *Philadelphia Courier* proposes to his subscribers that they should send him out as a "Model Editor." He might well answer a double purpose, and go as a model *man.*—*Sears Family Visitor.*

The beautiful building for the Astor Library is very nearly completed, and will probably be opened to the public during the ensuing summer. It is a massive and imposing structure, and will be a valuable ornament to the town.—*Ib.*

While the fate of the Atlantic remained uncertain, certain clairvoyants prophesied that she had broken her machinery, was under sail, and would arrive in a port on a Wednesday. The facts all verified the prediction. She arrived at Cork on Wednesday 22d Jan.—*Ib.*

Leading Cities of the West.—Cincinnati has 115,000, Pittsburg 84,000, and St. Louis 77,000 inhabitants.

The Steamship Africa sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with 85 passengers, and over $200,000 in specie.

The Ship Hooqua has arrived at New York, in a passage of 26 days from Shanghai, China, the shortest passage on record. The Hooqua left New York for San Francisco on the 14th of March, was six weeks there, and has made the voyage round the world in 11 months and 5 days.

A Clipper Bark is lying at Cincinnati, (2,000 miles above New Orleans,) with a full cargo, bound for Liverpool. A similar vessel is building at the same port for San Francisco.

Packet ship Lady Franklin at New York from Liverpool has 503 passengers. Fourteen died on the passage, and twenty one were landed at Quarantine sick.

Removal of Hurl Gate Rocks.—The River and Harbour Bill now before Congress, contains an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the removal of Hurl Gate rocks in the East River, and Mr Mullefert is waiting at New Haven for the passage of the bill. Should Congress fail to pass this bill before the 4th of March, measures will be taken for the removal of Pot Rock by private subscription. Since this matter has been pending in Congress, it is said that more property has been lost upon the Hurl Gate rocks, than the amount asked by Mr. Mullefert for removing Pot Rock, Ways Reef, and the Frying Pan, to the depth of twenty four feet below low water mark.—*New York Observer.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Three women, named Nancy Kearnen, Bridget Conney, and Betsey McDonald, were killed on Tuesday last, near the village of Hyde Park, by a piece of rock thrown from a blast and falling through the roof of their house. The rock weighed 1000 lbs. The deceased were all married.

Mr. Barnum has presented Father Mathew with $500.

The exports of silver from this port last week were $140,000.

The steamboats Oregon and Buffalo left this evening for Albany. The river is said to be sufficiently clear of ice to admit of a passage to the above place.

The ship Antarctic is detained at quarantine on account of sickness. Nineteen persons have been removed from her to the Hospital at one time. During the passage there were 40 sick, 2 of whom died.

The steamship Great Western, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Kingston on the 14th, and left the same afternoon for St Thomas. She had on board $860,000 in specie, destined for England. H. B. M. steam propeller Pioneer is refitting at Kingston for the Rio Janeiro station.

The American propeller Libertador, from Philadelphia, arrived at St. Thomas on the 4th. The manufacture of sugar at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, is in full operation, and the canes are yielding abundantly.—The loading of the first sugar vessel this season was finished on the 18th of January.

From the New Orleans papers we learn that the rebuilding of the St. Charles has been decided upon, and arrangements made for commencing the work immediately. Its cost is to be $270,000. The old lessees agree to pay a rent of $50,000 per annum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25th.—A terrible tornado passed over the city yesterday afternoon, causing much injury to the steamers at the landing. The 'Pioneer' was jammed under the wire bridge, and had her chimneys and pilot house blown off. The 'Geneva,' had her hurricane deck swept away. The 'Gov. Meigs,' 'Empress,' 'Paris,' 'Cape May,' 'J. L. Adams,' and others also experienced considerable injury. The damage to the Steamers alone is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. The channel measures 16 feet of water.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON!
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, 4th March, 2¼ o'clock

The Committees have been sitting all day, and nothing has yet been done in the House but the presenting of a few petitions of only local interest.

☞ 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.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in February,	£917 2 3
Withdrawn in do.	1092 13 0

Acting Trustee for March, JOHN WISHART, Esq.

MARRIED.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Francis Mahony, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Charlotte Paul, of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. Thomas R. Jones, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Mary Jane Doney, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Hayward, to Miss Jane Stratton, both of this City.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Jared Hepburn, to Miss Ann Jane Seabury, all of this City.

On Saturday evening, at St. Malachy's Church, by the Rev. James Quin, Mr. John Barry, to Miss Johanna Colbert, both of this City.

On Sunday evening, 23d ult., at St. Mary's, by the Rev. Wellington Wilson, Mr. Ariel Washburn, shipbuilder, to Patience Amelia, second daughter of John Howard, Esq., of the Parish of St. Martin's.

At Hillsborough, Albert County, on Thursday, the 26th of December, by the Rev. James Newcomb, Mr. Robert Rodgers, to Miss Catharine Stives.

By the same, on the 31st of January, Mr. Henry Dryden to Miss Catharine Dryden, all of Hillsborough.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary Kenah, widow of the late Mr. John Kenah, in the 59th year of her age.

On Thursday the 27th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Michael Heanigar, junr. of this City, and eldest daughter of the late Elijah Hunt, in the 42d year of her age. By this sudden bereavement, an afflicted husband, seven children, and an aged parent—together with a large circle of other relatives, are called to sustain the loss of one who, by a devoted and faithful discharge of the various relative duties she was destined to discharge, had secured no ordinary place in their affections. She was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and ever sustained in that relation, an unblemished reputation. Her piety was genuine, cheerful and uniform. She now rests from all her toils and sufferings, leaving surviving friends, indeed, to sorrow; but sustained by the confidence that she has died in the Lord.

At New-York, on the 19th ult., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Lewis E. P. Smith, formerly of this city, aged 36 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Barque Harriott, Dyer, Liverpool, 56—J. & T. Robinson, general cargo.

Allen Brown, Harris, Boston, 14—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Juverna, Hennebery, Providence, 7—F. McCarthy, ballast.

Schr. William, Hines, Providence, 5—T. McHenry, hay.

Sunday—Schr. Julia Ann, Ellingwood, New York, 7—Crane & Co., flour, &c.

Gazelle, Frost, Shelburne, 3—C. McLauchlan, wrecked materials and goods.

This Day—Brig Victor, Kinney, Matanzas, 14—Jardine & Co., molasses and sugar.

CLEARED.

Feb. 26th—Barque Adventure, Potts, Liverpool, deals, boards, &c—Wm. & Geo. Carvill.

March 1st—Brigt. Margaret, Reed, Providence, deals and boards; Schr. Mary, Mahoney, Boston, lumber.

Spoken, Jan. 25, long. 19 W, lat. 5 N., ship Lady Blanchey, from Liverpool, 26 days out; Feb. 3d, lat. 45, lon. 12, ship Thomas; and on the 8th, in lat. 46, lon. 18, ship Mary Caroline, from Liverpool, for Mobile.

Barque Amelia, Holder, hence, arrived at Matanzas on the 6th ult.

Arrived at Dublin, Feb. 10th, brig Britannia, Dwyer, St. John—At Cork, 12th, barque Fame, Moses, do.—At Carnlough, 8th, Mariner, Boyt, St. John—At Feb. 1st, Brig George, Clark, do. (and chartered for New York)—At Havana, 11th, brigt. Portland, Scott, Wilmington.—At Norfolk, (Vir.) 12 h, brigt. Selph, Crow, Antigua.—At New York, 24th, brig Daring, Enright, Porto Rico.

At Richmond, 24 h, brigt. Village Belle, from Matanzas.

Cleared at Matanzas, Feb. 13th, brigt. Victor, Kinney, St. John—At Havana, 14th, brig Daniel Huntley, Cunliffe, New York—At Savannah, 19th, barque Argyle Fletcher, Glasgow.—At New Orleans 11th, ship William Ward, Scouller, Cadiz—At New York, Feb. 24th, ship Angelique, and schr. Julia Ann, Ellenwood, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 24, ship Onilla, Irwin, New Orleans—From Newcastle, 6th, barque Peruvian, Mahony, New York—From Lough[illegible], 1st, barque Ocean, for St. John—From Matanzas, 8th, brigt. Village Belle, for Richmond.

At Pill, Feb. 15th, the William Miles, Ayre, from Bristol, for New Brunswick.

At Barrosaun, Jan 14th, barque Snowdon, Skeen, of and for this port, to sail next day.

Barque Nova Scotian, which put back to the Clyde, would have to be discharged to undergo repairs.

Loading at Liverpool, Feb. 15th, ship Sir Harry Smith, Howe, Boston; Favorite, Pickanee, New York.—In the Clyde, ships Renfrewshire, Glasgow, and Hampton, for St. John; and the Pilgrim, Amelia, Actress, and Lydia, for Boston.

MISSING VESSEL.—The schr. Francis, Logan, which sailed from this port for Boston, Dec. 20th, has not since been heard of. The vessel was insured in this City for £200; the freight was insured in Boston.

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.*

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States will be made up every THURSDAY 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.*

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 THURSDAY 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.

BAZAAR.

IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the Parish of Portland, on or about the first 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. BERTIS,
Mrs. HARRISON, Miss TROOP,
Mrs. W. JACK, Mrs. DOLBY.

March 4, 1851.

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.

Molasses and Cigars.

Landing ex Brig *Victor*, from Matanzas:

275 HHDS, 48 Tierces, 21 Bels, } 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

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:

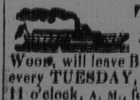
SAINT JOHN, not exceeding 24 Tons,
SAINT ANDREWS, do. do. 2 do.

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.

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



THE American Steamer ADMIRAL, 700 tons, Captain ALBERT WOOD, will leave Boston (until further notice) every TUESDAY, commencing 4th March at 11 o'clock, A. M., for *Portland, Eastport* and *Saint John*. RETURNING—Leave *Saint John* every THURSDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Freight taken at fair rates. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
South Market Wharf.

St. John, Feb. 20.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

Per Lesmahagow:—

10 CASKS Cooking RAISINS; for Sale cheap.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
Feb. 25. Market Square

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.

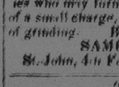
PUBLIC NOTICE

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. 3in.

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.

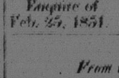
TO LET.

From the 1st of May next,

THE Premises over the Subscriber'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.

BONES! BONES!!

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

Feb. 18.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the General Post Office, St. John, remaining undelivered on 15th February, 1851.

A
Adair, Robert
Adams, H K
Adams, James
Alexander, Isaac
Allen, John H
Anderson, Alexander
Andrews, Elizabeth
Anderson, Henry
Armstrong, Christopher
Atkinson, John
Attard, Joseph
Agent of Ship Florence

B
Battey, John
Bartlet, David
Beck, J S (2)
Bell, Benjamine
Beatty, Michael
Belyea, Captain
Brenton, H
Bell, Richard
Bunter, D H
Blair, Captain
Black, John
Bowen, Wm.
Boulin, Michael
Bogan, Richard
Boyle, Francis
Brown, James
Brown, Nicholas
Brown, Mrs. Anna
Brown, Samuel
Brown, James
Brown, W G
Brown, Patrick
Breen, Martin
Brady, James
Burns, Daniel
Byrne, Wm.
Byrne, Susan

C
Casey, Jeremiah
Carleton, Mary
Carbery, Miss (2)
Cahalan, Patrick
Caldwell, Thomas
Cameron, Robert
Carvill, Captain
Carr, John
Canton, Robert
Carlen, Catherine
Cannon, R W (2)
Chippell, R
Cleveland, Isaac
Connor, Robert
Cutter, Michael
Coughlin, Patrick
Coleman, W T
Coghlan, Michael
Collins, Mrs. C
Connell, Pat
Colner, Miss Margt.
Collins, Thomas
Colley, Cornelius
Conger, or Conger, Michl.
Caldwell, Jonathan
Craft, Wm.
Crawford, Miss Ann
Crawford, Miss Sarah
Craig, Mary
Coghn, Ellen
Cunningham, James (2)
Cody, Rev T
Curran, Mary
Curry, Jas. R

D
Davidson, Margaret (2)
Day, Miss Mary
Dickson, James
Davidson, Robert
Demery, Thomas
Davis, Richard
Davis, Robert
Davis, Thomas
Dwyer, Edward
Delley, Isabella
Dixson, Joseph
Dickson, John
Douglas, Matilda
Downey, Alexander (2)
Doon, Robert
Downey, Mrs.
Douglas, Master
Donnelly, James
Doherty, Wm.
Donnellan, John
Demmigan, W
Doyle, Patrick
Donovan, Daniel
Douglas, Margaret
Drinan, Maurice
Draper, George
Duffey, James
Dunn, Robert G B
Dunn, Thomas
Dumphy, James
Duggal, Edward
Dickenson, Mrs. C
Dwyer, Captain (2)

E
Giles, Lewis
Endith, Mrs. S
Gillott, John
Elliot, John
Eagles, John
Easterbrooks, Wm.

F
Fargey, Thomas
Fewer, Wm. (2)
Finn, Michael
Floyd, Wm.
Flood, Patrick
Flaherty, John
Fox, Mrs. M
Forbes, P S
Frost, Wm.

G
Gardner, Henry (2)
Geldbeck, John
Gillian, Rebecca
Gilmour, Mrs. A G
Gillis, Miss Sarah
Gilbreath, Henry
Griffith, Edward
Goulding, James
Gandlebow, John
Gunn, Mrs. Louisa

H
Hamilton, Mary
Harrison, Jeremiah
Hogan, Pat.
Hallis, James
Harrington, Jeremiah
Hayes, Thomas
Hayes, John
Heard, Mrs
Heavenor, Harvey
Howth, John
Holder, R
Hounsfield, James
Hogan, James
Hunter, Capt. J.
Hughes, Jacob
I & J
Irvin, Arthur
Jackson, John
Jacobs, James
Jewett, E O
Johnston, Eliza
Johnston, Stephen
Jones, Edward T
Joice, B
Jones, John
Jones, P W
Johnston, Wm.
Jordon, John

K
Kelley, Patrick
Kelley, John, 7th Regt.
Kerr, James
Kelley, James
Kelso, Ann
Kostorck, John
Kinsman, Samuel

L
Logtin, Louisa
Lacy, Michael
Lyons, Capt. W
Longan, Michael
Logan, Robert
Linehon, James
Lenahen, John
Leach, Thomas
Lewes, Robert
Lenonghan, Patrick
Lawdon, James
Lahey, Rebecca

M
Mackay, Robert
Martin, Robert
Magione, Bernard
Mallory, James
Maleny, Michael
Marin, John
Mathews, Mrs M
Mathason, John
Mumies, Edward
Maher on, Margaret
Magrah, Michael
Michel, Patrick
Millet, Wm.
Merritt, James
Moore, John N
Morris, Hugh
Moorhead, Robert
Mooney, Catherine
Morrison, Hugh
Morris, Mrs. H
Murphy, Wm.
Murdock, John
Murphy, Patrick
Murray, Miss Mary

Mc
McCawley, Rev.
McCauley, Thomas
McCallum, Donald
McCallum, Rachael
McCausland, Wm.
McCarthy, Mrs. M
McCormick, Stephen
McCurdy, James
McCue, Henry
McCallum, James
McDonell, Jas.
McDonald, Alexander (2)
McDonough, Joseph
McGenally, Michael
McGuerkfannery, Owne
McGee, Miss Hannah
McGuigin, John
McGuire, Martha
McGuire, Hugh
McKenzie, Malcolm
McLaughlin, Elizabeth (2)
McLaughlin, Ellen
McMillard, James
McQuade, Ann
McFernan, John

N
Neagle, Bridget
Nelson, James
Nixson, Wm.
Nilan, Mary Ann
Norris, A (2)

O
O'Brien, Cornelius
O'Brien, Wm.
O'Connell, John
O'Sullivan, C.
Orr, Margaret

P
Patchel, Israel
Patterson, Wm.
Park, Arthur
Pees, Joseph B
Phelan, Elizabeth
Porter, Samuel
Parker, Wm.

Q
Quigley, Rose
Quinn, John
Quinn, Isabell

R
Reed, J R (2)
Rice, J R
Reynolds, R J
Reid, John
Reid, Catherine
Ritchey, John
Riordon, Catherine
Rice, James
Roden, Francis
Robinson, James
Rossetter, Robert
Rowe, Wm.
Ross, Wm.
Roberts, Sarah
Robinson, Nelson
Rhodes, J H
Rodgers, Richard
Ryan, Mrs. (3)
Robinson, James
Ross, George (6)
Ruddock, James
Ryan, Hugh
Ryan, Miss Mary
Ryan, Michael
Ryan, John

S
Short, John
Sherman, Mrs. J
Shehan, James
Shea, Jeremiah
Sherlock, Stephen
Shearer, M
Smith, Miss
Smith, Thomas (2)
Smith, John
Smithson, Wm.
Smith, Daniel
Spiseen, Daniel
Splane, Pat.
Stafford, Bridget
Stapleton, Jane
Stolin, John
Stewart, F.
Stewart, David
Stackhouse, Thos.
Stoddard, Miss P E
Sullivan, John
Sweeney, John
Sweeney, Daniel

T
Truman, Wm.
Tremenar, Robert
Turner, George
Thomas, Wm.
Thompson, Robert (3)
Thomas, Wm., Master
Thom, Thomas
Teale, James
Tetrice, Wm.
Taylor, John

V
Vradenburgh, N (2)

W
Warren, Henry
Watson, Alexander
Wall, John
Walker, John
Watson, Elizabeth
Walters, David
Wetmore, Catherine
Wetmore, W J
Wetmore, J E
West, James
Williams, Mrs. P
White, Joseph
Wilkan, Wm.
White, Margaret
White, John
Whitney, Margaret
Wright, Wm. (4)
White, James
Whipley, Captain
Whelpley, Richard
Whelpley, Henry
Wilson, Miss L
Wilson, John
Wilson, Captain (2)
Wilson, Catherine
Wilson, H
Wiggins, Miss A
Wilson, Samuel
Willis, Thomas
Wilson, George
Wood, F.
Wood, B.

Y
York, George
Young, Daniel

☞ Persons calling for any of the above LETTERS will please say "ADVERTISED."

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

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

Butter, Cheese, Apples, Onions,
IN STORE.

103 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, 11 tons Cumberland and Nova-Scotia CHEESE, 30 Barrels Apples and Onions.

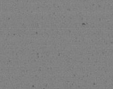
For sale, cheap, by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Feb. 18. Market Square.

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

RECEIVED by the *Echo*, from Boston: Cane and Wood Seat; also Cane and Wood Seat Rocking and Nursing CHAIRS, with Children's assorted kinds perfectly seasoned.—For Sale by

February 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the City Reporter.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 18.

EXCLUDING PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. Botsford in introducing this bill said he had long been of opinion that officers holding subordinate situations of emolument under Government should not hold seats in the House of Assembly. The bill before the House went only to exclude Deputy Treasurers, and other officers connected with the Customs and Excise: he would willingly go further if it met with the approbation of the House, and exclude all officers holding situations of emolument, excepting those holding offices deemed political. The practice of excluding from the Legislature officers of the Customs was adopted in England so long ago as Queen Anne's reign; and why? because, if they sat in the House of Commons they might, from interested motives, support a high scale of duties, thereby increasing their incomes. For the same reason they might support an extravagant expenditure, thereby rendering heavy duties necessary. In the reign of William III. the officers of the Excise were excluded from Parliament for the same reason; and not only so, but the law then passed inflicted a fine of £500 upon one of them who should meddle with elections. Holding the views he had set forth, and liking the English practice of purifying the popular branch as much as possible, he had brought in this bill. His object in doing so was general; he had no reference to any hon. member in the present House, but sought the public good. The bill, if it should pass, would come into operation on the dissolution of the present House. He wold not trespass on the time of the House any longer at present, but would reserve any thing else he might have to say for his general reply.

Mr. Hannington said he believed he was the only officer in the House connected with the Customs or Excise," and he hoped hon. members would not deem it indelicate in him to express his opinion upon the subject. He would first observe that when he was last returned to this House, the people well knew he was a Collector. He would repeat, however, what he had stated on a former occasion, that the public mind was progressing; what was suitable for the people twenty years ago would not do now. He (Mr. H.) was willing to go straight ahead with public opinion, and believing that public opinion was in favour of excluding salaried officers from the House, he agreed with the sentiments expressed in the bill; (hear, hear.) It was not because hon. members would be influenced by the petty sums they might receive for their services he would support the bill, but because when they happened to support the Government improper motives would be attributed to them; (hear, hear.) The hon. mover of the bill was rather severe when he stated that officers in this House would even increase the expenditure that they might thereby increase their salaries; he did not think any one would go so far as that; but he would go for the bill because he considered it a good one, and believed the people would approve of it.

Mr. Needham liked the principles of the bill, but there were certain points in it from which he differed. If the principles of the bill would be correct four years hence they are correct now, and it should take immediate effect. He would also have the Provincial Treasurer untouched by the bill, because his office should be made political, and dependent upon the incumbent holding a seat in this House. Then he would go further than the Bill contemplated, and exclude from the House every person who holds an office of emolument under the Government; so long as subordinate officers sat in the House, improper motives would be attributed to them, whichever way they might vote. Government could exercise an influence over public officers, and should be altogether independent of their aid in this house. He would move that the provisions of the Bill be extended to all office-holders, with the exception of those who held the political offices.

Mr. Gilbert would go further still; he would exclude all Doctors at Law and Physic; (laughter). Yes, he would sweep them all off; every member of the house ought to be like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion; (laughter). He would support the bill, but hoped it would be amended to suit his views.

Mr. Steves liked the Bill, but hoped it would be extended so as to exclude all inferior officers holding places of emolument.

Mr. Cutler spoke to the same effect † Hon. Speaker was of the same opinion. Every Government had an influence over office-holders; *that* was human nature.

Mr. Cutler then moved an amendment to the effect that every subordinate officer holding a place of emolument, should be excluded from holding a seat in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Wilmot said they should be cautious. He did not like hasty legislation, and in this instance hon. members had not had any time for consideration. This was a grave question, as it would, if carried, alter the constitution of the country. It might do very well in England for the members of Government to sit in the House of Commons, and for the inferior officers to be excluded, but there they had an hereditary peerage,—a branch to which it was impossible to assimilate our Legislative Council. In the United States the Executive members were excluded from the Chambers, and that practice he considered best adapted to our circumstances.

Mr. Gray was sorry to differ from his hon. colleague, but the most eminent writers had condemned the exclusion of the Executive officers of the American Government from the Legislature as one of the greatest errors they had committed in framing their constitution. It was found to work bad, and would in all probability be shortly altered.

Mr. Johnson expressed similar opinions.

Mr. Botsford liked the amendment. He would even go further, and exclude Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. It was his desire to place every member of the House above suspicion.

Mr. Hatheway was not aware that the office of Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas was one either of profit or emolument; if it were so, they would be excluded by the amendment as it then stood.—The question was then taken, and the amendment passed without division. Upon comparing the amendment with the preamble, however, the phraseology was found not to correspond, and on motion of Mr. Needham, the question was reconsidered, in order that the draft of the Bill might be corrected.

Mr. Johnson objected to the wording of the amendment; it might be construed so as to include Magistrates among those who were ineligible to a seat in the house. He thought all those excluded should be specified by naming the offices in the bill. He would move that they report progress, in order to prevent the possibility of mistakes.

His Honour the Speaker did not object to reporting progress if the Committe wished it, but he would ask was it possible that they, the assembled wisdom of the country, could not name every office they wished to exclude, and that in a few minutes? If the bill passed with the amendment in general terms, as it then stood, it would be liable to misconstruction; the offices should be named.

Mr. Wilmot deprecated hasty legislation. He moved they report progress, and did so in good faith, as he was favourable to the principles of the bill. He was opposed to Government exercising an influence over members of the House by bestowing offices of emolument upon them.

Mr. Ritchie spoke in favour of the Bill, but thought best to report progress, and when it was taken up again specifying the offices which disqualified persons. There was no doubt but Government had great influence over inferior officers; it was not only generally acknowledged and felt, but positively laid down in the instructions from Downing street. In the Despatch from Earl Grey dated 1847, which established the principles of Responsible and Departmental Government, it was expressly stated that subordinate officers *might* hold seats in the House of Assembly, but if they did they must support the Government. The same doctrine was enunciated in the Despatch lately received in reference to Mr. Baillie; it stated that Mr. Baillie might hold a seat in the Assembly if the local government thought proper, but if so, he must support the Government. He recollected a case in English history. The Master General of the Ordnance—he (Mr. R.) forgot his name—intimated to the Duke of Wellington, then in the Government, that he would oppose a certain Government measure then on the tapis. The Duke's reply was "Mr. so and so may vote as he choses, but the Master General of the Ordnance will vote with the Government!" The same practice prevailed here. Hon. members might say or think what they pleased about it, but the fact was, the government could and would controul inferior officers.

Hon. Speaker said he could give instances of what happened in this Province similar to that quoted about the Master General of the Ordnance. An hon. gentlemen had been compelled to resign his situation in 1812, because he could not consistently support Municipal Institutions.

Mr. Botsford said he was very glad the Bill received the general approbation of hon. members. He thought it much better to specify the officers that it would exclude, and for that reason he was quite willing progress should be reported.—The Committee then arose and reported progress.

[Continuation of Thursday's Debates.]

PAYING REPORTERS.

The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Report of a Select Committee in reference to reporting the Debates. Mr. Crane moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Taylor thought the proper way would be for the House to employ two Reporters unconnected with the press, and let them get their reports printed. It was now so late in the session, however, that he thought no satisfactory arrangement could be made, and they had better let things take their course, and make some provision for Reporters at the close of the Session.

Mr. Gilbert said that would be placing Reporters on an equality; the one who told the most lies would be paid as much as the one who told the most truth. He would support a motion to pay £75 to whoever a majority of the Committee should select. They would then have some controul in the matter. At present the Reporters made members say what they never thought of, and what they did say they (the Reporters) suppressed, and kept it back from their constituents.

Mr. Wilmot could not support the report of the select committee. He had received a letter from Mr. Hill, one of the Reporters, which he would read. (Here the hon. member read as follows):—

Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1851.

Sir,—When the question of paying Reporters comes up to-morrow, you will oblige me much by making the House acquainted with the following facts—

1st—When the Committee was appointed, from what was said I believed they were only authorized to arrange for the publication of the Reports in a separate form, and to furnish a certain number of copies to the Legislature; and my engagement with St. John Publishers would prevent me from competing upon those terms.

2d.—I understand that other Reporters received Circulars from the Chairman of the Committee. I received none.

3d.—Had I supposed the Committee would have selected any one reporter, as *the* Reporter of the House, merely that he took a report of the debates and caused them to be published in a newspaper, I should certainly have proposed to report for the sum of fifty pounds (£50) and would have guaranteed that my reports should appear in at least three different newspapers.

4th.—Without the slightest disposition to undervalue Mr. Anglin's ability, as a Reporter, I believe there are two Reporters in the House no ways inferior, and must think it decidedly unfair that one, not performing any extra services, should be singled out for payment, to the exclusion of others.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HILL.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot.

Messrs. Hill and Grigor were old reporters, and both of them competent; he thought the house had better employ them, and give them a fair remuneration for their services. He felt somewhat embarrassed, however, and only suggested this upon the supposition that reporters would be paid. For his part he would rather not pay any.

Hon. Secretary thought the time had arrived when Reporters should no longer be paid by that House; especially when they saw one Reporter hired and sent there by the Press of St. John, and another Reporter from that city reporting for his own Paper. (His Honor concluded by moving a resolution not to pay Reporters.)

Mr. Gray seconded the motion. When the Press of St. John sent one Reporter there, and the Carleton press another—for so he saw it announced in the *Carleton Sentinel*—he thought the Fredericton Press, being so much better situated, could also procure the reports without pay.—There would then be a stimulant to correct reporting, as the best reports would of course get the widest circulation.

Dr. Thomson was of the same opinion. Reporters were in the House, and the reports would be printed and circulated, whether the house paid for them or not. As to the papers sent to the house, let every member who took them pay for them; he was quite willing to pay for all he got. The work, he had no doubt, would be done as faithfully without pay as with it, and that was a strong reason why the House should not squander the people's money for this service, when it was so much wanted for other things.—He would support the amendment.

Mr. Johnson was astonished to see the payment of Reporters opposed by Hon. Members who frequently expressed themselves anxious to afford instruction to the people; and he was still more astonished to hear the advocates of economy object to paying one Reporter, but would the whole. The press of St. John might be able to club together and send a Reporter to the House, but the local press could not do it, and the people in the rural districts wanted to see the reports as well as the people of St. John. It was no argument to say that because Reporters were here they would expect no pay; they had always been paid upon former occasions, and the conclusion to be drawn was, that they expected pay as usual. If the amendment should now pass, the Reporters would continue their labours, having a right to expect that, according to former practice they would get paid at the close of the Session. If the Committee did not wish to make a distinction by paying but one Reporter, and would rather pay them all £50 each, perhaps he might go for it; but at all events he wished to see one or more Reporters paid, for the benefit of the people—his own constituents especially.

Mr. Ritchie felt considerably embarrassed, by the former vacillating conduct of the House.—They had neither done justice to themselves in this matter, nor to their constituents. He agreed in one thing with the learned member from Northumberland—the information contained in the journals were as nothing compared with that contained in the Reports; nor did he think the patronage accorded to papers in this Province sufficient to remunerate the press in paying Reporters without the assistance of the House. Sitting up there in those boxes all day, breathing a tainted atmosphere, and then sitting up nearly all night transcribing their notes, must be one of the most irksome and laborious situations a man of spirit could submit to. Last year a select Committee had been appointed upon this question, of which he was a Member, and they brought in two Reports, which he would read. (The hon. member then read the Reports) Hon members would see by the last of these Reports that they could procure publication of the debates on alternate days, and 500 copies furnished the House, for the sum of £100, and the services of three Reporters one in the Council and two in the House, those two working in concert, for £60 each, making in all £280. He believed this would have been the very best arrangement they could have made; but what was the result? Why, the report was rejected by a vote of 17 to 13,—after all their trouble—after receiving tenders, calling the publishers and reporters to the Committee Room to consult with them, &c., the Committee was snuffed out, and then it was "as you were!" He would like, if possible, still to adopt the principles of last year's Report; but it being so late in the Session, he felt considerably embarrassed how to act. If they were to adopt the recommendations of the Select Committee of this Session he felt sure that their decision would be reversed at the close of the Session, and all the Reporters, would be paid. When hon. members had sat in that House several weeks, and were tired out by their labour, and see around them the Reporters, doing the country as much service as themselves, and performing much more labour, the feelings of humanity would arise, and they would say, each in his thoughts, "I have got my £50; why should a Reporter have his £50?" If they erred in paying them, it was an error leaning to the right side, and he was sure the people did not begrudge the amount. There were not many people accustomed to attend the House and listen to what was said, and it was only by means of the reports that people knew anything about it. He would repeat that he felt much embarrassment. He liked the principles of the Report of last year, but if it was too late in the Session to enter into such arrangements as that recommended, he would go placing all the Reporters on an equal footing. He knew that many of his constituents were of opinion that Reporters should not be paid; he agreed with them on principle, provided the additional circulation of newspapers publishing the debates was sufficient to cover the expenses of reporting. But he would be loath to do anything to prevent the reports from going abroad.

Mr. Crane said the question of paying Reporters had come up, and the majority of the House was in favour; he then moved for a Select committee, which was appointed, and they had brought in their Report. The hon. member for Westmorland, (Mr. Hannington) had stated that the House would turn about at the close and reverse the proceedings of to-day. The hon. member had forgotten that this was a new House, returned upon economical principles. It appeared that the hon. member wanted them to follow in the footsteps of the last house (No no" from Mr. Hannington). It was time that former Houses had passed resolutions in the early part of the Session, which had been negatived at the close; but he hoped this House would not take example by them, and that some hon. Member would bring in a resolution to the effect that no resolution once passed that House should be reversed during the same Session. (Roars of laughter). If hon. members did not think proper to carry out the report before them, he hoped the question would be thrown open again, and the reporting be given to the highest bidder.

His Honor the Speaker approved of the Amendment before the Committee, only he saw an objection to carrying it into operation this Session. The Reporters had been there for some time, and had, no doubt, expected payment for their services. He would not go for the amendment to go into operation the present year, but he would make it a standing order of the House that Reporters should not be paid after this year. He was confident the time was come when Publishers would send Reporters there to take the Debates. He would support the adoption of the Report, and pay Mr. Anglin £75 during the present Session, and pass a standing order not to pay Reporters again.—Progress was reported.

Mr. Scoullar said he had been on the Select Committee, but had not signed the Report. He agreed generally with the remarks made by the hon. and learned member for the County of St. John, but he believed it was now too late in the Session to enter into the arrangements recommended by the Select Committee of last year. He was in favour of the House appropriating a sum to pay Reporters, and to have it divided among them. He wished the House now, in the early stage of the Session, to agree to the principle of paying Reporters. He did not like to see a resolution on the Journals not to pay Reporters, because he was quite certain they would be paid at the close of the Session, as they had been heretofore. There was now in this House four Reporters, and two in the Legislative Council; he had looked over the Reports and found those in the *Freeman* published fuller and earlier than those in any other paper.* The Reporter for that paper was, therefore, entitled to a good share of the grant. As to what was said about selecting one man, it could be met by the fact, that one Reporter was as good as four, while they worked independent of each other. He hoped, under the present circumstances, the House would appropriate a sum for paying Reporters, to be divided among them.

Mr. Gilbert said he approved of the amendment. If this sum of two to three hundred pounds a year could be saved, it was their duty to save it. St. John and Carleton had sent Reporters to the House, and he would say, in reply to the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Johnson), let the Editor of the *Gleaner* send his Reporter there, as the St. John and Carleton press did. If all the Reporters were paid, hon. members who made long speeches would, if they supported this motion, get well reported, while those who opposed the motion to pay, would be abused.

Mr. Hannington felt much embarrassed. Mr. Anglin was an efficient Reporter, but if the Report of the Select Committee was sustained, it would surely be broken up at the close of the Session. On the other hand, if they came to a determination not to pay Reporters, probably most of them would go away. He had received a note from Mr. Taylor, who was reporting for the Carleton *Sentinel*, and he denied that he received any remuneration from the proprietor of that paper, but was wholly dependent on the House. He liked the principles of the Report of last year. The whole expenses would be, under the principles of that Report, £280, and when the saving of the printing of the extra Journals were substituted, it would stand reduced down to £130. He wished to report progress, in order to see if that Report could not be adopted and carried out.

Mr Barberie thought Printers were remunerated for obtaining the Reports, by the additional circulation of their papers. If they refused to pay Reporters, there was no fear that the Reports of the Debates would be taken and circulated. One Reporter could not perform the duties of his situation satisfactorily; he would therefore go for paying two, who should act in concert and relieve each other. But the trouble had arisen from this, that if the House employed one, or two, others came and got the same pay. Several years ago, when the House Resolved that Mr. Ward should not be paid, the hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) Resolved he should be paid, and put it in the Contingent Bill, and so manœuvred that that Bill passed, because there was not a quorum on the last day of the Session, to examine it. Under all the circumstances, he should go for the amendment.

Mr. Taylor wished to report progress, as this was the last day for receiving petitions.

Mr. Tilley was for coming to some conclusion at once, otherwise there would be another day's debate on the subject. He for one was not embarrassed; he was against paying Reporters. He was one of many individuals in St. John who had subscribed to employ a Reporter, in order that he might be independent, and the system of paying Reporters by the House be put an end to. This was done on the principle that it was improper the House should pay them. That would not deprive people of the privilege of reading the Reports, as other papers would copy. He felt that he would be best discharging his duty to his constituents by opposing the grant.

* [I deny that Mr. Anglin reports fuller than I do.—*Reporter.*]

*Mr. H. was in error: Mr. Taylor is Collector of the port of Fredericton.—*Reporter.*

†This gentleman speaks in too low a tone to be heard distinctly—*Reporter.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Papal aggression question, which has produced so much excitement throughout the Kingdom, was brought before Parliament on the 6th inst., by Lord John Russel, and dealt with in a most decisive manner; a most profound silence reigned in the house during its introduction. His Lordship proceeded to explain:—

"He contended that the bull recently issued had totally ignored all authority in this country except that of the Pope. No doubt the authority could not be enforced, but it was enough for him that there had been such an assumption. The change from vicars apostolic to bishops gave prelates in question certain rights over properties bequeathed for religous purposes. He proposed then, "That all such gifts and bequests made to Catholic prelates should be null and void (Cheers). That any act done by them in their official capacities should be null and void—that property so bequeathed should at once pass to the crown—and that all Catholic functionaries should be prohibited from assuming titles derived not only from an Anglican dioces, but from any district or place in the United Kingdom." (cheers.)

Such were the main features of the measure. He counselled Cardinal Wiseman to use in this dispute a mild and conciliatory spirit; but if the Vatican preferred war to peace, and attempted to carry out its half hinted designs, then in the long struggle which in that case he was pending, he would with all his might resist that attempt, however plausible and slight it might be.—The noble lord, who spoke for nearly two hours, then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Manchester Cotton Market is beginning to experience a reaction in their late vaunted success from the *free trade system*, to such an extent that a material change of opinion has taken place even among that class of Her Majesty's subjects, an unmistakeable proof of which is to be found in the division of the House on a free trade question brought forward by Mr. Disraeli, when the Government were sustained by the trifling majority of 14, amounting virtually to a defeat. Most of the Irish members who usually vote with the Government having deserted them. This circumstance, coupled with the Queen's *Lamentation* for the state of the Agricultural districts, furnishes a pretty sure index that the free trade mania has exploded, and that a return to protection and prosperity may be speedily expected.

Business in Manchester was much depressed, owing to the state of the Cotton Market. Cotton is from ¼ to ⅜d. lower than last week. The sales amounted to 24,700 bales, although no purchases were made except for immediate consumption. The great anxiety displayed by holders to sell, induced buyers to be very careful. The Corn Market was unusually depressed.—Wheat was 1d. to 2d. lower, and Flour 6d. lower. Freights have been well supported. The Money Market was easy. Consols closed on Friday at 96 3-8 for Money and account. The weather throughout England has been very mild, and the Season very favourable for farming operations.

Private letters from Mr. Howe, received by the *Europa*, convey the cheering intelligence that *there is no reason to doubt of the complete success* of his mission on behalf of the European and North American Railway. He is expected to return by the next Steamer to New-York.

England.—The attention of the public is almost entirely absorbed in the exciting debate now going on in Parliament relative to the Papal Aggression question.

On motion of Mr. D'Israeli involving the principles of Free Trade, the Ministry were all but defeated, in a very full house—they carried their point by a majority of only 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to bring down his budget on the 17th. The Trade and Revenue returns are reported to be even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is confidently expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

A maniac named Gill, was brought up at one of the Police Offices in London on Friday, charged with attempting to assassinate Lord John Russell.

France.—The Government measure, the President's donation bill, was rejected by a majority of 102 votes in a house of 690. The speeches on both side were very exciting, and the breach between the President and the Assembly still becoming wider. A proposal has been made to raise a National Subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassment, but he has publicly stated that he will not accept of anything procured in this way, although it is quite certain he is involved to a great extent; the latest accounts state that his horses were about to be sold. In speaking of the efforts making for his relief the President says, he thanks all those who have entertained this thought, which is an imposing manifestation of sympathy and approbation of his conduct; but he deems it his duty to sacrifice a personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. He knows that the *people* render him justice and that is sufficient for him. The financial condition of the country is bad—excess of expenditure over receipts the present year 155,514,000 francs.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of Thomas Barlow & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture Steam and Fire ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear &c., &c.

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St John, October 16th, 1849.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut Tumblers,
3 do. ground and cut Wine Glasses.
Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES*, all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-steet*

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins *COALS*, at 22s 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

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, Cassimeres, 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 Algernes, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. POTHERBY.

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 welling and inflammation to an alarming degree, somuch 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 29th, 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 rom them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to save both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. 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 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivoral 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. St

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 trumpets, 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.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

CONNELL'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

LAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.

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

☞ All the above sold by S. L. Tilley, Saint John; by Coy & Son, Fredericton; Morton & Co., Halifax; G Spear, Robbinsown; Oakes, Digby.—