

The Head Quarters.



ately after the reading of the

The Head Quarters.

There was an excellent medical school, conducted by men eminent in their profession, and at New York, Boston, or nearer home still, in Maine, young men were educated, and received their Diplomas from Colleges established under the laws of the different States in which they are situated. He would go with the Bill for the purpose of enabling gentlemen residing in this Province, to educate their sons at any regularly established University, and he could see no harm which was to accrue from the measure to the people of this Province. It merely dispensed with the examination required under the present law.

Mr. Eno objected to the Bill, saying that the United States was not the place to which the people of this loyal Colony ought to turn their eyes for an education for their children. The U. States government was a Republican government, and surely the honorable member now in his eye, was not anxious to imbue the minds of the youth of this Province with Republican principles. He hoped there was no such intention existing anywhere; but the fact was obvious, that there was danger of such being the case. He was of opinion that the better way, and the right way, was to look to our own country for an education for our children. The Hon. member from Saint John, had heard that the Scottish Colleges were falling off; but he would, were he a parent, and wished medical education for his son, notwithstanding the falling off of which the member had heard, he would still turn his eyes to good old Glasgow, or Aberdeen, or London, or to his native country, in Dublin; and seek there for an education untainted with Republicanism. He hoped the Bill would not pass, for after all, it is not nearly so much to be feared, as it is made out to be. It is merely to legalize the collection of accounts for medical or surgical services; it amounted just to that. No honorable member would say that a gentleman had not a right to educate his son wherever he pleased, and you cannot prevent his prescribing for a patient, but you can refuse to legalize the collection of monies for any such services.

Mr. Eno said, that he would support the Bill, for it was within his own knowledge, that there were colleges in the United States where an education in medicine and surgery could be obtained, equal to that which could be had in any quarter of the world. Philadelphia had been mentioned particularly eminent in this respect, but he was of opinion that New York was quite as eminent, and he thought more so than any other part of the U. States, with which he was acquainted. He would mention the name of one gentleman belonging to the College there, Dr. Mott, who he believed stood as high in the estimation of the profession as any one alive. [The honorable member mentioned the name of another gentleman which did not reach the gallery.] He was of opinion that the Bill would work better for the interests of the people of this Province, than the act now in force. He had known cases where the present law had not worked well.

Mr. Stannard again repeated that he had not the means of knowing exactly, what a medical education costs in the United Kingdom, but if he had any proportion to the expense of a classical education at Oxford and Cambridge, and could state to the Committee that gentleman, that he had known one of those Universities would have to pay £2500 for the first year and £3000 for three succeeding years, making in all, four years study, and the payment of £2100. His medical education in England, Scotland or Ireland, cost this sum there were few gentlemen in this Province who would be able to procure for their sons this profession. The circumstances of the country were such as would warrant comparatively in this respect, that he would extend this large sum, while many might be anxious and willing to educate a son for a doctor provided he could do so at a more moderate expense; perhaps, as had been said, at one quarter of the expense, and still he was as well qualified to practice as if he had crossed the Atlantic for an education.

Mr. Eno said that Germany and other schools on the continent would not be reached without crossing the Atlantic. Honorable members would surely succeed in persuading the opponents of the Bill that this was the case.

[The debate after some observations from Mr. Hannington, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Boyd, finally closed, by the Bill being passed, for those in the affirmative, 15; and those in the negative, 10. The Bill was consequently lost.]

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Macleod Colborne, Knight of the Honourable Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HONOURABLE ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, beg to express our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session; gratified as we are to find that the favourable situation of the affairs of the Province is such as not to have required a meeting of the Legislature at an earlier period than this.

The failure of the Potato Crop last year must, in many districts, be severely felt by all, especially the poorer classes; and we participate with Your Excellency in the hope that by due precautions and the continued employment of the people, the distress which is apprehended in the ensuing season may in a great measure be alleviated.

Sensible of the paramount importance which attaches to the valuable Fisheries of our coast, and of the necessity of maintaining unimpaired those rights which we have hitherto enjoyed, it affords us great satisfaction, in being informed by Your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government have declined to accede to the proposition of the American Government for a further extension of the privilege to fish in our waters.

We shall readily give our attention to such amendments as will remedy any existing defects in the Criminal Laws.

The revision of the Election Laws shall receive our best consideration.

We shall willingly give our assent to any amendment to the Act for the settlement of the Public Reserves, that will secure the objects contemplated. We look forward with interest to the communication announced by Your Excellency of the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Act of the last Session for the regulation of King's College; and we will devote that profound attention to their consideration which the source from which they emanate, and the vital importance of the subject demand; in the earnest hope that they will be found such as will add to the usefulness of that Institution.

Fully aware of the momentous interests involved in the establishment of Parochial and other Schools, and of the propriety of affording Legislative support, and agreeing with Your Excellency, that the existing Laws for their encouragement are defective; we shall cordially aid in the adoption of such measures as will tend to place them in a more efficient state.

Any suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the afflicted class of persons confined in the Lunatic Asylum, shall receive our early and favourable consideration. We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the various Reports relative to the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum shall be laid before us.

We will give our concurrence to such improvements as are required for the better security and accommodation of the inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary.

We are happy to be informed by Your Excellency, that the Survey undertaken by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the opening of a Military Road through these Provinces, is proposed to be made available for the construction of a Railway, as the country has been found to present great facilities for this vasty superior mode of communication. We anticipate, with Your Excellency, that great and incalculable benefits will result from the completion of this magnificent and truly imperial work, by developing the various resources of the Province—by giving an immense impulse to the settlement of its Wilderness Lands, of great extent and fertility—by facilitating the intercourse, to a degree hitherto unthought of, of these Her Majesty's North American Colonies, and between them and the Parent State—and by strengthening the ties which now so happily bind the loyal people of this Province to their Queen and Country. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we shall heartily afford every encouragement and assistance in furthering this great National undertaking.

We thank Your Excellency for the promised information respecting the labours of the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Washington.

We fully participate in the regret expressed by Your Excellency, on the unsatisfactory termination of the negotiation for defining the boundary between this Province and Canada. While the highest confidence is entertained, that Her Majesty's Government will settle the claims of New Brunswick on principles of Justice, we are, at the same time, glad to learn, that Your Excellency continues to maintain the Jurisdiction of this Province over the Territory in dispute, as it always has been exercised.

It will be our most anxious desire to address ourselves to the business of the Session, with the unanimity and public spirit the interesting and important matters referred to by Your Excellency so evidently demand; and we trust that the blessings arising from Institutions so long and so peacefully enjoyed by this Province, as our National Penitentiary, the British Empire, may continue to be cherished by Her Majesty's devoted and attached people, and under Divine Providence, transmitted unimpaired, to the remotest generations.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen, I receive with great satisfaction your dutiful and well addressed speech.

From your devotion to the Public Interests, I anticipate the application of your zealous efforts to the attainment of a prosperous and honorable issue to the Session.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

To His Excellency Sir William Macleod, George Colborne, Knight of the Honourable Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HONOURABLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Loyal People of New Brunswick, beg to offer our thanks to Your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session.

It is gratifying to learn that no public emergency has required Your Excellency to convene the Legislature before the usual time of the year; and that although the failure of the Potato Crop must be severely felt in some parts of the Province, yet the Harvest having been generally favourable in other respects, and there being a prospect of continued and profitable employment for all classes of the people, actual distress, during the ensuing Summer may, under Divine Providence be in a great measure averted.

The Fisheries, under due protection and encouragement, will constitute at all times a fruitful source of Provincial as well as National prosperity; and it is highly satisfactory to Her Majesty's faithful subjects to be assured that the representations made to Her Majesty's Government have been successful in preventing any further extension of the privileges sought for by the United States.

And defects in our Laws have become apparent, in the Criminal Laws, the Election Laws, in the Act for the settlement of Indian Reserves, shall be duly considered, with a view to their removal and amendment.

The communication to convey to us the views of the Home Government in respect to the Act of the last Session, for the regulation of King's College, shall receive our earnest attention; and we assure Your Excellency, that our concerted support shall be most cordially given to any measure which may render the usefulness of that Institution in some degree commensurate with its illustrious endowment.

We shall be happy to receive any information by means of which the acknowledged defects of the Parish School System may be amended.

The Reports connected with the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and improvements in the Provincial Penitentiary, shall receive due attention.

Prepared to extend every encouragement to any undertaking which may reasonably be expected to communicate an impulse to the settlement of the Province and the development of its resources, the construction of a Railway, in lieu of a Military Road, through the country, shall meet our attention which is justly due to an object of such great National importance.

The eminent success which has attended those Legislative measures adopted for the restoration of Public Credit, and the removal of Financial embarrassment, is highly gratifying; and we beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that our united support shall be most cordially given to any measure for the liberation of our Intercolonial Trade now embarrassed by the operation of the Differential Instruction, shall continue to receive our earnest and cordial support.

In view of that provision for the Public Service which is the peculiar province of the House of Assembly, we shall be happy to be assisted by the Provincial Accounts of the past year, duly audited; and as every information which may be a guide to the House in the consideration of the Public Funds should be diligently sought for, we shall thankfully receive any Reports from Supervisors or Commissioners of Roads which may aid our deliberations.

We shall be happy to receive a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Washington.

We had indulged strong hopes that a satisfactory arrangement with the Government of Canada for defining the Boundary between New Brunswick and that Province would have been long since effected; and we unite with Your Excellency in regret that this question should still remain unsettled.

While we entertain no doubt that the just claims of this Colony will be properly regarded by Her Majesty's Government, we beg to assure Your Excellency that nothing shall be omitted on our part to sustain our right to the Territory in dispute, trusting that no occurrence may interrupt the jurisdiction at present exercised over it.

Our regard as well for the interests of our Constituents, as for our position as a Colony of the Empire, impels our application to Public Business; and we cordially respond to Your Excellency's expression of a hope that the People of this Loyal Province may ever continue steadfast in the peaceful and unimpaired possession of those Constitutional blessings, to which, as British Subjects, they are justly entitled, and which they have always cherished and appreciated.

REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I return you my sincere acknowledgments for your dutiful and loyal Address.

I confidently hope, through your united exertions, that the business of the Session may be conducted to an honourable and satisfactory termination.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE JOURNEY OF JACOB HARBUTTAL AND HOGGANA.

An ancient ballad, showing how valiantly Jacob Harbutt and Hoggana, and how manfully they fought their way through the wilderness, with an apt moral for those who may be skilled therein.

In eighteen hundred forty-three, right valiantly I went, Aforesaid did arise, two doughty Knights between; Most valiant and courteous between them both were shot.

At the bright golden time, 'twas kettles and the pot, As valiantly the knights rolled from each profane lodge.

As though that member were in each, on some loose handkerchief, "Vagabond," "low fellow," and "what not."

And climes were hung or burn'd, as Jacob told I wot, And Hoggana did it now, as vengeance gave him speed, Rode neck or nothing after him, on scandal, his good sword.

Not breath'd his fierce Diabolus, but onward "rode on," Till to a wretched "Dervish Kio," his last and horse did gain.

Then Hoggana, bowed his eye and joyed his heart, Told of his ride to the North, with how often faith; Upon a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was, And Jacob, with a "Dervish Kio," most aptly was most aptly was.

welfare of the Province, and at the very basis of good government.

In the meantime, let the People imitate the temper of the House; reserve the discussion of theories and principles till needed, and urgent business is first completed and then, with firmness and temper, enquire whether the history of 1845 is not full of incentives to a more homogeneous, systematic, and cordial Government.

The office of an Executive Council, as our Government is now ordered, is onerous and unpopulated; grided with responsibility, yet possessing none of the blandishments which make power amiable. While the Council must answer for the efficient working of the Government, the Departments are all but independent of it, and interested to support it by bond of sympathies which in Britain and Canada secure the united action of the whole Government. In a word, that jealousy, which is the incident of power, is attracted by the rank of an Executive Council; but the patronage which smokes the brow of opposition, and aids the hinges of Government, is very scantily possessed.

As far as we may, without compromise, we will cheerfully aid the present Government, in obtaining for the Province the important benefits of its wretched Legislation.

The meeting of the subscribers to the Fredericton Cathedral called by the Lord Bishop, was held in the County Court House on Thursday last, and was well attended. We understand the proceedings were satisfactory to His Lordship and all present.

THE LOYALIST AND THE REPORTER.

Both these Journals are out upon us, in great style. One the *Loyalist* has got a *Lark*, which he will assuredly lay on. Another is to make us dance to the tune of the "Illustrated Crow" which has no horns. Perhaps the pigs had better practice the tune before the poor Crow, he called into requisition. The Editor of the *Reporter* says that a *Reporter* should be a man of no Politics and belonging to no party. If that be the case he is one of the best alive.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

HILARY TERM, 1846. VICTORIA, 1846.

Charles A. Hall, A. A. L. Palmer, James Steadman, Gabriel DeVeber, James O'Neil, and John DeVeber, Counselors at Law, Attorneys of the Court, are called to the Bar, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

George Hare, Samuel Robert Thomson, Albert Theophilus DesBrosses, M. Allen, Geo. Bligh, Thomas B. Moore, and Wm. Gilbert, Gentlemen, having produced the required Certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of the Court.

ARREST OF THE MONTREAL BANK ROBBER.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens, succeeded yesterday in arresting Joseph Padden Ready, singly stowed away in a house kept by a Dutchman at No. 34 Dutch street. From his person and trunk eighty \$500 bills were found, making in all \$4000. He confessed the "whole lot," and gave the name of his accomplice, who is a gambler, named Adolphus Hanfield, known as "Dutch Charlie." Upon the information, Officer Stephens arrested Dutch Charlie, and found on his person \$2001. Charles Ready and his accomplice were both taken to the County Jail, (Wednesday) and arrived at Albany on Saturday, paid \$100 dollars for a conveyance to Peekskill, and \$100 from there to meet the Harlem Railroad, and arrived in New York on Sunday, and since then have hid very close. Mr. Thomas Patton, Inspector of the Bank of British North America, made an affidavit before the chief of police, identifying Ready as the teller of the Branch Bank, and further, that he had embezzled upwards of \$20,000. Ready, however, stated that he had gambled away \$15,000 before he left, and that all he took at his departure was about \$3000. Officer Stephens, Leonard and Brown, start at 4 o'clock this morning, by way of New Haven, with these men in custody, handsomely "ruffed." The amount recovered by Officer Stephens is \$4501. —*New York Herald, Thursday.*

About a week before Ready absconded from Montreal, he made frequent enquiries of one of the clerks of the bank about the route to the United States through the "western townships," as they are called, which extend towards Maine. From this fact, the mayor of Montreal came to the conclusion that he had taken that indirect road to the States, and he accordingly sent Mr. Thomas Patton, Inspector of the Bank of British North America, to New York, to arrest Ready, and he accordingly dispatched Mr. Hypolite Jerome, lieutenant of the police, who arrived here on Tuesday last, and moved round till the news of Ready's arrest reached here yesterday. Mr. Jerome, who had just started for New York, having with him the necessary papers, furnished in Montreal, to warrant the detention of Ready by the U. S. judicial authorities. —*Boston Statesman.*

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

On account of the crowded state of our columns and in order to give place to the following important resolutions laid on the table of the House of Assembly on Friday by George R. Young, Esq., we are obliged to defer our legislative report of Friday's proceedings to our next number, when we shall give the discussion on the subject in full. The chief attention of the House was occupied with the question the greater part of the day. The following are the resolutions:—

Whereas—It is now in contemplation by certain projectors in London, and in the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, by and with the aid and sanction of the Imperial Government, to build and lay a Railroad, beginning at Halifax, and thence passing through the counties of Colchester and Cumberland, by the head of the Bay of Fundy, in this Province, and thence through the Province of New Brunswick, and thence by the River du Loup, to the City of Quebec, And whereas said projectors (the views and intentions of the Government not being fully ascertained, and the Legislative action of the Legislatures of the Sister Province of New Brunswick and Canada not being developed) are not yet prepared to form themselves into a Company for the completion of this useful and magnificent enterprise; but this House desiring to manifest their deep sense of the commanding importance, equally in a national point of view as for the purpose of developing the resources, extending the trade, and vivifying and expanding the intelligence and industry of the people of British North America, and to facilitate the operations of such company to be formed and authorized as hereinafter provided, deem it their duty to adopt the following Resolutions:—

Resolved,—That a humble Address be forthwith prepared and sent to His Excellency the Lieut.

Governor, to be transmitted by him to the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, soliciting from the Legislatures of those Provinces their continued aid and operation to effect this great undertaking, to appropriate such lands as they may have under their control, to hasten its construction, and to appoint each two Delegates, to act with the Delegates to be named and appointed by this House, to attend the aid and sanction of the government, and to form a company or companies for the completion of such undertaking, daily increased under and by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved,—That a humble Address be also prepared and presented to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to make application through the proper and legitimate channels to the Imperial Parliament, or to direct the other proper authorities, to devote the funds intended to be applied to the promotion of a military road from Halifax to Quebec to this enterprise; and also to grant to such Company, free of charge, all the lands situated in this Province, belonging to the Crown, through which such Railway may pass, and required by said Company for the laying of such Railways, and for the formation of Stations and other necessary appendages; and also the right of taking from other Crown Lands, wherever situated, free of charge, all timber, wood, stones, and other materials necessary for the completion of the same, and to be used in the construction thereof; and grant that said Company will give sufficient security for the safe transmission upon such Railway of the mails, troops and military stores at all future times, and subject to such regulations as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Resolved further,—That Her Majesty may be requested, by and with the full concurrence of this House, so far as such concurrence may be required, to give and grant to such Company, on such terms and conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon—all such vacant lands situated in this Province as may be required, or can be made available for raising the capital required for the completion of said undertaking, provided always that the said lands do not exceed of Acres; and provided further said Company be required to adopt effective measures to put the same into the British Market at a moderate scale of prices, and to promote by emigration or otherwise a beneficial and early settlement thereof.

Resolved, That this House do hereby grant and appropriate, on the said Company being founded, and the necessary capital being raised and secured, said Railway being begun, out of the public funds of this Province, the sum of £20,000 to be paid to said Company in annual instalments of £2,000 each, to enable said Company, until said Railway is completed, to pay to the Shareholders an interest of four per cent on the capital expended in the laying of such Railroad, provided always, that such sum shall not be paid until the whole capital required for the said Company be raised by said Company, and security given that the same will be completed in years from the time of the formation of said Company; And provided further, that said instalments will only be drawn from the Provincial Treasury in whole or in part to pay as aforesaid, the said interest of four per cent on the said capital, after the full net receipts derived from the said Railroad have been first appropriated to the payment of said interest.

Resolved further, That two Delegates be nominated by this House to proceed to London, after the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Canada have passed such acts, and granted such lands, and afforded such aid from their funds respectively as they may deem expedient, to meet and act with the other Delegates nominated and appointed by them respectively, and by combined and vigorous action to apply for the aid and assistance of the Government as aforesaid, to form said Company in London, in order to raise the capital required, and to apply for and obtain an Act of the Imperial Parliament to incorporate said Company, investing them with all the necessary powers and privileges to facilitate the successful operation of said Company and to promote such plan of emigration; and that such Delegates be invested with such full and ample discretionary power and authority as may enable them to effect the object this House has in view, and to meet the exigencies which will necessarily arise in the arrangement of a project involving so many great public interests.

Resolved further, That in the Address to be prepared and transmitted to the Crown, Her Majesty be humbly requested, by and through the assistance of Her Majesty's proper Officers and Agents, competent to the performance of such duty, to aid the Legislatures of these three Provinces and the projectors of said Company to obtain an Act of the Imperial Parliament, hereinafter referred to, with all reasonable expedition so that this great work may be commenced and finished in the earliest possible time.

Mr. Young in introducing these resolutions said he would lay upon the table of the House, this day a Bill which he had prepared and was now in the act of copying, to give the company the right of appropriating the lands of private individuals. —*Academy.*

Mr. Gordon's Church was the arena of a most disgraceful scene on Sunday evening last. An individual, either intoxicated or insane, repeated the Prayers aloud with the Clergyman, altogether neglecting the responses. Clarke Gamble, Esq., and others left their seats and remonstrated with him, but to little purpose. He was eventually removed, but not without threatening to thrash, in the aisle of the sacred edifice, any party who might interfere with him. —*Toronto Colonist.*

SUBVERTED INCENDIARIES.—A man named Cline has been taken, on suspicion of being concerned in the late attempt to set fire to Mr. Bosson's house. Two other persons are also suspected, and the Police officers are in search of them. The suspicion is founded on the evidence of the lad referred to in our paper on Monday last. —*Halifax Herald.*

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Elder, Mr. Isaac Williamson of Queensborough, to Miss Mary Ann Green, of this City.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Lavinia, wife of Mr. Gedeham Bonnell, in the 54th year of her age. Mrs. Bonnell, after a lingering illness.

FOR SALE.

Or to let from the first of May next. A FINE Dwelling HOUSE and Premises in King Street East, owned by John H. Bonnell, and now in the occupation of W. H. Kendall. Apply to William Jarvis Esquire, North John, or to the office of the subscriber, in Fredericton.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Office on Monday the 2nd March next, to commence at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing new Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, payable to the 25th of November, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before it.

W. J. BELL, President.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

Fredericton, February 7, 1846.

The Head Quarters.

A Patch on Both Knees, and Gloves on.

[The following from the Boston Courier, is one of the cleverest essays we have met with for many a day. Similar in style, it is not inferior to Franklin's best.]

"When I was a boy, it was my fortune to breathe, for a long time, what some wags call 'the air of a cing air of poverty.' My mother—light the turf upon the form which once encased her strong and gentle spirit—was what is commonly called an ambitious woman, for that quality, which overthrows thrones and supplants dynasties, finds a legitimate sphere in the humblest abode that the shadow of poverty ever darkened. The struggle between the fish to keep up appearance and the pinching grip of necessity produced endless shifts and contrivances, at which, were they told, some would smile, and some, to whom they would recall their own experiences, would sigh. But let me not disturb that vale of oblivion, which shrouds from profane eyes the hallowed mysteries of poverty.

On one occasion it was necessary to send me upon an errand to a neighbor in better circumstances than ourselves, and before whom it was necessary that I should be presented in the best possible aspect. Great pains were accordingly taken to give a smart appearance to my patched and delapidated wardrobe, and to conceal the rents and chinks which the envious tooth of time had made in them; and by way of throwing over my equipment a certain savor and sprinkling of gentility, my red and torn-laden hands were closed in the unfamiliar casing of a pair of gloves, which had belonged to my mother, and when her years were fewer and her heart lighter.

I sallied forth on my errand, and on my way encountered a much older and bigger boy, who evidently belonged to a family which had not only dragged poverty, and none of our upspring wealth of spirit. His rage fairly flurried in the breeze; his hat was constructed on the most approved system of ventilation, and his shoes, from their venerable antiquity, might have been deemed a pair of fossil shoes—the very ones on which Shear shuffled into the ark. He was an impudent varlet, with a dare-devil swagger in his gait, of "I'm as good as you'll hear in his eye—the very while to throw a stone at a well-dressed horseman, because he was well dressed; to tear a boy's ruffe because he was clean. As soon as he saw me, his eye detected the practical inconsistency which characterized my costume, and taking me by the shoulders, turning me round to foot, exclaimed, with a scornful laugh of derision, "A patch on both knees and gloves on!"

I will not recall the sting of wounded feeling which shot through me at these words. To parody a celebrated line of the immortal Tassan:—"That day, I wore my gloves no more."

But the lesson, though giving no sleep deep into my mind, and, in after life, I have had frequent occasion to make a practical application of the words of my ragged friend, when I have observed the practical inconsistencies which so often mark the conduct of mankind.

When for instance, I see parents carefully providing for the ornamental education of their children, furnishing them with teachers in music, dancing and drawing, and giving no thought to that moral and religious training, from which the true dignity and permanent happiness of life alone can come, never teaching them habits of self-discipline and self-control, but rather by example instructing them in evil speaking, in incontinence, in envy, and in falsehood, I think, with a sigh, of the patch on both knees, and gloves on.

When I see a family in a cold selfish solitude, not habitually warming their houses with the glow of happy faces, but lavishing that which should furnish the hospitality of a whole year upon the profusion of a single night, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see a house profusely furnished with sumptuous furniture, rich curtains, and luxurious carpets, but with no books, or none but a few tawdry annuals, I am reminded of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see the public men cultivating exclusively those qualities which win a way to office, and neglecting those which give a name to office, to fill honorably the posts to which they aspire I recall the patch on both knees and gloves on.

When I see men sacrificing peace of mind and health of body to the insatiable pursuit of wealth, living in ignorance of the character of the children who are growing up around them, cutting themselves off from the highest and purest pleasures of their natures, and so preventing their humanity, that which was once a means immensely comes to be followed as an end, I say to myself, a patch on both knees, and gloves on.

When I see thousands squandering for selfishness and ostentation, and nothing bestowing for charity, when I see fine ladies be-stained and be-towered, jewelled, the tools of dress-makers, and with harsh words embittering the bitter bread of dependence, when I see the poor turned away from proud houses, where the crumbs of tables would be to them a feast, I think of the patch on both knees and gloves on.

SCOLDING.—It has neither reason, religion, nor common sense to recommend it; while there are reasons, many and mighty, to justify its total and immediate abolition. It sours the temper of the children so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it was sweet, which is a question, if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you will have to scold, because you have become crosser and your children likelier.

SCOLDING alienates the hearts of our children. Depend upon it, that they cannot love you as well after you have berated them soundly, as they did before. You may reprove them with limness and decision, you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood, while it discloses your weakness, and sinks you in their esteem.—Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and muffled with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing round their soul, and whispering peace.

WHAT A WIFE SHOULD KNOW.—There are certain things a man wants his wife to know, and which are never learned at ladies' seminaries, and but seldom at home.—One would like his wife to know how to make a shoe. Even if rich, it would be a comfortable sensation to think she made it; yet there are some that cannot even sew on a button. To be able to cook a breakfast properly, or roast a joint to a turn—to cook one's husband a good dinner, in short, if need be—is what every woman should know, but what very few do, until compelled to learn it. It is a lamentable fact, that not one marriageable girl in twenty can make a good cup of coffee, and all very well to study French, without ever being able to read or spell with any facility; to learn six or eight sciences up to a confused smattering unavailable from the fear of making blunders, and to be ignorant of the use of the parlor and drawing room; but a man wants more than this in a wife, and the sensible lover is often frightened away from an amiable girl by a display of accomplishments which indicates a lack of more useful acquirements.

Merchandise, &c.



EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscribers have received per ships Edinburgh, Sumner, and Thetis, from Liverpool, Douglas, from Glasgow, and Marston, from London—

216 PACKS OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE, comprising a general and well-selected stock of FINE, and WINTER GOODS—WOLLENS, CARPETINGS and RUGS; FURS, COTTONS, SILKS, LINENS, Stuffs, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces and Fancy Articles.

Remainder of stock expected by ships Schomberg from Liverpool, and Lady Connelley from London.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH,
Prince William Street, St. John's and Queen Street, Fredericton.

Sep. 20.

18th October, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per Ships Harmony and Queen Po-

nare, a further supply of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

viz:—

15 CASKS containing Locks and Hinges of all descriptions, Counter Balances and Crosses, Stand Scales, PLANKS, Coffin and Harness Mounting, Venetian Shutter Hinges and Flaps, double and single hand Screw Plates with taps and dies, Cast Irons, Britannia Metal and Iron Tea and Table Spoons, Spring Rats and Fox Traps, Wire for window, white and yellow Staghorn Belts, Whip Thongs, Mahogany and Japanned Wood Knobs, Copper Tacks and Nails, Copper Pins, Scoops, Tea Trays, Hammer, Tinner's Fish Kettles and Sauce Pans, Shovels and Tongs and Shovels, Pans, Rivets, Shoe Bills, Hoel Plates and Tip Nails, Ransoming Jacks, Plated Candlesticks and Snuffers, and Trays, Carpenters Squares, Compasses, Rules, Mails, Hand and other Saws, Pinchers, etc., and a general assortment of light Brass and Iron Goods.

1 Cask Minors' Socket Shovels, 1 Cask Cart and Wagon Hoes, 2 Casks Sad Irons, 1 Cask Chain, 2 Casks Horse Trainers, 1 do Dr Chains, 1 Case Pit and X cut Saws, 1 Case Gun and Pistol, 1 Cask Lamp Chimneys, 1 Case Patent Leather Horse and Sheep Skins, 2 dozen long and short handle Flying Pans, 3 Cases Japanned Coal Scoops and Hods, 1 Bundles Blistered Steel, 1 Cask Hook and Eye and Plate Hinges, 13 Days Wrought Nails, rose and clasp, 600 Cylinders short linked Chain, 4 to 16 inches, 1 Case containing a good assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery.

MARSH late DRURY,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Have just received per Thetis, and other late arrivals

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING—

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 5 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and

desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Pallets and Putty knives; nut picks; key knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; pen knives, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS & SHEARS.

New York and English best talors' shears; embroiderying, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS & FORKS.

German silver and German silver plated, dessert and tea spoons; German silver plated and dessert forks; soap

ladles; gray spoons, fish spoons; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs; of choice

patterns, in sets or separately; urns; foot water jugs; lemon bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuff trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 5 glasses, assorted plain and cut

bracket, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; roasters; toast racks; snuff trays; snufflers, etc.

TIN & JAPANESE WARE.

Tins; plashed and patent tin tea and coffee pots;

kettles on stands; tin fish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potato and cheese steamers; space and

candy boxes; tin chests; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuff trays; snufflers; nursery langes; candle boxes; gray steamers; patty pans; paninihus; hostling ladles; tin and egg spoons; dust pans; twine canisters; lanterns, etc.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders; fire irons; shovels and long—separate

shovels; snufflers; nut cracker; sugar breakers, etc.

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first

and second quality cross cut and chip saws; hand, ripping and lock saws; Green's lock saws; turning

wheels, compass saws, etc.

FILES.

Vickers' well saw files, various sizes; Marsh's and

Shepherd's do. and flat and round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, with hand saw files.

TOOLS.

Of Cram's celebrated make, and of every description.

PLATES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware

generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, beard, stove, horse,

whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair setting; curd hair, gimps, tassels, tuffs, coffin

and mounting, and all articles commonly used by

cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit, and a great

variety of fancy articles too numerous to name in an

advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed

chamber pots; which may be mounted in a chair, stool

or box, at the option of the purchaser.

Saint John, September 20.

THOMAS HANFORD & CO.

St. John, August 16, 1845.

Water Street.

Provision and Groceries.

FLOUR.

50 BLS. Genesee Fine FLOUR; 10 bags Old

Java COFFEE.

Received per schr. Dolphin from Boston, this day.

J. R. CRANE.

St. John, Nov. 18, 1845.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

35 HDS. very Bright Sugar, landing this day, ex

schr. June from Halifax.

J. R. CRANE.

St. John, Nov. 18, 1845.

On Consignment.

50 PINS, prime retailing Malaga; 50 bbls. Pork

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers

W. J. DEBELL & CO.

Fredericton, Nov. 11th 1845.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that he

keeps on hand a constant supply of

GROCERIES, FRUITS, LIQUORS,

AND

CONFECTIONARY,

which he will sell cheap for cash, at his STORE in

Queen Street.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Fredericton, October 1, 1845.

WINE.

4 HDS. and 2 gr. casks Old Port WINE, Landing

exchr. Emily from Halifax.

J. R. CRANE.

St. John, Nov. 18, 1845.

FRESH MALAGA GRAPES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that he

keeps on hand a constant supply of the

above. For Sale by the Keg or retail.

T. WILLIAMS.

January 7 1846.

BEANS—10 brls. small Beans, just received by

T. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Nov. 11 1845.

Landed Property.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

or to let for a term of years.

THE Subscribers offers for sale, or to

let for a term of years, the new and

thoroughly finished COTTAGE, situated

at the corner of Charlotte & Regent Streets,

lately occupied by CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, of the

33d Regt. There is on the premises an excel-

lent Stable and other Out Houses, a good garden,

a superior Well of WATER, and other conven-

iences. It is sold on a Property, possession

being given at once, and also give his attention

to so many advantages has been offered for sale in

this City. For further particulars apply to the

Subscriber.

J. WILLIAMS.

Fredericton, Jan. 21, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises on the corner

of Brunswick and Westmorland Streets,

in which the subscriber now resides. Pos-

session will be given at any time it may be

required. For particulars apply to

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1845.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House and Premises in Brunswick Street,

recently occupied by Capt. Pindon, Royal Artillery

Apply to

ASA COY.

Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1845.

Tradesmen's Notices.

ENGRAVING.

Ornamental, House and Sign

PAINTING.

THE Subscribers respectfully informs the Public,

that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Engraving

on GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, COPPER, GERMAN

SILVER, &c., with neatness and dispatch, on the most

reasonable terms. He will also give his attention to

House and Ornamental Painting, of every descrip-

tion. Shop at the Corner of King and Regent Streets,

over the Fredericton Library. DANIEL O'CONNOR.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform his customers, and

the public in general, that he is prepared to furnish

to order, all kinds of Team and Sleigh HARNESS, at

respectable prices, for that can be produced in his

Fredericton, Oct. 13.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers has removed his

ROOF & SHOE, Establishment, to the

Store House, lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin

Huestis, and well known as YERXAS'S

STORE HOUSE.

W. F. BARKER.

Fredericton, July 16, 1845.

E. HARPER,

Piano Forte Manufacturer,

No. 84, Court Street—Boston.

PIANO FORTES made at this Estab-

lishment are equal, both in quality

and tone, to any that can be produced in

the World, and are warranted to stand all

climates, or rooms at any temperature. They are man-

ufactured both with Ivory or WOOD FRAMES, and vary in

price from \$150 to \$350.

The Piano with Ivory Frames are a new and

superior article, and are warranted to remain in tone

a great length of time.

The Piano with WOOD FRAMES are of the best

material, and are warranted to remain in tone

a great length of time.

Any person purchasing from this Establishment, can

return the instrument should it not give satisfaction, and

their money will be refunded, if it has been previously

paid.

Boston, 17th August, 1845.

Hotels, &c.

CITY HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully intimates to the

public, that he continues to keep the above

establishment, situated at the foot of King-street (known

as Barlow's Corner), recently kept by Mr. M. Lawrence,

and that he continues to conduct the same, in the most

superior style, and in conformity with the best principles

of the trade. Persons visiting Saint John will find it to their

advantage to put up at this House, it being in a business

part of the City.

No pains will be spared to render persons comfortable

who patronize this Establishment.

Good Stabling for HORSES, &c.

Charges Moderate.

SAM. B. ESTEY.

St. John, 26th August, 1845.

TRAVELLERS' INN.

THE Subscribers returning his sincere thanks to his

friends and patrons, for their liberal encouragement

since opening the above Establishment in York Street,

respectfully intimates that he continues to conduct the

same, for the accommodation of the Public, and in soici-

eting patronage, pledges himself, that strict attention and

diligence shall continue to be used by him, for the com-

fort and convenience of all who may favour him with

their support.

He begs also, to state that he can accommodate six

Members of the House of Assembly, and is confident,

that he can render them comfortable, as he has his apart-

ments at considerable expense expressly for

that purpose.

Permanent Boarders can be accommodated.

Good Stabling, and Prices moderate.

GEORGE R. ATHERTON.

Fredericton, December 31, 1845.

Stage Notices, &c.

COMFORT AND SPEED.

Royal Mail & Accommodation Coach.

Between Petitediac and Miramichi.

THE Subscribers takes this opportunity of returning

his sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage