The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 44.

The Weekly Observer.

ublished on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS : 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

☞ NOTICE

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

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

St. John, May 7, 1850.

Agricultural Implements.

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

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

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.

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, Stamforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c. Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c. Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels. 2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS, 1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes. 1 cask London GLUE. 29 bags Horse NAILS. 1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds, LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS, 2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS, 121 bundles SHEET IRON.

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—

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

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex "Cuba" from Boston—

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

—ALSO—

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

Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship "Lisbon,

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

October 1. 1850.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,

350 Pairs Witney Blankets.

Dec. 31. 1850. T. W. DANIEL.

BLANKETS, &c.

Per "John S. DeWolfe"—

A LARGE assortment of Blue and Red BLANKETS, for Gent's Over Coats and Wrappers. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

November 5,

READ THIS.

THE WORLD'S SHOW.

Great Sale of Books and Stationery.

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

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

☞ The whole of the above are POSITIVELY offered for sale without reserve.

V. H. NELSON.

February 11. 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public, that the HARDWARE business heretofore carried on in the name and style of C. & W. H. ADAMS will, in future, be conducted by himself, in his own name. W. H. ADAMS.

Dec. 2, 1850.

DRY GOODS

SELLING OFF!

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

VALUALE TOCK,

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

A General Sale,

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

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

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

WOOLLENS,

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

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

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

St. John, Nov 25, 1850.

Smellie & Abercromby

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

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

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, 9th Nov. 1850.

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 HANDKERFS, 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; HOSILRY, 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 Algerines, Braids; Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns; SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 7.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN A. MORRISON, ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.

February 8th, 1851.

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

JOHN A. MORRISON.

St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

TEA, TEA.

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *Wilham.*

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Dec. 31. 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 Iron PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.

Nov. 19. 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Tea, Pork, Pitch, Tar, &c.

Landing ex schr. N. Noyes, from Boston:

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 10 half do. Souchong do. 25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK, 20 do. PITCH; 10 do. ROSIN; 50 do. TAR, 50 do. Fine Middlings FLOUR.

GEORGE THOMAS.

St. John, 1st April. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y.	Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. "	Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. "	Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, "	Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 65, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Agt. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18. 1850.

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, 1st February, 1851. 3m.

Paper Hangings, Chairs, Oil,

&c. &c. &c.

Received by the Barque "Palender," from Boston, and now landing:

2000 PIECES new PAPER HANGINGS, 500 (Warranted) Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS; 500 pairs improved shape India Rubber Shoes; 25 brls. Sperm OIL; 10 do Spirits of TURPENTINE; 3 do. SALERATUS; 15 dozen Boston CORN BROOMS; 10 do. do. WATER PAILS; 12 Children's Waggons; 10 boxes Clothes Pins

ALSO—Clothes Baskets, Nests of Tubs, Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Children's Wheel Barrows, Axe Handles, Dust and Hearth Brushes, Butter Ladles and Stamps, Grass and Mantle Mats, &c.

Just from Liverpool, England—20 kegs Mustard; 5 casks Alum, Saltpetre, and Epsom Salts.

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1. *Prince William Street.*

COOKING STOVES.

Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

Of Domestic Manufacture, and of superior quality.

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, *Ploughs, &c.*—for sale at very low prices by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 8. North Market Wharf

TO LET,

From the First day of May next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Dr. Lester, in Charlotte street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

The Store on South side of Market Square, now in possession of Mr. E. Daly—an excellent stand for a Grocery or a Clothier's Store—with or without two Flats over the same.—Enquire of

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO LET,

From 1st May next:

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

Apply to

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—

Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Duke street, the newly known as the CALVERT Property, containing four Rooms, a Kitchen and seven Bedrooms.

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

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

TO RENT,

FROM 1st May next—that commodious Dwelling HOUSE fronting on Market Square, at present occupied by Mr Thomas Gilchrist.—

Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY.

February 1, 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. MERICK.

JAMES MYLES.

Feb. 25. *Howard House.*

Burning Fluid.

A SUPPLY of the above Article just received and for sale by

Dec 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Miscellaneous.

SABBATH EVENING AT HOME.

When Sabbath bells have ceased their sounds,
And the hours of day are past,
And twilight draws its curtain round,
And shadows gather fast—
There is one spot, and one alone,
Round which our hearts must cling—
And fondest memories, one by one,
Their choicest treasure bring.

That spot is Home; its sacred walls
Admit no discord then;
Nor crowded marts nor festive halls,
Nor gayest haunts of men,
Can know a joy so real and pure—
None such to them is given;
Might joys like these for age endure,
This earth were quite a heaven.

I've wandered far 'mong other bowers
Than those my childhood knew,
With hope of gathering fairer flowers
Than in those gardens grew;
Yet in the cold world's earnest throngs—
'Mid its dim and stormy strife,
Affection turns to scenes and songs
Of my young and joyous life.

Home's well-loved group! its Sabbath song—
Its tunes I seem to hear;
Though borne full many a league along,
They come distinct and clear.
O Sabbath night! O treasured home!
Fond pride of memory's train—
And thoughts of ye, wherever I roam,
Shall bring my youth again.

The Greenlanders.

Greenland is a region of mountains, rocks and ice, so cold that few plants or animals are found. The people live along the coasts the interior of the country being so desolate that no one has been able to cross from one side to the other. Great masses of ice shove themselves down from the mountains into the bays, which are sometimes completely filled New ice then forms upon them so that they project into the sea till they become so heavy as to break off in enormous fragments and plunge into the ocean, forming the great icebergs that float around the coast and are sometimes driven away to the southward Some of these are over a thousand feet high, and a mile in circumference, rising from the water in the most beautiful forms. Sometimes there are so many of them that they are crowded together for a great distance, and block up the sea so that it is impossible to pass over to Iceland.

The Greenlanders call themselves *Inuuit*, that is, *men*. They are short and stout, with broad flat faces, dull eyes, small noses, thick under lips and coarse black hair. Their skin is naturally fair, but their habits are so dirty that they appear of a brown color. In the southern part there are persons more slender in form and with more agreeable faces. They are lazy, but generally cheerful and seldom quarrel. They are exceedingly vain, and think themselves superior to all other people. If they wish to praise a stranger they say, "He is almost as wel instructed as we," or, "He begins to be an Inuuit." Crimes are seldom committed; if one man injures another they all approach and scorn him. There is no government among them, for they do not need any, and there is a total absence of public authority.

In summer the people live in tents,—in winter, in houses or huts, about five or six feet high, twelve feet broad, and often a hundred feet long, with several families under one roof. The walls are lined with skins, a broad bench runs along the side and a kettle hangs over a large oil lamp which answers for a stove. The hut is kept so close, hot and filthy, that Europeans cannot live there. The people live chiefly on fish, seals, and sea-birds. The seal is about as important to the Greenlander as the reindeer to the Laplander. Their flesh is eaten, their skins used for clothing and the coverings of boats and houses, and their fat furnishes light and fuel. The cleaning of cooking utensils belongs to the women: these call in the dogs, by whom every dish is licked smooth and clean. Women have to do a great deal of hard work that with us belongs to men.

The language of the Greenlanders is scanty, and learned with difficulty. They never count beyond twenty; more than that is "much, very much, not to be counted." Before the arrival of missionaries they had no idea of writing. They have no religion, but believe in a Good Spirit, an Evil Spirit, and in witches. They never pray, but their magicians pretend to foretell changes of weather and other future events. It is said that they were not at all satisfied with the promises of the Bible concerning heaven, because there will be no *seals* there.

It was to such a cold and desolate country that, almost a hundred and fifty years ago, Mr. Egede, a minister in Denmark, went to preach the gospel: and a few years after, two of the people called the United Brethren or Moravians,—some of the most devoted Christians in the world. These missionaries had to suffer great hardships, but what troubled them most was that the people would not hear them. But they and those sent to aid them laboured on, and at last one and another, by God's blessing, were converted. The mission is still carried on, and the number of converts is now nearly two thousand. They are fond of music, and their congregations sing their hymns with great beauty. The whole Bible is not printed in their language, but they have the New Testament. At the last day, Jesus said many will come from the east and from the west, and from the north and from the south, to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. Among those who come in in the *north* will be many Greenlanders, saved from such depths of ignorance, but how many, better taught from their childhood, will be cast out forever!

THE JOYS OF HOME.—A well ordered home is a paradise on earth. No other earthly pleasure is equal to the calm contentment and rational joy felt at the family fireside. The excitement of even successful business is attended with vexation; the enjoyments of travel are associated with fatigue and satiety; the pursuit of fame is distracting; and even the pleasures of knowledge is attended with bitterness; but the happiness of the fireside is unalloyed. No vexations disturb it; it never satiates or distracts the mind; it is pure, calm, unmixed delight.—What a picture is there presented to the eye of the virtuous, the philanthropic, the lover of the beautiful and good! There is the white-haired grandsire, with "the big ha' bible" resting on his knee, and the partner of his old age carefully attentive to the minutest wants of all around her. There, too, is the father and husband, in the prime of life, unbending his mind from the toil and pursuit of business, reading to the wife of his bosom, or playing with the delighted prattler on his knee; while the mother, with a countenance radiant with smiles of pleasure, rocks the cradle with her foot, while she plies the needle for the accommodation and wants of her household!—From such pleasures there need be no exemption. With the possession of piety and reason, of gentleness and mutual love, the pleasures of a true home may be possessed by every family. Mutual love will lead to mutual forbearance; gentleness of manner will make even toil itself delightful; reason will fortify the mind against the natural ills of life; while piety will crown the whole with a hallowing influence which nothing can disturb. The asperities of a mind perplexed with daily toil will be smoothed away; the trifling vexations to which our lives are continually subject will be forgotten; old age will be a delight and not a burden; sickness, though it may cast a shadow o'er the heart, will prompt to offices of love; and even death cannot destroy the solid peace which is to be found in such a family. This last event, which is the lot of all, is not regarded as a final seperation, but only a temporary parting from those we love. Hope stands by the deathbed and points to a better land; and when all that is mortal is covered up in the earth she covers the grave with a green sod, and plants flowers around the headstone. In the home above there is no death, no affliction, no sorrow; yet in the joys of a true home on earth, we find the nearest approach to heaven.—*Phil. Saturday Express.*

OWE NO MAN.—This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it's excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is entirely ruined by it.

Many a man goes into the store, for a single article.—Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay-day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power?

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you really do not want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour is made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labors you have received all the benefits of.

> How happy the man who owes not a pound,
> Round as a top is he, round as a round;
> He sleeps as a child, cook, year and comes round,
> The sheriff and bailiff are strangers to him;
> No frowns on his forehead meet him at morn,
> He meets not a dun to distress and to scorn;
> He walks out well fed, he confines poultry well stuff'd,
> He lives in good cheer, and has money in pocket;
> Tis he who my advice, is a fortune owed to,
> Pay as you go, or else stay at home and keep doing a job.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Jones is, in general, a good husband and a domestic man. Occasionally, however, his convivial tastes betray him into excesses which have subjected him, more than once, to the discipline of Mrs. Jones. A few nights since he was invited to attend to "participate with a few friends at Florence's, by the way of celebrating a piece of good luck which had befallen one of his neighbors." He did "participate," and, to his utter astonishment, when he arose to take his leave, at the "wee short hour ayont the twal," he found the largest brick in his hat he ever saw. Indeed, he was heard to remark, soliloquently, "I think, Mr. Jones, you were never quite so tight before."

He reached his home, finally, but by a route which was any thing but the shortest distance between two points, not, however, without having experienced very considerable anxiety about the reception which awaited him from Mrs. Jones. He was in luck that night, was Mr. Jones, barring always his primal transgression; he got into his house, found his way into his chamber without "waking a creature, or even a mouse." After closing his door, he emphatically paused to give thanks for the "overwhelming undeserved," which secured to Mrs. Jones the sound and refreshing slumbers which had prevented her taking notice of his arrival. Being satisfied that all was right, he proceeded to remove his integuments with as much dispatch and quiet as circumstances would permit, and in the course of time sought the vacant place beside his slumbering consort.

After resting a moment and congratulating himself that he was in bed, and that his wife did not know how long he had been there, it occurred to him that if he did not change his position, Mrs. Jones might detect from his breath that he had been indulging. To prevent such a catastrophe, he resolved to turn over. He had about half accomplished his purpose—we are now obliged to use the idiomatic language of Mr. Jones himself, from whom we received this chapter of his domestic trials—"when Mrs. Jones riz right up in bed, and, said she, in tones that scraped the marrow all off my bones,—said she, '*Jones, you needn't turn over; you're drunk clean through.*'"—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.—On the 29th ultimo the pinnacle of Mount Blanc was surmounted by two gentlemen from Ireland—Mr. Grattan, late 5th Fusiliers, and Mr. Richards, of the country of Wexford, with a party of the brave mountaineers of Chamouni. The enterprise was considered so dangerous that the guides left their watches and little valuables behind, and the two gentlemen made their wills, and prepared for the worst. The ascent is always accompanied with great peril, as steps have to be cut up the sloping banks of the ice; one of the largest glaciers has to be passed, where one false step entails certain death, as the unfortunate falls into a crevice of almost unknown depth, from which no human hand could extricate him. A night has to be passed on the cold rock amidst the thunders of the avalanche, and spots have to be passed where no word can be spoken, lest thousands of tons of snow should be set in motion, and thus hurl the party into eternity, as was the case some years back, when a similar attempt was made.

FEMALE DECORATION.

Elegant dressing is not found in expense—money without judgment, may load, but never can adorn. You may show profusion without grace; you may cover the head with jewels, and the hands with rings, and yet produce no effect otherwise than to have emptied some tradesman's counter upon your person.—The best chosen dress is that which so harmonizes with the figure as to make the raiment pass unobserved. The result of the finest toilette should be an elegant woman, not an elegantly dressed woman. Where a perfect whole is intended, it is a sign of defect in the execution when the details first present themselves to observation. Dr. Johnson once praised a lady's appearance by saying that she was so perfectly well dressed, he could not recollect any thing she had on. In short, the secret of dressing lies in simplicity, and a certain adaptation to your figure, your rank, your circumstances. To dress well on these principles, (and they are the only just ones,) does not require that extravagant attention to so minor an object as is usually exhibited by persons who make the toilette a study.

When ladies place the spell of their attraction in their clothes, we generally see them arrayed in robes of a thousand dyes, and curiously constructed of materials brought from heaven knows where. Thus, much time, thought, and wealth, on a comparatively worthless object. A woman of principle and prudence must be consistent in the style and quality of her attire: she must be careful that expenditure does not exceed her allowance. She must be aware that it is not the woman who lavishes the most money on her apparel that is best arrayed. Frequent instances have been known, when young women with a little good taste, ingenuity and economy, have maintained a much better appearance than ladies of three or four times their fortune. No treasury is large enough to sapply indiscriminate profusion; and scarcely any purse is too scanty for the uses of life when managed by a careful hand. Few are the situations in which a woman can be placed, whether she be married or single, where some attention to thrift is not expected. Economy is a gem in a husband's eye; for, though most of the money getting sex like to see their wives well dressed, yet, trust us, our fair friends, they would rather owe that pleasure to *your taste* than to *your pocket.*

Coal in China.—Coal has not been known in Europe more than 300 years. In China its uses have been understood about 2,000 years, and its utility in the arts more than 1,-000. The coal deposits of this country are extensive and rich, and will beyond question supply all the demands that the steam-engine may make upon them even in the vast increase of commerce and manufactures soon to take place in these parts of the world.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.

Cotton, ordinary qualities, ½d. per lb. lower. Other sorts a shade lower.

The reasons assigned for the decline in the Cotton market are, the uncertain nature of the news received from the United States by the Pacific, as respects the coming crop, and the anxiety evinced by holders to effect sales.—The demand was quite as large as usual, and the trade purchased freely to the extent of the consumption, as the sales of the week (37,000 bales) will shew. Of these, 29,670 bales were taken by the trade, and only 7330 bales on speculation and for export.

The debates in Parliament during the week have been devoid of interest. On the 31st, a motion was made in supply for a vote of £3,521,070 for the charge of the land Forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India, for the year ending 31st March, 1852. Mr. Hume of course moved a reduction of this amount.

The Russell Ministry still maintain their position, and are getting through the business of Parliament with tolerable success. The Budget was discussed on Friday evening the 11th inst. Resolutions for the renewal of the Income Tax were agreed to pro forma.

A powerful Anti-Papal League has been formed in London.

Apprehensions exist that Foreigners in England are concocting a Revolutionary scheme, which is to developе itself during the great Exhibition. The matter was brought before Parliament, and in reply to enquiries put to members of the Cabinet, assurances were given that the Government was prepared for any emergency.

France is quiet, but anxiety amounting to alarm prevailed, respecting the progress of socialist principles in the Capital and in the departments. The Receiver General's House in Lyons had been burnt, and all documents destroyed

Provincial Legislature.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. RITCHIE'S SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

(*Continued from the Fourth Page.*)

The latter part of the first Resolution—the part objected to by the Hon. Attorney General—went on to state, that "the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to an Address from this House of the 21st February last, is unsatisfactory."—Would any hon. member in the House vote against this, and for the Hon. Attorney General's amendment, thereby declaring that the mutilated Despatches were satisfactory? It was not here as it was in England, where Despatches prematurely laid before the Commons might interfere with negotiations with foreign countries. The Government of this Province had no foreign negotiations going on, and consequently there was no need of secrecy. He (Mr. R.) did not like this air of mystery thrown around public acts, where no secrecy was required. Last summer, the first intimation the people here had of certain appointments to the Legislative Council, was through the columns of the London Daily News, a stray copy of which happened to find its way to St. John. He would not say one word against the present Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot; he believed them to be men well qualified to fill the situations in which they had been placed; but he must express his regret that Mr. Wilmot accepted of his situation under the circumstances, as the manner in which the appointment was made was a violation of Responsible Government. He entertained a strong suspicion that more was sent to Earl Grey, and other influences brought to bear, than had as yet met the eyes of the public; of course he did not know,—the House could not know, as they were kept in ignorance—but he thought so, because he did not think Earl Grey would have taken it upon himself to make the appointments else. If this suspicion was unfounded, why were parts of the Despatches kept back?—The Government had sent them down a part, saying, This is all you have any right to know! He maintained that all appointments to office should be made by the Local Government, for they were responsible to the inhabitants of the Province, who were the only interested parties. What did Earl Grey know about the respective qualifications of those who sought for office, or what difference would it ever make to him whether proper or improper persons were appointed to the Bench? It would be a long time before Earl Grey's property would be jeopardized in any of our Courts; but, as he had already said, it was the people of the Province who were interested in having proper officers, and there could be no certainty that proper persons will be appointed, if the power be vested in Downing Street. Was there a man in the Province who would willingly go back to the old cringing, sycophantic, cap-in-hand system, begging at Downing Street for Offices, and bringing all manner of improper influences to bear? Last year, he would have said there was no danger of it, after perusing Lord Durham's Report, after Earl Grey's Despatch laid before the House in 1848, and after reading Lord John Russell's speech on the Australian Colonies Bill; he would not have dreamt that the British Government would attempt to resume the power they had voluntarily ceded to the Colonies. But, lo! in one short year he had seen it done! Would the House tamely submit to it? Would they yield up to Earl Grey the power to say who shall be the Chief Justice and who the Puisne Judges of this Province? Why, if they submitted to this, what might they not expect next? They would, perhaps, hear that Earl Grey had appointed an Attorney General for them, or a Provincial Secretary, for if he had a right to appoint our Judges, he had a right to appoint all other officers in the Colony. Would any hon. member tamely yield up the people's rights in that manner? Could any one doing so justify himself before his constituents?—What, then, should they do, or how resist it? Remonstrate! Why, of what use was it to remonstrate? They had remonstrated against the Despatch prohibiting them from giving bounties for the growth of Flax, but it only brought out a confirmation of the restriction. They remonstrated the second time, and the reply is the same, only stronger; it prohibited them from spending the people's money for the people's benefit, in the manner they considered most beneficial. What should have been done, then? He contended that when the appointments were made, they should have gone to the Governor and said, "An inroad is made in our constitution, and we will resign." What would have happened then? He believed that not a traitor would have been found to attempt the formation of a new Government under the circumstances, to carry out the principle of Earl Grey; if one should have done so, he would soon have been scouted from public life; and the principle must have been yielded, and the present Executive re-called. He had heard it whispered around that the vote given in the early part of the Session was an indemnification in full for the Government. How could that be possible when the Despatches now treated of were not before the House, and no one knew what their contents were? The Government excused themselves for the breach in the principle of Responsible Government, by stating that many of them resided in distant parts of the Province, and that it was not easy to call them together. But they had nearly three months to deliberate after the date of the Minute of Council of October, and when the news came that the appointments were made contrary to their advice, they should have resigned immediately. The Governor would then have been left without advisers, and Earl Grey must have given in. In his opinion, not a Mail would have been passed over before the obnoxious Despatch would have been withdrawn, and the Government would have been re-called and sustained by the people. They say they should remonstrate; but that was no use, as experience showed them: meantime, their constitution was gone. He next came to the consideration of Salaries; and here he must remark, that he entertained very high respect for the Judges of the land, both as to their ability and integrity, as well as personally, and he did not wish to say one word which should offend them or hurt their feelings; but what he was about to say showed how difficult it was, even for men who have been schooled to decide impartially, to arrive at a right conclusion when their interests were threatened. He did not consider the conduct of the Judges towards the Representatives of the people was fair, in the memorial they had transmitted to Earl Grey, and which was published in the Journals of the 31 March last. They stated in that memorial that they all had pledges their salaries should not be reduced, but one, and he had an implied pledge; they quoted Despatches in support of their position, but they carefully abstained from quoting other Despatches, which they must have seen, and which put another face on the matter.—The Judges' salaries were increased in 1826, but under what circumstances? He would read from a Despatch written by Sir Howard Douglas, dated Fredericton, December 9th, 1826, as follows:—

"The sources and system from which the Timber Fund has been formed, and those from which the Crown Rents may hereafter be augmented, are such that a part of these monies may with safety be appropriated to augment the Judges' salaries, should Parliamentary aid not be attempted." And after stating what increase he recommended to each, he went on to say, "The total annual increase would then be £650; and whenever the time may come maturely to induce the Colony to provide for the expenses of its Civil Government, the whole salaries may be insured in permanency by means of certain conditions, in regard to the application of the Casual Revenue, for the benefit of the Province, such as accompanied the proposition to this effect which is contained in your Lordship's Despatch of the 8th October, 1825."

To this Lord Bathurst, the then Colonial Secretary, thus replied:—

"In reply, I have to convey to you my sanction to the additional salaries recommended by you, to commence from the 1st of January, 1827, under the understanding, that if any necessity should arise for relieving the Fund from any of the charges upon it, the salaries now granted must be withdrawn, and I could not do more in that case than recommend the Judges to the Colonial Legislature."

Here it was evident that the salaries of the Judges were not fixed, but held liable to revision. The same thing was done in 1837, when the Casual and Territorial Revenue was handed over to the Province, for Lord Glenelg expressly stated that the Home Government would not be precluded from revising the salaries of public officers in the Colony if they thought proper. All the Home Government wanted by the Civil List Establishment, was to be held clear from any liability to pay public officers in the Province, and to leave the amount of the respective salaries for the people of the Colony to settle. He would read a few passages from Lord Glenelg's Despatch, dated 10th January, 1838, in reference to Mr. Baillie's salary. (The hon. member then read as follows):—

"Now of the fact that the settlement of 1829 was announced to Mr. Baillie as final, I have no proof, except his own assertion: I need not express my persuasion of the perfect sincerity of Mr. Baillie's belief on this point, but I am sure he has been too long versed in public business, not to admit at once, that in such a matter I am not at liberty, when acting for the public, to proceed on the declaration of the party interested, especially when supported by no other testimony. But giving Mr. Baillie the benefit of the fact that such an assurance was made to him, I must venture to deny the authority of any preceding Government thus to fetter the discretions of the present. If in 1829 the right existed and was exercised of reducing Mr. Baillie's income, I cannot perceive why the same right did not still exist, and might not again be exercised in 1837, if a sufficient cause for further retrenchment should then arise; consequently, I must conclude that there was no intention on the part of the Government of 1829 to subject their successors in office to such a disability. Further, I must decline to assent to the opinion that a compact, in the proper sense of that term, does or can exist between the Government and any public officer holding, *during pleasure*, for the continuance of his emoluments without reduction."

Here they perceived that Lord Glenelg repudiated the doctrine that in respect to salaries one Government should be fettered by the acts of a preceding one, and also that a public officer holding during pleasure could have no vested right to a permanent salary. Why did not the Judges quote this in their memorial? Why not quote from one Colonial Minister as well as another?—Again, all the Judges had claimed on behalf of Judge Street, that a permanent salary was implied in his appointment, although they must have been aware of the existence of a Despatch, written by Lord Stanley, when he was Colonial Secretary, in which it is explicitly stated, that all public officers in the Province, receiving their appointments subsequent to the passing of the Civil List Bill in 1837, does so with the full knowledge that their salaries are subject to revision. If a claim came before the Judges for salary, when they were on the Bench, he felt bound to say that their decision would have been different, for it was an axiom in law that nothing could be implied where a special agreement existed.

The next subject he came to the consideration of, was the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. When the Hon Attorney General first communicated his views in this House, after taking his seat as leader of the Government, he stated that he had seen the Despatch in reference to the reduction of salaries, and was satisfied with it. Now, that Despatch prohibited the reduction of the salaries of persons now holding; and of course the Governor's salary, the amount of whose salary is £3,500 a year, and he would now ask the Hon. Attorney General if he thought the people of this country would sustain him in the position he thus assumed of supporting that large salary? That was the only remark he would make on that part of the subject.—The next question he came to was Agriculture; and here he must say, that after all the hon. gentleman's expressions in favor of Agriculturists last year, and the manner in which he then attacked the Government for doing nothing for them, he was never more astonished than to hear him this year, as leader of the Government, state that "the country is lamentably deficient in rural economy," and to recommend nothing in favour of Agriculturists but that they should exercise "rigid economy." He was never more astonished than when he heard this. The land of Providence had been heavy upon our agriculturists for the last three years; their wheat crops and their potato crops had failed, and they had not only been compelled to live with rigid economy, but many of them had hardly escaped from starving, and now to be told by the Government that they must be more economical, was an insult to their feelings. He would be glad if he could enable them to live better than they had lived for some years. What! when they had been living many of them on Indian meal and molasses, did the hon. Attorney General begrudge them that? When such language as this fell from the first Minister of the Crown in that House, they had a right to say, as they had done in the Resolution, that they expected something better. He had now spoken long, and any further remarks he might deem it necessary to make, he would defer until his general reply at the close of the debate. He thought he had said quite sufficient, however, to convince the Committee that the Resolutions were not uncalled for. (The hon. member here reviewed the general tenor of his arguments.) He thought proper to remark before he sat down, that the first four Resolutions were framed by himself, the fifth by his hon. and learned colleague, (Mr. Gray,) and the sixth by his hon. colleague, (Mr. Wilmot). He would now think the Committee for the patient manner in which they had listened to him, and would conclude by moving the first Resolution.

The Hon. Attorney General objected to the Resolution being put in its present state. He argued that where the words "*And further Resolved,*" occurred, it was the commencement of a separate and distinct Resolution. He said he had two amendments to offer to the Resolution as it then stood; first, after the words "affairs of this Province," to add the words "as far as is consistent with the public service," and, secondly, to strike out all after the words "And further Resolved." He insisted, however, that the Resolution should be divided, as it was unfair and unparliamentary to couple two Resolutions and offer them as one.

His Honor the Speaker being appealed to, said it was unparliamentary to attach two resolutions together if they embraced two distinct subjects; but in the present case he considered the resolutions in order, as the second part was merely the application of the principle asserted in the first part.

The Hon. Secretary thought it of little consequence whether the resolution was divided or not, as the division, when taken, would appear intelligible on the Journals. He then went on to say that they had heard a powerful speech from the hon. and learned member for St. John, who had thought proper, after having been sixty-eight days in session, to bring up for the second time during the session a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Such a procedure, he believed, was never before heard of. He had been asked why did not the Executive Council resign when the news arrived that the appointments to the Bench were made in England. They had held on to office because had they gone out it was impossible another Government could have been formed, for no one would have gone in to support the principles of the Despatch, and the country must have suffered by their resignation. Besides, there were other charges against them, and had they resigned previous to the meeting of the House, it would have been said it was a mere subterfuge on their part to get rid of the other charges by thus throwing themselves upon the sympathies of the people, and the hon. and learned gentleman who opened this debate would have been the very first to accuse them. They thought it better to hold on to office until the House met, and the Despatches were brought down, and they had found what the House thought of them. He was as strongly opposed to the principle of Earl Grey making appointments in the Province as any member of that House. They had done all that was in their power under the circumstances. A remonstrance against Earl Grey's exercise of this power had been forwarded to England, signed by six members of the present Executive Council. What could have been effected by their resignation? The question at issue was between the people here and the *Imperial Government*, not between the people and the local Government. He had not seen the Despatches; it was a matter between the Lieut. Governor and Earl Grey, for which he did not hold himself responsible. He was desirous of carrying out the principles of responsible government, but it should not be forgotten that the system was as yet in its infancy in this Province. There were only three political offices in the colony, and the Attorney General was necessarily away from Fredericton nearly half of his time. If all the Councillors resided here His Excellency might consult them every day, but, scattered as they were over the Province, it was difficult to get them together. There was no help for it at present; it was the result of circumstances over which he had no control. They could not under present circumstances carry out Responsible Government fully, but they would do all in their power to carry out the system. The hon. member who moved in this matter, should not have moved his first vote of want of confidence so early in the session, but should have waited until the Despatches were brought down. All he could say was this, that the Government had done the best they could under the circumstances.

The Hon. Attorney General still contended for the separation of the resolution. Several members of the opposition showed that the Attorney General had recognised it as a single resolution by the several amendments he had laid on the table. Mr. Needham asked him what sort of a resolution the second would be, were it divided and the amendment carried? It would contain these words and no more: "*And further Resolved.*" (Laughter.) After contending for nearly an hour, the hon. Attorney General gave way, and laid the following resolution on the table (to follow the preamble moved by Mr. Ritchie) as embodying his amendment in another form:—

"*Resolved*, That this House has a right to receive and require from the Lieut. Governor, or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, and Documents which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from the Colonial Secretary on all matters connected with the Local affairs of this Province, *so far as is consistent with the public service*, so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character."

Hon. Attorney General then rose and said, that he differed in opinion with the hon. mover of the Resolutions. It was now put forth for the first time in this Province, that the Lieutenant Governor was bound to send down to that House all Despatches in full, without any reservation whatever. Hitherto all Addresses calling for Despatches had been couched in these terms, "so far as His Excellency may feel himself at liberty to communicate," or, "such parts thereof as His Excellency may be pleased to communicate." Let them look back upon the Journals for several years past, and they would find every address written in that style. But the first of these Resolutions brought up a very grave question.—Had that House a right to *demand* full copies?—could they demand this as their inherent right, and insist that all Despatches should be sent down verbatim? However this question might be decided, His Excellency could not be blamed for the manner in which he had hitherto sent down information. There were asterisks certainly, showing that parts were omitted, but was nothing unusual. If the House had never demanded complete copies as their right, some one must exercise discretion in the matter, as to what it was proper to communicate, and the Governor was the proper person to use that discretion. The question then arose, Had he exercised that discretion in a proper manner? He (Hon. Attorney General) was not one that wished anything to be kept back which it was necessary that House should know; but that discretion must be exercised somewhere, and the Governor had hitherto exercised his discretion in the matter without question. No hon. member until now had ever stood on the floor of that House and demanded the Despatches verbatim as their right. He did not think His Excellency had kept back anything it was necessary the House should know; he believed he had exercised his discretion in a proper and constitutional manner. The second Resolution was founded on information contained in one of the Despatches which had been sent down. Then with respect to the late appointment, all necessary information had been sent down in the minutes of proceedings, the division, and the Governor's suggestions to Earl Grey. The Council, it was true, recommended no appointment, but he gave it then and there as his opinion, that three Puisne Judges, without a Chief Justice, would not constitute a Supreme Court. He hoped the House would hear him through with patience on the Resolutions, if they passed in their present state, amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and the Government would then be obliged to make use of the means placed in their hands.—(Mr. Hatheway—That is to dissolve the House.?)—No; he had no intention of holding out a threat. With regard to the appointments, the Council met in October. Six out of the nine signed the minute of Council, recommending that no appointment be made. One of these retracted the next morning, leaving the minute with a bare majority in favour of it. Judge Carter, on behalf of the Bench, then gave his opinion that three Judges was not sufficient. It was not usual for that honorable Judge to give his opinion when it was required, and it was the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to ask for it, when they took into consideration the embarrassing condition in which he was placed; it was his duty to obtain all the information within his reach. (The Attorney General here read extracts from His Excellency's Minute to Earl Grey.) Here it appeared that His Excellency had solicited the advice of his Council as to how the vacancy should be filled up, but they gave him none,—they did not advise that any one should be appointed. In His Excellency's Despatch to Earl Grey, he did not ask the advice of his Council, nor did he advise His Lordship whom to appoint. He merely represented the facts of the case, and made three separate and distinct suggestions. He concluded the Despatch a fair and manly exposition of His Excellency's views, and believed nothing had been withheld it was necessary for the House to see. Earl Grey had adopted one of the three suggestions made by His Excellency, and His Excellency did not shrink from telling them what he had done, but placed a record of the whole proceedings before the House, and took the responsibility of what he had done. His Excellency had been placed in a peculiar position. He did not think they were called upon to resign under the circumstances, nor did he think the appointing gentlemen to the Bench of this Province by Earl Grey would ever be drawn into a precedent. It was a power the Lieutenant Governor did not wish to assume. He (hon. Attorney General) as a member of the Government, would say, that if called upon to advise His Excellency on making an appointment, and his advice was not acted upon, he should think it time for him to tender his resignation. The whole case, however, had been argued and decided, and the Government acquitted; but now a vote of want of confidence had been moved the second time upon the same grounds, and for the same causes.

MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas the right of managing the local affairs of this Province, by the means of Responsible Government, has been conceded to the local Legislature by Her Most Gracious Majesty, therefore,

"*Resolved*, that the House has the right to receive and require from the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence and Documents, which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from the Colonial Secretary on all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province, so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character. And further *Resolved* that the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to the Address of this House of the 21st February last, is unsatisfactory, the same being merely extracts of Despatches, while full copies were asked for and deemed by the House necessary to enable them satisfactorily to deal with the important questions of a local nature then referred to.

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

"Whereas the people of this Province justly feel that a system of reduction and retrenchment should take place in the salaries of many of the Officials and in the general expenditure of this Province; therefore

"*Resolved*, that while the House should always receive with respect the advice of the Colonial Secretary, this House cannot but look on the extract of the Despatch of Earl Grey, dated 25th November 1850, submitted by His Excellency's Message of the 13th February last, as a dictation inconsistent not only with the interests of the Country, but in direct opposition to the principles of self-government heretofore conceded, and which if successfully persisted in, makes Responsible Government a mere mockery and delusion.

"Whereas it is the opinion of this House, that it is the duty of the local Government to bring forward measures of reduction and retrenchment, beginning with the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and going through the Public Departments, and in the general expenditure where savings can, with a due regard to the public service, be made. And whereas it is the opinion of this Committee, that large reductions and savings can be so made. And whereas no such measures have been submitted to this House; therefore

"*Resolved*, that in these particulars the present Executive Government have failed to realize the just expectations of the people of this Province.

"*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this House, the policy enunciated in the several Despatches of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of granting bounties, whereby the Provincial Legislature is prohibited from giving that encouragement to internal industry, which the Legislature deems most efficacious to advance the interests and develope the resources of the Province, is a direct interference with the constitutional rights of the people of New Brunswick, and further

"*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this House, the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the monies raised by local taxation to such local purposes as that Legislature considers most beneficial; and further

"*Resolved*, that the Hon. the Attorney General, the Leader of the Government, in acceding to the principles enunciated in the Despatches referred to, and declaring such to be the policy of the present Provincial Government, has unequivocally demonstrated that the course the present Government will pursue in the administration of the Provincial affairs, must be detrimental to the interests of the Province.

"*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to give every reasonable encouragement to those engaged in the pursuits of Agriculture, upon whose well being the prosperity of the Province mainly depends, and while they believe a spirit of rural economy now prevails among the farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will be best subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound political economy as will encourage the establishment of Domestic manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative Home Market for the surplus produce of the farmer; and further

"*Resolved*, that the Agriculturists of the country had a good right to expect from the local Government something more than the mere enunciation of the propriety and necessity of rural economy."

The debate on Mr. Ritchie's Resolutions closed on Thursday evening. By telegraph to the News Room, we learn that the divisions were as follow:

On the first resolution.—for the amendment,—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Rankin, Williston, Montgomery, McPhelim, Porter, Robinson, Thompson, and Stiles. On the second resolution—for the amendment—Messrs. Street, Rankin, Partelow, Reed, Gordon, Earle Williston, Botsford, Rice, Stiles, Taylor, Beardsley, McPhelim, Robinson, Porter, Montgomery, Hayward, Barberie, Gilbert, Crane—21. On the third resolution no amendment was offered. Against this resolution were—Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, Street, Montgomery, Thompson, Porter, Robinson, Taylor. On the fourth resolution—for the amendment—the same as on the second. This amendment states it to be the duty of Government, after receiving the report of the Committee, to bring down a bill for the reduction of such Salaries as may be consistent with the Public Service, and that the Despatches were an undue interference and infringement on the rights ceded to the people of this Province. On the fifth resolution, the division for the amendment was the same. On the sixth—the same. Mr. Fitzgerald did not vote—Mr. Scoullar was in the chair.

Monday Evening April 21st.

The House was in Supply nearly all day.—The sum of £1000 was voted for the collection and protection of the Revenues. Considerable discussion took place; and finally the usual grants to the Tidewaters were passed. The grants recommended by the Agricultural Committee were also passed.

The Fredericton Corporation Bill came down from the Council to-day slightly amended.

The International Bill for a direct reciprocal trade *only* with the North American Colonies was rejected on the third reading. Mr. Street declared his opinion, as Attorney General, that the old Bill and the old proclamation still remained in force. The divison was, for the Bill, 16; against it 21; All those parties who were compelled to pay duties on Nova Scotia Cattle, &c., will be entitled to recover the same.—*N. Bruns.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 22, 1851.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, 5th instant, via Halifax, arrived at Boston at about noon on Thursday, bringing seven days later news from Europe. The America was detained about 30 hours by the ice off Race Point—otherwise she had an extremely prosperous passage. The gale had no effect on her, and she came up Boston harbor with all sails set a strong wind blowing.

The demand for bread-stuffs was increasing. There was a better feeling in the manufacturing districts.

American steamer Atlantic has been placed in a dry dock in Liverpool. She will be ready for sea in June next.

The American mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from New York, 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, at 1 A. M. The steam propeller City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, 15th, arrived in the Mersey at 2 A. M. on the 31st. thus making the passage in 15 days 8 hours.

Rumors were thick that the Russell ministry would soon resign, and Stanley was looked upon by the protectionists as his successor. Lord Stanley has put forth a manifesto that he will reverse the whole Peel free trade policy—if he can. The movement of the pope he calls "an insolent aggression."

A struggle for ascendancy between the protectionists and free-traders is evidently approaching. The *European Times* says: On the simple questions of free trade and protection the issue could not be doubted; but the Pope is evidently to be a trump card in the hands of the Stanley party, to be played according to the turn of the game."

In the Commons leave had been granted to bring in a bill prescribing the form of Jewish oaths.

The chancellor of the exchequer introduced his amended budget on the evening of the 4th. He declined to recommend a repeal of the income tax, which had been demanded by Lord Stanley, but recommends a reduction of the window tax and some other trifling modifications. He adhered to his former proposals as to coffee and timber. The estimated amount of contemplated reductions would be £1,356,000, which would leave a permanent surplus of £356,000 for the year. He proposed to retain the income tax for a limited time, by which he meant such a time as should enable the financial reform to be carried out. After a brief attack upon the financial policy of the opposition, he concluded by alluding to the possible dangers which would be consequent upon a protectionist policy; but believed that so long as the people were properly treated, we were secure against those disturbances which had agitated almost all the nations of the continent.

D'Israeli complained that the budget afforded no relief to the agricultural class. M. T. Baring said that the weakness of the government was such that they had been compelled to sacrifice their principles in order to conciliate their supporters. Lord J. Russell replied to the attack of Mr. Baring, who, he said, had delivered a mere after dinner speech.

The resolution for the renewal of the income tax was agreed to *pro forma*, and the house adjourned.

As to the other parliamentary matters during the week, the house of commons has sanctioned the army estimates without curtailment, thrown out Mr. Locke King's bill for extending the franchise, and removed from the notice-book the motion for relieving Ireland from the incumbrance of a viceroy. The lords have done little more than listened to Lord Torrington's defence of his conduct while governor of Ceylon, and impugn the wisdom of the ministerial measure for reforming the court of chancery,

Statements in the British parliament, made it is alleged, upon undoubted evidence, warrant the belief that the refugee democrats in London are organizing some extensive confederacy, the object of which is to exterminate sovereign power in every quarter of *Europe*. Sir George Grey says they are closely watched.

Major General Brough, R. A., and Rear Admiral Sir J. Toup Nicolas, have recently died.

Sir John Romilly has taken the office of Master of the Rolls, and is succeeded by Sir A. Cockburn in the office of Attorney General. Mr. W. Page Wood is appointed Solicitor General.

W. Smith O'Brien has at length adopted means of mitigating the rigor of his banishment, to a partial extent, by accepting a ticket of leave from Maria Island.

The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition have given notice, announcing that it shall positively open on the 1st May.

Earl Dundonald has attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue, by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton.

John, father of Charles Dickens, died in London March 31. He was connected with the press.

Edward Rushton, Esq., died in Liverpool on the 4th, of gout in the stomach, aged 57.

Death of Lord Moncrieff.—We regret to announce the death of this distinguished judge, which took place in Edinburgh on Saturday last.

A great banquet was given to Lord Stanley, on Wednesday, April 2, in Merchant Tailor's Hall, London, by the supporters of his policy in both Houses of Parliament.

The trial of the prisoners, for burglary and the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Frimley, which we noticed in our paper some time since, commenced on the 31st ult. and terminated April 1, in a verdict of guilty against James Jones and Levi Harwood, who were sentenced to be hung. Samuel Harwood, another of the prisoners, was discharged; and Hiram Smith, an accomplice who turned approver, and who without doubt fired the shot which deprived the Rev. Gentleman of life, remains in custody, awaiting Her Majesty's pleasure with regard to him.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gurney, and a select party, at their residence in Piccadilly, on Wednesday last, after which Mrs. Lawrence had a soiree, which was honored by the presence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and several members of the *corps diplomatique*, &c. &c.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Feb. 9th say news had been received from Fort Armstrong that the rebels had got possession of the buildings, except the tower, to which place all the loyal people had fled for safety.

The accounts by the overland mail at London, April 1, furnished satisfactory indications with regard to the Indian markets, business showing a decided tendency towards revival, both at Bombay and Calcutta, although prices were still low.

The Liverpool Journal remarks that "Louis Napoleon is operating at a parliamentary ministry, and M. Barrot will, after all, be probably premier. England and France have come to the rescue of Prussia, but still Frederick William does not inspire confidence. The fate of Germany hangs on a moment, or an accident."

Gen. Dembinski landed at Marseilles March 29th from Constantinople, and set out at once for Paris.

In the legislative assembly, M. Eugene Sue has been elected president of the second committee by 11 votes, against 17 for the Duc de Broglie. On the 3d, a cabinet council was held at the hotel of the minister of justice. The subject is said to be the state of the department of the Nievre, and also that of Paris.

On the bourse on the 31 there was a perfect panic at the close of the business, upon unfounded rumors of a serious riot at Montpellier. The disturbance was merely with the military.

The democrats appear to be busy in France, and legitimists and imperialists are continually alarmed.

The explanations which have taken place in the English Parliament are said to have disconcerted the plans of the revolutionary party, who had calculated on something being done in the barricading line in London during the Exposition. The difficulty of giving publicity to their plans of insurrection, as heretofore, is thereby much increased.

Accounts from Madrid of March 29 state that the Spanish government was seriously thinking of instituting a ministerial department specially charged with the Colonies.

Private letters of the most recent date from Geneva, Switzerland, state that the refugees against whom the order of expulsion from the Swiss territory had been issued, in consequence of their protest against the act of the federal government, have taken refuge in that city, where, protected by M. Fazy, they propose setting the government, and no doubt the foreign powers, at defiance.

The *Croce di Savio* of the 30th ult. announces that the bishop of Orleans had obtained a decree from the Sacred College, dispensing forever the Catholic church of France from the obligation of abstaining from meat on Saturdays.

A letter from Venice of the 27th ult. announces that the emperor of Austria had been received in that city with the greatest enthusiasm. His majesty, on arriving, had issued a decree declaring Venice a free port.

Vienna correspondence of the 30th March states that a prohibition of a certain pamphlet on the Dresden conference has been enforced with more than usual rigor.

Advices from Berlin of the 1st April state that there are still rumors of a ministerial crisis. In the German question it is stated by the ministerial organs that Austria wishes to secure a share of the executive for Bavaria. Prussia opposes this plan.

Letters from Bosnia confirm the intelligence of the complete defeat of the insurgents near Chaulissar by Ibrahim Pacha. All the Christian tradespeople of Priedor have sought shelter within the Austrian territory.

On the 1st of May, 1851, the town and district of Zurich will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the day on which it joined the Helvetian Confederacy.

The sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Marengo has been purchased by Nicholas of Russia for $32,000. The emperor has already a large collection of relics of the great soldier.

The Arctic Search.—It is stated in the London Globe that the admiralty have resolved to send a powerful steamer into Barrow's Straits, this summer, in order to communicate with Capt. Austin, and bring back intelligence of the operations of the squadron in search of Sir John Franklin.

Flax Cultivation in Ireland.—The annual flax sowing of Ulster averages 50,000 acres. For the rest of Ireland it is but 4,000 Supposing each of the other provinces to cultivate flax as extensively as Ulster, the value of the crops of all Ireland would it is estimated be £4,500,000. Here is a "text for thinkers," and a "topic for more than table talk."

The Industrial Exhibition.—The returns of packages up to the close of last week received at the Crystal Palace are as follows:—From foreign countries, 6233; from the colonies, 767; from the Channel Islands, 26; from native contributors, 5570. Saturday was the last day for receiving agricultural implements, and so great was the influx of goods that the strung of loaded wagons, until a late hour in the evening, extended nearly from the entrance to Sloane street.

Earthquake at Macri and Rhodes.—Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well at Macri, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samsoon, a seaport, in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the Island of Rhodes, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of human life and property. The first shock was felt on 28th of February, between five and half-past 5 p. m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Arays-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout.—Mrs. B., the lady of a foreign vice-consul, was so alarmed, that she rushed with an infant in her arms from her dwelling, and jumping into the sea made her way to a boat; whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow the mother, got buried in the ruins, but from which through the humane exertions of some neighbors she was happily extricated, and marvellous to relate, with no other injury than bruises.

Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, up to the 7th of March. At Macri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have been dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole feature of the earth's surface.

The town or Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants return home after the labors of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

Since the foregoing was in type we have seen letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey (the ancient Trapesus), down to the 5th of March, which make mention of two smart shocks of earthquake having been experienced thereat, but no accident of consequence resulted. Earthquakes are of very rare occurrence at this possession.

The steamer *Admiral*, having been detained several days by the late severe storm, arrived from Boston about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.—Through Favor's Express, and from Capt. Wood, we received papers to Friday last.

Boston, April 13.—*Great Gale.*—The Gale which has been raging in this vicinity, with more or less severity for three days past, has now abated in violence, though the wind still blows hard from the eastward, accompanied with rain.

Many of the wharves and several of the lower streets of the city were covered with water, the cellars flooded, and large quantities of goods destroyed or injured. Houses were unroofed, chimneys and cupolas blown downs, trees uprooted, &c.

It is wholly impossible at present to form any correct estimate of the amount of the whole or individual damage. It is sufficient to say, that the whole loss cannot, according to the opinion of many merchants, be less than $1,000,000.

All the Railroads, Bridges, &c. have sustained injury.

The St. John's Episcopal Church in East Boston was blown to the ground and broken into a thousand pieces. In its fall it stove the end and knocked off two chimneys of a house near by. The church stood in a position which exposed it to the power of the wind.

The steeple of the new Baptist Meeting House on Bunker Hill, about 90 feet in height, fell across the street, burying a milk cart, which was passing at the time, in the ruins, killing the driver, Mr. Theodore Lock, and the horse.

Considerable damage was done to property in and about South Boston.

At Chelsea, the sea made a complete breach over the wharves, floating off considerable lumber.

At Salem, the tide rose to a height unprecedented for many years, exceeding that of the storm a few weeks ago, and sweeping the wharves and streets in exposed situations like a deluge.

At Dorchester, the effects of the storm are disastrous beyond all former precedent. From one wharf 200,000 feet of valuable seasoned lumber floated off, and lies broken along the shore.

At Newburyport, the tide rose thirteen inches higher than in the gale of 19th March last, which was the highest tide known for a great many years past. The wharves were all overflowed from one to three and four feet, and large quantities of lumber were floated off.

At Portland, the papers of Wednesday describe the storm as one of the most terrific that has ever visited that city. Considerable damage was done.

The shores of Deer Island are strewed with lumber, &c. Seven vessels are ashore on Marblehead Beach, together with great quantities of lumber, wood, &c., and much other damage in the neighborhood.

A British brig, name unknown, is ashore on the northeast side of Rainsford Island.

All the towns within 150 miles of Boston have suffered more or less by the storm.

From New-York we learn that immense quantities of rain had fallen, and the wind blew furiously from all quarters. The tide rose so as to overflow many of the piers. No damage to vessels had been heard of, but many of the cellars on South and West streets were filled, causing great loss of storage goods.

Minot's Rock Light carried away—Two lives lost.—We learned yesterday from Cohasset of the destruction by the severe gale, of Minot's Rock Light House and the loss of the two Assistant Keepers. The news was communicated to us by Mr. Bennett, the Keeper of the Light, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, with fragments of the structure. He last time that the Light was seen standing was at about half-past three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Light was not seen burning that evening. Early on Thursday morning Mr. Bennett was on the beach, and discovered strewed all around fragments of the building, the lantern, bedding, clothes, one of Mr. B's life buoys, &c. The two assistant keepers, Joseph Wilson, 20 years of age, and Joseph Antonio, (a Portuguese,) aged 25, both true and faithful men, were swept away with the Light House and lost.—Mr. Bennett was absent from the Light when the sad catastrophe occurred. He had been ordered up to Boston by Collector Greely, to purchase a new boat, and, on his return, Thursday afternoon, found the sea so high that he could not get out to the light house. To this he is indebted for the preservation of his own life.—The whole height of this building was 75 feet. It was built on piles sunk five feet in the rock, the diameter of which was eight inches at the base, and 1½ at the top. On these piles were nine iron plates sustaining the keeper's house, the floor of which was 60 feet from the foundation. The breadth of the base of the

VESTRY MEETING.—At a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year :—

Church Wardens.—L. H. DeVeber, and G. D. Robinson, Esquires.

Vestrymen.—Messrs. Charles J. Melick, Walker Tisdale, Thomas Crozier, Robert Bayard, Edward Sears, John M. Robinson, J. W. Lawrence, W. H. Adams, John McGrath, Wm. F. Smith, T. W. Daniel, and B. L. Peters.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a fortnight of cold easterly winds, accompanied with a disagreeable variety of snow, hail, sleet, rain, and every imaginable compound of these commodities. What is up must come down, the weather mongers say. There is much consolation in the reflection, unless the store up there is inexhaustible. So soon as Eurus has blown out this blast, we may fairly hope for vernal suns and gentle zephyrs.—*Halifax Recorder, Saturday.*

Our weather, for the last two weeks, has been of precisely the same description as above stated of the weather at Halifax. To-day, however, we have a prospect of a favorable change.

"LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR"—By Henry Mayhew.—Harper & Brothers, New York.—*Sold at the Phœnix House, St. John.*—We have received Part III. of this great work—price, *a York Shilling*. The present part, just issued, is principally devoted to "*The Irish Costermongers* of the Great Metropolis." Their manners, customs, life, education, moral habits and character, with extensive statistics of their diversified employments, and the annual proceeds accruing therefrom, render Part III. most interesting and valuable to every reader who has a desire for information upon the subject of Street Life in London. R.

EMIGRANTS.—The ship Speed, of 1069 tons, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th March for this port, with 222 passengers.—Barque St. Lawrence, 254 tons, with 121 passengers for this port, sailed from Cork on the 14th March.

GREAT FRESHET AT THE SOUTH.—The Southern mails bring intelligence of a tremendous freshet in Georgia and Alabama, overflowing all the low countries and destroying much property. Numerous bridges on the Alabama River were carried away. At one time the river rose 30 feet.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, the Provincial Delegate who left this Province last autumn on a mission to procure funds for building a Railroad through Nova Scotia to New Brunswick, returned to Halifax by the America. Although the hour, 1 A. M., was most unseasonable, and the night stormy and wet, a large concourse of people attended on his debarkation, and he was escorted in triumph to his residence in the lower end of the city. Nothing of importance connected with his mission, so far as we can learn, has transpired since his return. The Provincial Secretary has kept very close since his arrival, probably engaged in mastering the state of affairs in the Colonies preparatory to future action.—*Halifax Recorder.*

We perceive by a meeting of Railroad Directors in St. Louis, that it is in contemplation so to unite the different railroad lines between that city and New York, as to make them within forty-eight hours' reach.

Jenny Lind's farewell concerts in New York will commence at Castle Garden on Monday the 12th of May.

It is in contemplation to place in the Park, New York, a colossal figure of Daniel Webster, by Hiram Powers.

A bouquet for the World's Fair has been made in New York. It was put into a metallic safe, the lid screwed down, and the air extracted.

At New-Orleans, Mrs. Doran was burning a compound of beeswax, sulphur, and onion seed, and holding her face over it for the tooth ache, when she inhaled too much of it, and expired instantly.

The wheat crop in northwestern Ohio is in a promising condition. The season is unusually forward, and nothing but severe drought can prevent favourable harvests.

Ohio wine has been refused a place in the crystal palace at the World's Exhibition.

Three ships arrived at Savannah on Wednesday from England, bringing 12,000 bars railroad iron.

A joint committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom the subject was referred, estimate the value of the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, at $17,800,000, and the annual product of furnaces, forges and rolling mills, at not less than $28,000,000.

Gen. Praguy, a distinguished Hungarian commander and compatriot of the gallant and renowned Kossuth, has arrived at Galveston, with a few other Hungarian exiles. He intends to settle in Texas.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK STATE.—A collection of newspapers belonging to the State of New York has been made by order of the Secretary.—One set of these papers is to be sent to the World's Fair, a duplicate to be deposited in the State Library. By means of this collection it has been ascertained that the number of daily papers in the State is 56, and of others 402, making an aggregate of 458.

The first fine, large plump salmon of the season was "secured" at Bangor on Monday, by John Low. The fish weighed 17 pounds, and brought $34. It was caught at Eddington Bend.

Married, at Cambridge, Mass., 2d inst., Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, to Miss Harriet W. (daughter of the late Professor) Webster, of Cambridge.

We have heard it stated, on the authority of a neighbor, that on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept.

We learn that they, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to her birth place, Fayal, where her eldest daughter resides.—[N. York Express.

Passengers in the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool to New York.—Miss Magee, Messrs. John Hegan, John A. Morrison, J. L. Inches, James Smellie, James Horsfall, John Boyd, A. Gilchrist, W. Vassie, John Fotherby, W. Waugh, John Anderson, and McCulloch, all of St. John. The three former arrived here on Saturday morning, in the steamer *Maid of Erin*, from Portland; and the others in the steamer *Admiral*, from Boston, on Sunday morning.

The Steamer *America*, to Halifax, brought 103 passengers, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Howe of Halifax, and Messrs. J. A. Venning, T. McTavish, and J. Bowman, of this City, and Captain Wm. Bennet, of Hopewell.—70 for Boston.

From the Boston Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of the Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, druggist, No 138 Washington street, Boston, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has been Extensively Counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; this is to caution Dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of James Kirk, Esq., by the Rev. William Donald, John B. Hamilton, Esq., of New York, to Miss Charlotte Buchanan, of this place.

Last evening, by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, the Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEOD STAVELY, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City, to MARGARET, second daughter of Mr. Ewen Cameron, of the same place.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. Richard Manning, to Miss Margaret Hoyte, both of this City.

At Norton, King's County, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Mr. Thomas Cathir, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Mary McVay, of the Parish of Norton.

At Sussex Vale, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector, Mr. Thomas Wilkins, to Miss Jane Dallyn, all of Sussex.

At Fredericton, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. J. Blair, Jr., to Miss C. MacLauchlan, daughter of the late Mr. John MacLauchlan, of that City.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., after a long and severe illness, in the 37th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Capt. William Robinson, of the barque *Kingston*, and grand-daughter of the late Lawrence Foster, leaving a husband, two children, and a large circle of relatives, to regret the loss of an affectionate wife, mother and friend.

On Saturday morning 20th inst., Ann, widow of the late Thomas Gillespie, in the 45th year of her age.

In Calais, (Maine,) on the 10th April, Catherine, wife of Mr. William R. Snow, Editor and Publisher of the *Frontier Journal*, aged 23 years.

At Otis Place, Boston, on the 26th ult., J. S. Boies, Esquire, in his 30th year.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland, 32 hours—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Steamer Admiral, Wood Boston, 2—George Thomas, passengers & merchandise.

CLEARED.

April 15th—Brigt. Grenada, Robinson, Barbados, fish peas and lumber—J. & T. Robinson; Schr. Echo, Holder, Portland, salt—Jos. Fairweather.

16th—Barque Irvine, Moore, Bristol, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr.

17th—Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, Fishing Voyage, salt, flour, bread, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.

April 21st——Steamers Admiral, Wood, Boston, and Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland.

The Elizabeth, Hunter, from this port, arrived at Dublin 25th March—on the 7th, in weathering ship to clear an iceberg, struck it and carried away the jib-boom.

Sailed for St. John.—March 23d, Edergill, Jordan from Carthagena; 31st, Lisbon, Brinton, from Deal; Fingalton, Craig, from Milford; Resina, Cleall, from Greenock; Ann, Williams, from Portsmouth; April 2d, Alfred, Graham, from Leith; 4th, Elizabeth Hastings, Vesey, from Liverpool.

Cleared at Liverpool, April 1st, the Providence, Folcke, St. John.

Cleared at Hull, March 28th, barque Wolf's Cove, Cumming, St. John. At London, 25th, Tegner, Fulck, do.

Loading at Liverpool, April 5th, ship Pomona, and barques Kingston, Titania, Janet, and John Woodall, for this port; ships David Cannon, and Themis, for N. York, and Kitty Cordes, for Mobile.

Arrived at Liverpool, 30th March, barque Adventure, Potts, St. John; April 1st, ships Queen Pomare, Shaw, and Onward, Crosby, New Orleans; Juno, Moran, Savannah—At Greenock, March 31st, barque Argyle, Fletcher, Savannah; brig Challenge, Barton, St. John—At Queenstown, 31st, ship Transit, Moffat, Cuba—At Deal, April 3d, Arab, Lewis, do.—At Belfast, 1st, Elizabeth, Hunter, St. John.

Put into Kinsale, March 30th, ship Devon, Stickney, from Honduras—one seaman had died on board, apparently of consumption.

Off Portland, March 30th, barque Glasgow, Retallick, from London for St. John.

The ship Favorite, Pickance, from Liverpool, for New York, went ashore near Cork, on the 27th ult., but got off again on the 28th. She bore up from long. 25, with fore yard gone, and part of her cargo of salt thrown overboard. She was towed into Cork for repairs.

The Ashley, Betts, for New York, put back to Bristol on the 2d inst., making nine inches of water per hour, and was discharging on the 3d.

Barque Faside, Walker, for St. John, drove from the Downs by strong Southerly gales, passed Stuxigo, on the 1st April.

Spoken, Feb. 3d, lat. 35 S., lon. 24 E., schr. Natal, of St. John, for Port Natal; March 22d, lon. 47, the Elizabeth, for St. John; April 10th, lat. 43, lon. 4, ship Patrician, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Valparaiso, Feb. 25th, brig Volante, from San Francisco—At Matanzas, March 27th, brigt. Village Belle, from Richmond—At Fredericksburg, April 6th, brigt Juverna, Henneberry, St. John.—At New Orleans, 1st, ship Ouillia, Irvin, Liverpool.—At Boston, 8th, schr. Cuba, Cavanagh, St. John; 12th, barque Nova-Scotian, from Glasgow, and schr. Albert, from St. John.—At Providence, 10th, schr. Byron, Wilddeton, and Mary Jane, Elkin, St. John.

(By Telegraph.)—Arrived at New York, April 14th, ship Boadicea, Leavitt, Liverpool.—Cleared at Mobile, April 12th, ship Belmont, Grant, St. John.—At Boston, 17th, ship Actress, from the Clyde.

Sailed from Mayaguez, March 25th, brig Charlotte, Mc-Mann, St. John.—From Alexandria, April 11th, brig Albert Fearing, Spates, do.—From Norfolk, 11th, brig Daring, for Antigua.

Cleared at Savannah, April 8th, ship Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool; barque Olive, and Rival, Ryarson, St. John—At New York, April 2th, barq Caroline, and brigt. Emily Allison, for St. John; 9th Rosetta, do.; 10th, brig Messenger, and schr. General Washington, for St. John; 12th, brigt. William Allen, Moore, and schr. Relief, Johnston, do.; 14th, barque Sisters, Marshall, do.

Advertised at New York, 16th, ship Edmund O'Brien, bark Atlantic, and brig Harriet Wilder, all for this port.

Schooner British Crown, of and from Wilmot, for Boston, with a cargo of potatoes, was lost below Portsmouth: part of her cargo saved in a damaged state.

POSTSCRIPT.

[*By Telegraph for the Observer.*]

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

TUESDAY, April 22d, 3½ P. M.

The Hon. Mr. Partelow's Bill passed this morning, revising two expired Acts for the payment of the Presidents and the Members of both Houses, and to be in operation four years. The Bill was sustained by 17 against 10.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply. A warm discussion took place on the grant for repairing Public Buildings. The grant was sustained by a division of 20 to 7. Several Members went for tearing down Government House, and erecting a smaller building. The House is still in Supply, discussing the proposition for a drawback to the Officers of Her Majesty's Troops on Wines and Liquors consumed by them.

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, (the rates to be expressed in Sterling,) will be received at the Commissariat Office, St. John, until THURSDAY the 1st May, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned supplies of FLOUR:

550 Barrels United States or Canada No. 1, Superfine Wheat Flour, to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz:

250 barrels on or before the 20th May, and the remainder on or before the 20th July.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery. All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par, at thirty days' sight.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK, Saint John, 17th April, 1851. } W. H. DRAKE, *A. C. G.*

ASSESSMENTS for 1851.

ALL PERSONS liable to be Assessed for Rates and Taxes within the City of Saint John, are hereby notified that Assessments are now about being made up.

It is required that persons who are desirous of furnishing the Assessors with STATEMENTS of their *Real and Personal Estates and Incomes*, according to Law, will do so within Thirty Days, in order that correct information may be received, and complaints prevented after the Assessments are completed.

JOHN SEARS, JOHN SANDALL, FRANCIS G. JORDAN, JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr. } *Assessors of Rates and Taxes.*

April 19, 1851.—4i.

WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Westmorland Agricultural Society will take place in Sackville, at the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time there will be a large number of FAT OXEN and WORKING OXEN offered for competition for the Society's premiums.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Sackville, 9th April, 1851.—2i.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building, owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.

Entrance second door on Princess Street.

April 15.

Lubec Calcined Plaster.

20 CASKS of CALCINED PLASTER, of superior quality, Lubec manufacture; for sale cheap by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 8.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square, April 19th, 1851.

Per Steamer "AMERICA."

AN assortment of Ladies' MANTLES, VISITES, RIBBONS, and other FANCY GOODS. T. W. DANIEL.

Vinegar.

LANDING ex schooner *Liverpool* from Philadelphia—75 Barrels & 10 Casks Mathiews Clarified CIDER VINEGAR.

Per sch'r *Mary* from Boston—75 Brls. Pilot and Navy BREAD,—for Sale by

April 22 GEORGE THOMAS.

Office of Ordnance,

ST. JOHN, N. B., 14th April, 1851.

TENDERS will be received by the Respective Officers of the Ordnance, on or before the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock from Persons disposed to Rent, for a Term of Years, from the first May next, the Government LAND on *Fort Howe Hill.*—Particulars may be known on application at this Office.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, 15th April, 1851.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 15th day of May next. By order of the Board.

GEO. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, April 5, 1851.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock. D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

A DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1851, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant. By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. EDWD. MILLIDGE, *President.*

South Bay Boom Company,

12th April, 1851.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Secretary.*

MORE NEW GOODS.

Second Spring Importation!

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John.

Received per Ship "Renfrewshire," from the Clyde; and by the Steamer Canada, 12 days from England,

THE SECOND PART OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR APRIL, 1851.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO. beg leave to inform the public that they have received the following GOODS, in addition to their importations last month—

An immense Stock of DE LAINES and other Fancy DRESS GOODS,
Ealston Linen and Heavy Power Loom Ginghams,
5-4th British and French PRINTS,
White MUSLINS of every description,
Gentlemen's CRAVATS, new styles,
An extensive assortment of British and French *SATINS* and *SILKS*,
British and French Bonnet RIBBONS,
MANTLES and VISITES—newest styles,
An immense Stock of quite new SHAWLS, of every description,
Irish *LINENS* and *LAWNS*,
Damask Linen Table Cloths; Napkins, Towels and Diapers,
Huckaback, Osnaburg and Lawns,
Gentlemen's India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Heaviest Jean Shirting Stripes,

2000 Ladies' Bonnets,

Hourly expected by the brig Caros, from London.

☞ As the above Goods have been purchased by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages in the best Manufacturing houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices for *Cash only, and no second price*, Wholesale and Retail.

April 15. *JAMES DOHERTY & CO.*

Steel! Steel!!

CAST STEEL, for Axes; German STEEL, Toe Corking, and best Hoop L Blister;

For sale low by W. TISDALE & SON.

April 15.

Now Landing.

Ex Schooner "Liverpool," from Philadelphia:

250 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
151 do. RYE FLOUR.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 15.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, March 29th, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED:

AN assortment of English and American GOODS—consisting of Ivory handle TABLE CUTLERY; Hair Brushes and Combs; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Britannia Metal Spoons; Thermometers; Meerschaum Bowls, Stems, Mouthpieces, Fusees, Repeal Pipes, &c.; splendid lot Portemonnies and Cards, (Game Tivoli; Bohemian Toilette BOTTLES, and Candlesticks; Venetian Letter Weights; Crochet Needles; Bone Knitting Pins; Steel, Silver, and Gilt BEADS, best quality; a very large assortment Purse Trimmings, Fringes, Tassels, Rings, &c.; SHAWL PINS; Gold, Silver, Pearl and Steel Slide Bracelets; Hair Pins; Back Combs; Fancy FANS; Silk and Cotton PURSES; Hair and Jet Bracelets; Crystal Neck Ribbon BROOCHES; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Life Preservers; Walking Canes; Table Mats; Britannia Metal Revolving CASTORS, (all prices) &c. &c.; with many other articles just opened, which with their large stock of Rich JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CUTLERY, SILVER SPOONS AND FANCY GOODS, are offered at the lowest Market prices, wholesale and retail. An inspection is respectfully invited; a detailed Catalogue of our large variety can be had on application.

☞ A further supply of Cutlery, Electro, Albata and Plated Ware, &c. expected by first Spring Vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

FRUIT: FRUIT:

Per "ADMIRAL" last Trip—

12 BOXES ORANGES & LEMONS, in fine order;
5 Cases—containing 360 Boxes prime Eleme FIGS,
10 Boxes do. ditto,
a very superior article.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

March 25, 1851. *Market Square.*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETINGS,

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

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

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

St John, 11th March, 1851.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

IN BOND.

70 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, per *Julia Ann*,
14 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, per *Fashion*.
53 Hhds. MOLASSES, Trinidad de Cuba, per *Iola*;
10 Hhds. and 21 Teirces Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Ariebo," per *Daring*,
60 Hhds, Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Maguez."

For sale at a very low figure.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

April 15th. Market Square.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The Subscribers have received per steamer "Pacific," via New York—

AN assortment of SEEDS required for hot-bed and early culture, comprising Cabbage of the most approved sorts; Cauliflower, Cucumber, and Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds. The remainder of their Field and Garden Seeds have been shipped by the *Glasgow* and *Renfrewshire*, and may be expected by the 15th April.

April 8. JARDINE & CO.

To the Inhabitants of Saint John:

THE Subscriber having opened a CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, in the Basement Story of the *Reformed Presbyterian Church*; corner of Sydney and Saint George's Streets; begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that Classes are now formed in the following Branches, viz: Classics, French, and Mathematics, and all the departments of a thorough Commercial Education.—Terms moderate. Discipline wholly on the principles of moral suasion. The incorrigible expelled.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.

March 25, 1851.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor and Draper,

BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

Field and Garden Seeds.

A LARGE assortment of Field and Garden Seeds of best quality, and warranted fresh, true to name, comprising—

Potato, Hollish and Hopeton Oats,
Field Peas, Spring Vetches,
Purple-top and Skirving's Swedish Turnips,
Aberdeen, Hybred and Border Imperial yellow,
Mangel Wurtzel and Red Beets,
Early Hour and White Belgian Carrots.

Lately received—

Timothy Seed from the Harvey Settlement,
Seed wheat from North Shore,
Western and Northern Clover Seed,
Black Sea Wheat and Fife Wheat.—For Sale by

April 8. JARDINE & CO.

FOR SALE,

The COTTAGE in the Parish of Simonds, built by the late John O'Toole.—Enquire of

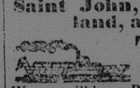
BENJAMIN SMITH.

☞ If not Sold by the first of May, the Cottage and Grounds will be Let for one or more years.—Enquire as above. April 15.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL."

CHANGE OF DAY!

Saint John, Eastport, Portland, and Boston.



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

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

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT, *South Market Wharf.*

St. John, April 8,

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States will be made up every THURSDAY morning, commencing the 10th 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,

April 8, 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.

April 8, 1251.

Cordage and Canvass.

For sale, just received by the ship *Renfrewshire*, Captain McNeil:

GOUROCK CANVASS, of all numbers, Gourock & Glasgow CORDAGE, of all sizes; Hamberline, Housline, Marline, &c.

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

April 8, 1851.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET GALA, and ALL WOOL.

NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS:
New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;
DRESS GOODS in all new designs;
DE LAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS,
ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats.
GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
White MUSLINS, in Joconetts, Checks, Cords Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING;
WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
GINGHAMS of every description;
FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
Black and White LACE VEILS;
Fancy Coloured do. do.;
Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Sexony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchosed by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Mannfacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.

☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

LOCKHART & CO.

Brick Building, No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cheap Hat, Cap and Fur Store.

NOW OPENING AND TO ARRIVE—

GENTS' French HATS, *Rivets real Paris Manufacture, only 20s., Paris price*;
40 Dozen Gent's Satin HATS, Spring Style;
40 do. Men's Paris and Plate HATS,
60 do. Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green and Gold Sporting HATS;
40 do. Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico, Kossuth, Oriental and Farmer's Hats,
40 do. Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS, every style,
60 do. Silk and Lawn Glazed CAPS,
10 do. Silk Plush CAPS, *very nice patterns*;
10 do. Brussels and Venetian Carpet Bags; Glazed Hats; OIL CLOTH;
Gents' Furnishing Goods;
TRUNKS, Valises, and UMBRELLAS.

With a large assortment of other Goods.

CASH paid for FURS.

April 8.—6i. LOCKHART & CO.

Fishing Thread! Fishing Thread!

JUST received, a large Supply of the above article, which will be sold low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 25th March, 1851.

FISHING THREADS.

Just received at the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square,

A LARGE Quantity of FISHING and other THREADS.

March 25 1851 T. W. DANIEL.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS JUST RECIEVED:

9 DOZ. Square point Iron SHOVELS,
3 do. Cast Steel do.;
4 doz Hay and Manure FORKS,
3 kegs EMERY; Emery and Glass Paper,
Molasses Gates; Spirit Levels and Tubes,
Grain MEASURES; White Door KNOBS;
Mortice and Rim LOCKS;
Japan'd Clothes HOOKS;
Sheet ZINC; Lead PIPE; Sheet LEAD;
Counter SCALES and WEIGHTS;
WOOD SCREWS.

—ON HAND—

'Hoole, Stanforth & Co's' Circular and Gang SAWS

CUT NAILS, of every size, domestic manufacture.

With a good assortment of most descriptions of Goods in his line, and which will be Sold as low as at any other establishment in the City.

March 25.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Is now removing to Messrs. WIGGINS & SON'S New Brick Building,

Just opposite the Store he is leaving.

March 18, 1851.

Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's India Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Just received from Boston:

23 CASES *RUBBER SHOES*, &c., comprising Gent's Rubber BOOTS, for Walking or Sporting; and OVER SHOES of the best warranted quality; Ladies, Misses, Boys and Childs' Rubber BOOTS and SHOES, of all qualities and sizes.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER

March 25, 1851.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received per Steamer from Boston, upwards of *Six Thousand Pieces* of New and Cheap ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other Store in the City.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

Brick House to Let,

From 1st of May next:

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

St. John, April 8th, 1851. (4i.)

For Sale or to Let,

And Possession given on 1st May.

THAT pleasantly situated two story HOUSE in St. James' Street, near the residence of Capt. Reed. There are Gas fittings introduced into the front Room, Hall and Kitchen. The house is very comfortable and in good order.—Please enquire of

W. D. FAULKE.

April 1.

BURNING FLUID.—Received per *Admiral*, a further supply of the above article.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 25.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, held on 11th April, 1851.

RESOLVED, that the several persons who have this day been appointed to Offices under the Common Council for the ensuing year, do take out their respective Warrants, and become qualified according to Law, on or before the 1st May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled; and every person, after this date, acting in any such Office, without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the Penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

HATS and CAPS!

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

CROWN:—7 7-16 High, 3 16 Bell, rounded off slightly at the sides of the Tip, tapering to front and rear.

BRIM:—From 2 inches to 2 3-16 wide.

C. D. EVERETT & SON having received the Spring Patterns, are now prepared to furnish their friends and the public with *fashionable* HATS and CAPS, of every quality, and at the lowest possible prices, for *Cash only.* Our best Hats, which we will warrant equal to any manufactured on this Continent, are only 20s. each. All other qualities equally low.

☞ Call and see us at either of our Establishments—East side of Market Square, Prince Wm. Street; or North side of King Street, at the store formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq.

March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

New Hat and Cap Store,

North Side of King Street.

Spring Styles for 1851.

THE Subscribers having fitted up the Store, North side of King Street, formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq, are now prepared to furnish the public with Satin, Moleskin, Fur, Angola, Sombreio, Jerry, Glazed and other HATS; Cloth and Glazed CAPS; Cap Covers, and such other articles as are usually found in a Hat and Cap Store, all of which are of the latest and most fashionable styles.

We are determined to sell for *Cash only*, and consequently will put our Goods at such low rates as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞ Parties wishing to see a real dark *Silver Grey Fox Skin*, can have their curiosity gratified by calling at this Establishment, North side of King Street.

☞ We will also still be found at our Old Stand, East side of Market Square.

March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

PIG IRON.

For sale low while landing from ship *Renfrewshire*, Captain McNeil:

50 TONS No. 1, 50 do. " 2, 50 do. " 3 } Gartsberrie PIG IRON.

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

VICKER'S FILES, &c.

Just received per 'Sarah Millidge':

1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES:
1 cask Rim LOCKS;
7 doz. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.

April 1. W. H. ADAMS.

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 COV

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the City Reporter.)

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

MONDAY, April 14th.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, Mr. Scoullar in the Chair.

Mr. RITCHIE said that in submitting the Resolution he had prepared upon the subject he felt that he was calling the attention of the House to one of the most important discussions that ever took place on the floor of that House, or that affected, or would affect, the well-being of the country, as it involved principles of the utmost importance to the country. In the remarks he should make upon the subject, he wished studiously to avoid any personal remarks that might offend any one, but to treat the several questions involved upon general grounds. The first resolution he should offer was thus:—(the hon. member then read the first Resolution,—already published—and then observing that it was unnecessary for him to read the whole of the resolutions, he explained the nature of the other five.) The 2nnte to the first resolution merely asserts that irresponsible government has been ceded to this Province; thence the question arose, if the privilege of managing our own affairs has been ceded us, have we not the right to have every despatch to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, affecting the welfare of the Province, laid before them? From this they were led on to the consideration whether Earl Grey had not assumed and exercised on authority vested in the colony, and which was breaking down that system of responsible government that had been ceded. The next consideration was whether the Local Legislature, under responsible government, ought not have the power of regulating the salaries of public officers, and the resolutions called upon the House to express the opinion on the subject.—If the House should coincide with him in opinion, and sustain the resolution, then it would be for them to say whether the Government in expressing their satisfaction, at the sentiments contained in Earl Grey's Despatch, and in bringing forward no measure of retrenchment, had discharged their duty to the people. The same principle would apply to the Despatch in reference to bounties, and the acquiescence of Government. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion upon these subjects, it was necessary that to enquire *what is responsible government!* What was the meaning of the terms "Local Government," and "the Legislature having control over local matters?" He did not consider it necessary to go into the history of this Province, for he believed it would be generally acknowledged that, up to a few years since our public affairs were managed in a manner very far from giving satisfaction to the people.—It could not be necessary for him to call the attention of hon. members to the State of affairs a few years ago in Upper Canada, where a struggle had taken place between those who called for a change in their constitution and those who opposed it, and blood was shed. It could not be necessary to advert to the history of Lower Canada, where the House of Assembly stopped the supplies, and an open rebellion took place. It could not be necessary to quote from the history of Nova Scotia, where, although no rebellion took place, there was a severe and protracted struggle. It could not be necessary for him to call the minds of hon. members back to the period in our own history when the Lieutenant Governor took it upon himself to resist reform, in opposition to the people on one side and his Sovereign on the other, when men sought and obtained office both in and out of the colony, not because of their own merits,—not through the recommendations of the people's representatives, but by all sorts of improper influences. All these things were familiar to the minds of hon. members. But what steps did the Home Government adopt at that period to enquire into the causes of that dissatisfaction and apply a remedy? They sent out Lord Durham to Canada—a man of vigorous intellect, and high mind—as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, to examine into the causes of the rebellion, and to report thereon. His Lordship was a man of penetration. He looked beneath the surface, and then he saw the causes which led to the disturbances and confusion, in the interference with the officers of the country by the Home Government, and by irresponsible people residing in the colonies. Men who did not know what was and what was not for the interests of the colonies, and who had no immediate interest in the colonial welfare, exercised the power of appointing those who filled the public offices. And what remedies had His Lordship proposed? He would presently read from his Report and see, and compare it with the power granted us under the responsible government system, and see whether Earl Grey had not recently attempted to take back upon the old, irresponsible system. Earl Durham had thus described the state of things in Canada in, and previous to, the year 1838:—

"There seems, indeed, to be an idea, that the character of representative institutions ought to be thus modified in colonies; that it is an incident of colonial dependence, that the officers of government should be nominated by the Crown, without any reference to the wishes of the community, whose interests are entrusted to their keeping.—It has never been clearly explained what are the imperial interests, which require this complete nullification of representative government."

He was prepared to show that these despatches from Earl Grey were calculated to produce the state of things shadowed forth in the extract he had read; they struck at the very root of representative institutions, and would, if tolerated, make our system of government a mockery and a delusion. He would now read another extract from Lord Durham's Report. (The hon. member then read as follows)—

"The Governor has been enabled by this system to shift responsibility on the Colonial Office, inasmuch as in every important case he was, in reality, carrying into effect the order of the authority to which he was responsible. But the real vigour of the executive has been essentially impaired; distance and delay have weakened its decisions; and the Colony has, in every crisis of danger, and almost every detail of local management, felt the mischief of having its executive authority exercised on the other side of the Atlantic."

Here His Lordship had pointed out in the strongest manner the danger of vesting the controlling power on the other side of the Atlantic, and the injustice it inflicted on the colonists; but the government of this Province were attempting to do the same thing now which Lord Durham condemned: in mutilating the Despatches they were encouraging a system of secret correspondence which ought not to be allowed, for it was inconsistant with local self Government. The hon. Attorney General had stated that he carefully examined the Despatches before he accepted office, and found that he could accept because they were satisfactory to him. But why not let the House see them, and say whether they approved of them? It was thus the Executive Council shifted responsibility on the shoulders of the Lieut. Governor, and he shifted on Earl Grey. He would be prepared to show as he proceeded that the Despatches were so mutilated as to break off abruptly the moment they came to an important part; and he would quote again from Lord Durham's Report to show his opinion of the effects of this mystifying every thing. (The hon. member then read as follows)—

"One of the greatest of all evils arising from this system of irresponsible government, was the mystery in which the motives and actual purposes of their rulers were hid from the colonists themselves. The most important business of Government was carried on, not in open discussions on public acts, but in a secret correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State. Whenever this mystery was dispelled, it was long after the worst effects had been produced by doubt and misapprehension; and the Colonies have been frequently the last to learn the things that most concerned them, by the publication of papers on the order of the British Houses of Parliament."

"The secresy of the proceedings adds to the irresponsibility of the body; and when the Governor takes an important step, it is not known, or authentically known, whether he has taken the advice of this Council or not, what members he has consulted, or by the advice of which of the body he was finally guided."

Had his Lordship been writing about this Province and its Government at the present moment, he could not have found words more applicable to our position. What had this practice done for us in 1846? An old and highly respected public officer had been wronged by the mutilating public documents then, as was still the practice. The whole truth of the matter never transpired until the present Session, when it was too late to do him justice. If the whole had been laid before the Legislature at the following Session, he had no doubt but the representatives would have insisted that he should be reinstated, (hear hear) but so much time had been suffered to elapse that it could not now be done. He mentioned this as a startling instance of the injury done by mutilating the Despatches: a venerable Judge had been wronged—had been sacrificed, and it was not until five years afterwards that the representatives of the people were made acquainted with the circumstances. He should dwell no longer upon this point, for he believed there were very few hon members in the House but would say that all the despatches called for, without mutilation, should be laid before them, and would consequently support the first resolution. In reference to the second resolution he would quote once more from Lord Durham:—

"I know that it has been urged, that the principles which are productive of harmony and good government in the mother country, are by no means applicable to a colonial dependency. It is said that it is necessary that the administration of a colony should be carried on by persons nominated without any reference to the wishes of the people; that they have to carry into effect the policy, not of that people, but of the authorities at home; and that a colony which should name all its administrative functionaries, would, in fact, cease to be dependant. I admit that the system which I would propose would, in fact, place the internal Government of the colony in the hands of the colonists themselves; and that we should thus leave to them the execution of the laws, of which we have long entrusted the making solely to them."

"A perfect subordination, on the part of the Colony, on these points, is secured by the advantages it finds in the continuance of its connection with the Empire. It certainly is not strengthened by a vexatious interference on the part of the Home Government, with the enactment of laws for the regulating the internal concerns of the Colony, or in the selection of the persons entrusted with their execution. The colonists may not always know what laws are best for them, or which of their countrymen are the fittest for conducting their affairs; but, at least, they have a greater interest in coming to a right judgment on these points, and will take greater pains to do so than those whose welfare is very remotely and slightly affected by the good or bad legislation of these portions of the Empire. If the colonists make bad laws, and select improper persons to conduct their affairs, they will generally be the only, & always the greatest sufferers; and, like the people of other countries, they must bear the ills which they bring on themselves, until they choose to apply the remedy."

These were the last extracts he should quote from Lord Durham's Report. These contained the principles of responsible government,—there was the key to what the British Ministers conceded to the Colonies,—that they should make their own laws, and appoint persons to carry them out; if bad they alone would suffer for it; the people would feel the effect of bad laws or bad appointments, and in a case of that kind they themselves must apply the remedy. It was in accordance with Lord Durham's suggestions that responsible government was ceded to the colonies, and thus it was evident that it was the intention to cede the power to manage their own local affairs, free of all domination or dictation. The Imperial Government did not concede to the colonies any power where the imperial interests might be affected; they reserved to themselves all power relating to making or altering commercial arrangements with foreign countries, but they conceded to them the control over local affairs. How, then, could self government in affairs purely local be carried out, if the Colonial Minister can with one breath say you shall not give a bounty to encourage the the growth of hemp, or for the encouragement of any other branch of industry, and hold in his own breast the power to appoint all our public officers, and to ignore all our bills. Was not this depriving us of a power once ceded to us? When in 1848 the hon. Mr Hazen brought down to that House a message from the Lieutenant Governor introducing a copy of the Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated March 1847, it was announced as not being confined to Nova Scotia, but equally applicable to all the North American Colonies. Resolutions were then introduced by Mr. Fisher, which passed the House by an overwhelming majority, thus adopting the system in the most solemn manner. Again, on the 5th of March, 1850, when the Bill forming a constitution for the Australian Colonies was under discussion in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell in his speech alluded to the Rebellion Losses Bill passed in Canada in 1849. Now if there ever was a local measure passed in the colonies in which the interference of the Imperial Government was justifiable, it was that. It must have been most galling to many loyal men, and setting a dangerous precedent, as it went to remunerate for their losses the men who had risen in arms against the Government; not only against the Government of the Colony only, but against the power of the Queen on this continent; the measure therefore might be supposed to affect the Empire at large. But what did Lord John Russel say? (Here the hon. member quoted some passages from Lord John Russell's Speech.) Thus His Lordship had described exactly the powers conceded by responsible government,—the management of their own local affairs—announced that those principles were in full operation in Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and that he considered it far better not to interfere with the expenditure of their monies. After this announcement—after the Premier had announced that we had the power to manage our local affairs, and that it was far better we were left to do so without any interferance, he would ask would that House tamely submit to the dictation contained in the Despatches received within the last year from the Colonial Secretary, and allow him to appoint the officers of the Province? Why, if they submitted to this, what might they not expect? Should they be told by Earl Grey that they should not appropriate a portion of the Provincial Revenue, earned by the sweat of the brows of the labouring classes, to encourage a branch of home industry? In another part of his speech Lord John Rossell had alluded to the salary of the Governor of British Guiana. The salary of that officer had been fixed at £5,000 a-year, but the colonists objected to paying that large sum. The Premier in commenting upon it, recommended the colonists to pay the sum, but stated that it was a matter purely for their own consideration, as the management of their own money was vested in their own hands. After that doctrine laid down by Britain's Prime Minister, how could that House, or the people of this colony, submit to the dictation in the Despatches before them? The people of British Guiana were told that they might do what they chose with their own money, and might even fix their Governor's salary at what amount they thought proper; the people of Canada were told that they might do as they liked with their own money, even though it should be appropriated to pay losses sustained by rebels; but the people of New Brunswick were told another story, they were told "you shall not do what you please with your own money; you shall not give bounties, and you shall not fix the salaries of your own officers!" and this after the principles of responsible government had been solemnly ceded to them! Would not the members of that House prove recreant to their duty if they tamely submitted to such dictation? At a crisis like this the House should be in possession of every information of what had been said and done by Executive Ministers, and of what was now doing; this was no time to receive mutilated Despatches, breaking off at the point where something like information was coming. The advisers of His Excellency should be held responsible for these mutilations; if not, who should be, or where would responsibility rest? He considered it their bounden duty to advise His Excellency to send down such despatches as were asked for in full, and if he refused to comply it was their duty to withdraw from his government. What was responsible government for, but to give the Legislature power over local affairs, and enable the different branches to work harmoneously together. What course had been adopted by the Executive? By looking over the Journals he perceived a number of Despatches sent down in full. There was that upon the engrossing of Acts; another upon the salary of the Surveyor General; another in reference to an Elective Legislative Council; another in reference to the Registry of Ships in the United States; another about foreign Ships sailing up the River St. John; another upon reciprocal trade with the United States; another upon the coasting trade with the United States, and upon the Halifax and Quebec Railroad; another in reference relating to the St. Andrews Railroad; another in reference to trade with the West Indies; another in reference to Revenue officers acting as Comptrollers of Customs; another upon Free Ports and Navigation Laws; another upon the shipment of Sailors at St. John.—These Despatches, referring to local matters, were all in full, but the very first Despatch they came to calculated seriously to affect the interests of the colony,—the one in reference to the Commercial Policy, what was it? Why, it was merely an *extract!* Those upon minor subjects all began with the word "Sir," and ended with the word "Grey," with the dates and everything in full.—This was the case with all the despatches wherein it mattered not whether they were in full or not, but the moment they came to an important Despatch they found it mutilated. The next Despatch he should notice was the one in reference to the Surplus Civil List, and the Reduction of Salaries. The latter was a subject that came before the House and was adjudicated upon last Session; a Bill was passed, which was lost elsewhere; under these circumstances—the matter being unsettled—the Colonial Secretary and the head of the Local Government must have known that the subject would come up for discussion this year, but down comes a despatch from Earl Grey binding their hands, and in direct opposition to the will of the people as formerly expressed. By this Despatch the Lieutenant Governor was entreated to stay the hands of the House, and not allow them to go on. These being the circumstances, he would assert that if there ever was a matter, purely local, in reference to which the people ought to receive every information, it was this. Well, down it comes, acknowledging a Despatch from the Lieut. Governor, thus:—

Sir—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 27, of 1st May last, enclosing certain resolutions of the House of Assembly, dated 24th April, in favor of the transfer of the Supplies of the Civil List Fund of the Provincial Treasurer, the reduction of the Salaries of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, Surveyor General and Master of the Rolls, and abolition of the office of Receiver General."

But there, just as it came to the point where it might be fairly inferred the Lieutenant Governor tendered some advice, it broke off abruptly, and furnished with seven asterisks! Would the people be satisfied with that? The hon. Attorney General had seen what was kept back, and it met his views, and he formed his Government upon it; but what were the House to infer? Perhaps it met the views expressed by the hon. Attorney General last year, when he was opposed to the reduction of Salaries? Perhaps it was of that nature that the Government *dare not* lay it before the House; (Hear hear) lest they rise up in their might and purge the Government? In another part of this Despatch, relating to the Surplus Civil List, he found the following passage:—

"Therefore, to make over this sum to the Provincial Treasurer, would be to deprive the Social Government of a fund to which it may look, to meet those possible exigencies, which may at any time occur, and which might render it different to carry on the public service on its regular footing."

There he found asterisks again. Now what plausible pretence could be set up why the remainder of the paragraph had been withheld? Perhaps it went on to say that this surplus would strengthen the Government, and render it independent of the House should the latter stop the supplies! It was impossible for the House to know, and members kept in the dark would have their conjectures and suspicions. If the part kept was of such a nature that the Government knew it would not be approved of by the people, thus was it most necessary that the people should see it; and if it was not of that nature why was it withheld? The next paragraph in the Despatch was in reference to the House yielding up initiating of Money Votes, but there were only three lines, succeeded by eight asterisks Would not hon. Members like to see what was kept back? Of course they would, but they were kept in the dark, and left to their own conjectures. But the House had expressed their dissatisfaction with this course, and had by address called for further information. What was the result? Why, another mutilated Despatch was sent down on the third of March, full of asterisks, and minus the Attorney General's estimate, which should have accompanied them. In no less than six different places had the scissors been applied, and portions of the Lieut. Governor's Despatches to Earl Grey cut out. It was evident that these paragraphs contained something which the Governor did not wish the House to know, or why mutilate them? He held the Executive Council responsible for what the Governor had written, and in compliance with the Address of the House, the whole should have been furnished them. He (Mr. Ritchie) entertained a very high opinion of the Lieutenant Governor as a man and a gentleman. He believed him to be a man of high character, well educated, and talented, and he found him courteous. He did not wish to say one word which could hurt his feelings but he must say that the Governor's opinions upon the salaries of public officers in this Province amounted to nothing. Under the responsible government he was not the ruler of the Province, but the power rested in the hands of the Executive Council, who were responsible to the people. If this system was not to be carried out they had better know it at once, and return to the old responsible system. What was the tenor of that portion of the Governor's Despatches he had condescended to lay before them? It was evident that he did not write with the intention of bringing out a reply in accordance with the doctrines laid down by Lord John Russel in the speech from which he (Mr. R) had already quoted. Immediately after a line of asterisks and immediately after a preceeding line of asterisks, His Excellency had written thus:

"The commutation of the Judges Fees is so desirable in itself, that it might be admitted at once, if the Legislature concurred, and the present Judges did not object."

That is, they might *commute the fees* if the Legislature wished, *and the Judges consented!* By the same rule the Legislature might pass a bill to reduce the Lawyer's fees if they wished and the *Lawyers consented!* (Laughter) But it was evident to any one who read this Dispatch that the pith and marrow was kept back,—the very parts which the House wished to see were clipped away by the Government scissors. He would tell the hon. Members of the Government that such conduct must inevitably lead to doubt, suspicion, and mistrust. He would next call the attention of the Committee to another Despatch from the Lieut. Governor to Earl Grey, on the subject of the late appointments to the Bench. He found the following paragraph detailing what took place subsequent to the famous Council meeting in October last:—

After the transaction of the usual business, the Council broke up, and members who reside at a distance returned to their homes on the afternoon of the 25th, or the morning of the 26th, the Attorney General, Mr. L. A. Wilmot called at Government House, and read to me a letter which he had written the previous evening after the Council broke up, to his absent colleagues, practically withdrawing his signature from the recommendation made in the morning by himself, and by the majority of the Council."

Here followed a line of asterisks, the narrative abruptly breaking off just where it was beginning to be interesting. Hon Members must know that novels are not always published first in a seperate form, as was formerly the custom, but Dickens, and several other celebrated novelists, published monthly parts of their new works in the magazines Now it was an object with these to break off in the midst of some interesting scene, leaving the reader in the utmost state of anxiety to see the denouement

(To be continued.)

WATERPROOF INSOLES

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

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

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gents. Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them.) Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Patent India Rubber Garters; Flat Silk and Cotton LACES for Ladies and Child's Boots and Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;

Do. Do. Do. Merino ditto;
Do. Do. and col'd cotton ditto;
Babes' Fancy and Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black silk Hose;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. superior Cotton Hose.

November 9. K. FOSTER.

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.

MAMMON WORSHIP.

BY HON. HORACE MANN.

There is one pitfall of temptation, into which the young man of our day is in danger of falling, and into which the mercantile young man is in peculiar danger of falling. The gods of this world, the polytheism which has so long co-existed with Christianity, is fast dying out. Men are rapidly coming to the worship of one deity—the only misfortune is, that it is neither the living nor the true one. They deify wealth; and while they most falsely transfer their worship to an idol divinity, they most faithfully fulfil the letter of the commandment, and love it with all their heart and soul and mind and strength. Were it currently reported and believed that the river Jordan rolled over golden sands, or that the pool of Bethesda was surrounded by 'placers,' the Christian would vie with the Jew for the re-building of Jerusalem; all ships would be "up" for Palestine instead of San Francisco; and the Holy land would be again inundated—not by a host of God-worshipping, but of gold-worshipping Crusaders.

Now I wage no war against wealth. I taint it with no vilifying breath. Wealth, so far as it consists in comfortable shelter, and food and raiment for all mankind; in competence for every bodily want, and in abundance for every mental and spiritual need, is so valuable, so precious, that if any *earthly* object could be worthy of idolatry, this might best be the idol. * * * To the young man without patrimony, there are fewer higher earthly duties than to obtain a competency. For this, diligence in business, abstinence in pleasures, privation even of everything that does not endanger health, are to be joyfully welcomed and borne. When we look around us, and see how much of wickedness of the world springs from poverty, it seems to sanctify all honest efforts for the acquisition of an independence. But when an independence is acquired, then comes the moral crisis—then comes an Ithuriel test—which shows whether a man is higher than a common man, or lower than a common reptile. In the duty of accumulation, (and I call it a *duty*, in the most strict and literal signification of that word,) all below a competence is most valuable, and its acquisition most laudable. But all above a fortune is a misfortune. It is a misfortune to him who amasses it: for it is a voluntary continuance in the harness of a beast of burden, when the soul should enfranchise and lift itself up into a higher region of pursuits and pleasures. It is a pertinence in the work of providing goods for the body, after the body has already been provided for, and it is a denial of the higher demands of the soul, after the time has arrived and the means are possessed of fulfilling those demands.

Great wealth is a misfortune, because it makes generosity impossible. There can be no generosity where there is no sacrifice; and a man who is worth a million of dollars, though he gives half of it away, no more makes a sacrifice, than, (if I may make the supposition) a dropsical man, whose skin holds a hogshead of water, makes a sacrifice when he is tapped for a barrel. He is in a healthier condition after the operation than before it. If a donkey would be considered a fool among donkeys for desiring to double the burden of gold that is already breaking his back, I see not why the short-eared variety should be judged by a different rule.

The literal declaration that it easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven, not only stands upon sacred authority, but is confirmed by all human reasoning.—For, what kingdom of heaven can these possibly be from which love and sympathy, and the tenderness of a common brotherhood, are excluded? And the man who hoards superfluous wealth while there is famishing in the next street; the man who revels in luxuries, while the houseless and breadless are driven from his door; the man who, through an ostentation of literature, walls himself in with libraries which he cannot read, while thousands of children around him are destitute of even school books—the very seed-wheat of knowledge—such a man has no love, nor sympathy, nor feeling of brotherhood for his race—and, therefore, go where he will, the kingdom of heaven must be his antipode. One point in the circumference of a revolving wheel may as well attempt to overtake the opposite point, as he to reach that kingdom. The casting off of his loved burdens will alone give him the agility to attain it. All above a fortune is usually the greatest of misfortunes to children. By taking away the stimulus to effort, and especially by taking away the restraints from indulgence, it takes the muscles out of the limbs, the brain out of the head, and virtue out of the heart. The same young man who, with a moderate fortune, might retain the full vigour of his system till sixty, and be a blessing to the world all his long life, under the depraving influence of a vast patrimony, is likely to die a sot or a debauchee at forty-five, if he does not shoot himself as a noncompos at thirty. The father may feel proud of his twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. stocks; but when the devil clutches the son for guiltily spending what he clutches the father for guiltily amassing, he surely proves himself the better financier, for he doubles his capital by a single speculation. Universal experience shows that the inheritor of a penny has a better chance of success in life than the inheritor of a "plum." But better than either is the golden mean of Agur's perfect prayer. The following anecdote, which I believe to be authentic, is related of the late Stephen Girard. Meeting a wealthy and active business man, he accosted him thus:—"Mr. A., I am surprised that a man having so much property as yourself should be so anxious to increase it." "You cannot be so much surprised at my course," retorted his friend, "as I am at your remark, coming, as it does, from a man who has a much greater fortune than I have, and seems much more desirous to enlarge it."—"O, yes," said Mr. Girard, "but you forget that *I have no children to be spoiled by it.*"

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will be surprised to learn how much is being done by European Governments for the advancement of Agriculture, while our own General and State Governments are supinely inert on this all important subject.

Every political economist knows that an increase of production adds permanently to national wealth, and hence the English Government are ever ready to lend judicious aid to their farming interest. As an example:—by long experience it has been ascertained that by thorough underdraining, an acre of land will produce one-third more nett results to the owner, and therefore the Government have enacted laws and appropriated funds to be used for this purpose. Several appropriations have been made during the last session of Parliament, one of which is £2,000,000 sterling, equal to $10,000,000. This sum is placed at the disposal of commissioners, who loan it to applicants on the following terms:—The farm of the applicant is first valued, and then a loan is made to him on mortgage, to be applied to underdraining. This mortgage is only active on the increased value of the farm by under-draining. The borrower is required to pay 5 per cent. interest, payable annually, and 5 per cent. of the principal, and thus in 20 years both principal and interest will be paid off: and the first instance has not yet occurred where the increased products of the land have not been sufficiently great to enable the occupant to meet these payments.—Should the borrower fail to meet the requirements of the mortgage, then the farm may be sold, but before the Government can appropriate any part of the amount toward the liquidation of their mortgage, they must first pay the borrower the amount at which the farm was valued before being underdrained; and long experience has established, that underdrained farms will always sell for more than the cost of underdraining added to Commissioners valuations.

Now, look at the position of all the parties at the end of twenty years? The owner of the land having paid off the mortgage from increased products, is as much richer as the value of the improvement; while the Government have been repaid, and the wealth of the nation has been increased equal to the increased amount of products. Add to this the future ability of the soil to continue to produce this increased ratio, and the whole result is before us. In the face of the experience of a whole nation, is it not ridiculous at this time to hear American farmers railing against the practice of under-draining? In addition to this loan of $10,000,000, the Government have appropriated $1,000,000 for similar purposes in Ireland, and a further sum of $4,000,000, if the Commissioners shall think advisable.

Many other acts have been passed for inclosures, general public drainage, &c. &c., all requiring appropriations from the Public Treasury. In addition to these appropriations by the Government, we find half a column of advertisements in the *Mark Lane Express* of chartered companies, with capitals varying from $500,000 to $5,000,000, offering to make loans for under-drainage of land in terms nearly as liberal as those offered by the Government. We find, also, the reports of County Agriculturists paid by County Societies, whose business is to visit the different localities, deliver lectures, and give gratuitous advice to farmers. Schools for instruction in Scientific Agriculture are being established in almost every township, and the wisest and best men in the land are lending their aid to the general advancement of Agriculture.

Necessity may truly be said to be the mother of invention; but in our country it would seem as if old Mrs. Necessity was away from home, and her offspring had gone to sleep.—Why is it, that while our mechanics are busily employed in the application of the sciences to their vocations, that farmers alone will suffer theirs to remain without improvement? The exceptions to this rule are really rare, nor do we claim from our legislators any amendment.

We find our Government ordering new steam vessels almost monthly, for the mere purpose of testing new inventions in steam machinery, and the whole mechanical interests of the country using their interest and influence to press forward the appropriation. More than $100,000 have been spent for improvement in the telescope, and not one cent has yet ever been appropriated for improvements in the plough. Within the last twelve months France has endowed 180 Agricultural Colleges and Academies, while the politicians of the United States have told the farmers that they were the bone and sinew of the country, and paid nine-tenths of the taxes, in consideration of which they had better attend to their business in the old way, and vote for them again at the next election.

Prussia, and indeed all the continental powers, are organizing institutions for the advancement of the agricultural interest, and while all the world beside are busy in the good work, both our General and State Governments fear to act with promptness and decision. The hackneyed excuse that we have so much spare land will no longer avail. Our whole sea-board, and indeed our middle States, do not produce half the grain crops of thirty years ago. The great majority of our bread-stuffs are brought from the West; and even the wheat-growers of the far famed Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, are driven from the field by western competitors. One competent lecturer on Agriculture, visiting the different counties in either of the Northern Atlantic States, and delivering free lectures on Agriculture, would double the crops in five years. Let those who doubt it spend a single hour with us, and if we cannot produce the evidence beyond a cavil to any unprejudiced mind, we will break our pen and cease to urge our readers to increased exertion.

[*N. York Tribune.*

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.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

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

SEASONABLE GOODS.

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

Jan 28. MORRISON & CO.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 bbls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 18. *Market Square.*

London Paper Hangings.

Expected to arrive in Three Weeks.

A CHOICE assortment of beautiful patterns, each piece containing twelve yards in length, and from twenty-one to twenty two inches wide.

JOHN KINNEAR,
1st April. *Prince William Street.*

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

BONES! BONES!!

BONES will be purchased at the Subscriber's Store, in WATER STREET, at 1s. 6d. per wt.

Feb. 18. JARDINE & CO.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY **Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. 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.