The Weekly Observer.

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The Observer.

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MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment.
ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th. 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested: and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.
HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

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.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—
20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.
Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER, Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

19th October, 1850.
Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—
8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES-4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes: Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 29 bags Horse NAILS.
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,
A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Grocery Goods.
Just Landing, per "Edward."
111 Packages Grocery Goods,
—COMPRISING—
INDIGO, Spit PEAS, Pearl BARLEY, English CHEESE,
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER,
Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
POLAND STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine VINEGAR,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.
For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.
By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—
11 PIPES Raw Linseed Oil,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp-head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 27th, 1850.

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.

SUGAR, &c.
The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—
25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use;
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5 North Market Wharf.

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety:
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;
WOOLLEN YARN:
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES: Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;
MUSLINS:
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings:
Gent.'s SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes. Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.
The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.
JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

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.

Fall & Winter Goods.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.
J. & J. HEGAN
Have received per *Lisbon, Thetis, Edward, Olive,* and *John S. DeWolf*, the whole of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
which have been carefully selected in the best Markets, and purchased for *Cash*:
—CONSISTING OF—
LINEN, WOOLLEN, COTTON and SILK Manufactures, of every description:
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the *newest materials and latest designs,*
Irish POPLINS and TABINETS,
PLAIN GLACE and BROCADED SILKS and SATINS, in great Variety,
Haberdashery, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, SHAWLS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,
Gents. STOCKS, Handkfs., Mufflers, Scarfs, &c.,
CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, and Drugget,
MOREENS and DAMASKS, with Trimming to match,
LINEN and Cotton SHEETINGS,
Bed Ticks, Counterpanes and Quilts,
☞ The public are respectfully invited to an inspection of the above, as the proprietors are determined to clear off the whole STOCK, at as low prices as can be afforded by any House in the Trade. ☞ *Terms. CASH.*
West side Prince William Street,
St. John, 5th Nov., 1850.

WINTER GOODS.
Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—
A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Horse Nails; Paper, &c.
By the Perseverance, from Liverpool, just arrived,—
40 KEGS 8, 9, and 10dy. best HORSE NAILS;
50 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER;
½ ton WIRE RODS, No. 5 and 6. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 14. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Miscellaneous.

JOY.

There's joy when the rosy morning floods
The purple east with light;
When the zephyr sweeps from a thousand buds
The pearly tears of night.
There's joy in April's balmy showers,
Mid gleams in sunshine shed;
When May brings forth a thousand flowers,
To deck the earth's green bed.

There's joy when the lark exulting springs,
To pour his matin lay;
From the mill-bank thorn, when the blackbird sings,
And the merry month is May.
There's joy in the swallow's airy flight,
In the cuckoo's blithesome cry;
When the glancing clouds reflect the light
Of evening's glowing sky.

There's joy in childhood's silvery voice,
When the laugh rings blithe and clear,
And the sounds that bid young hearts rejoice
Are music to the ear.
There's joy in the sweet romance of youth,
Ere care a shadow throws
Across the radiant brow of truth,
To mar the soul's repose.

There's joy in the youthful lover's breast,
When his bride by the altar stands,
When his trembling lips to hers are prest,
And the priest has joined their hands.
There's joy—deep joy—in the mother's heart,
When she clasps her first-born son;
And the tears of holy rapture start
To bless the lovely one.

There's joy above, around, beneath,
But 'tis a fleeting ray;
The world's stern strife, the hand of death,
Bid mortal hopes decay.
But there's a deeper joy than earth,
With all her charms, can give,
Which marks the spirit's second birth,
When man but dies to live.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED.

Are the planets inhabited? is a question which naturally presents itself to the human mind, and for a solution of which we as naturally look to the science of astronomy. But when the immense distance which separates us even from the nearest of the planets is remembered, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise when the telescope affords no direct evidence of the question, whether the planets like the earth are inhabited globes. Yet though it gives no direct answer to the inquiry, modern astronomy has collected together a mass of facts, connected by the positions and motions, the physical character and conditions, the parts played in the solar system by the several globes of which that solar system is composed, which form a vast body of analogy, leading the intelligent mind to the conclusion, that the various planets are worlds fulfilling in the wise economy of the universe the same functions, created by the same Divine hand, for the same moral purposes, and with the same destinies as the earth. Thus, for example, we find that those orbs like our own, roll in regulated periods round the sun; that they have nights and days, and successions of seasons; that they are provided with atmosphere, supporting clouds and agitated by winds; and thus, also, their climates and seasons are modified by evaporation, and that showers refresh their surfaces. For we know that wherever the existence of clouds is made manifest, there water must exist; there evaporation must go on; there electricity, with its train of phenomena, must reign; there rain must fall; there hail and snow must descend.

Notwithstanding the dense atmosphere and thick clouds with which Venus and Mercury are constantly enveloped, the telescope has exhibited to us great irregularities on their surfaces, and thus proved the existence of mountains and valleys. But it is upon the planet Mars, which approaches nearest to the earth, that the greatest advances have been made in this department of inquiry. Under favorable circumstances, its disc is seen to be mapped out by a varied outline, some portions being less reflective of light than others, just as water would be less reflective than land. Baer and Meadler, two Prussian astronomers, have devoted many years' labor to the examination of Mars, and the result has put us in possession of a map of the geography of that planet, almost as exactly defined as that we posess of our own; in fact the geographical outlines of land and water have been made apparent upon it. But a still more extraordinary fact in relation to this planet, remains to be considered. Among the shaded markings which have been noted by the telescope upon its disc, a remarkable region of brilliant white light, standing out in bold relief, has been observed surrounding the visible pole. This highly illuminated spot is to be seen most plainly when it emerges from the long nights of the winter season; but when it has passed slowly beneath the heat of the solar beams it is found to have gradually contracted its dimensions; and at last, before it has plunged into light on the opposite side, to have entirely disappeared. But the opposite pole then coming into similar relations, is found to be furnished with a like luminous spot, which in its turn dissolves as it becomes heated by the summer sun. Now these facts prove to us incontestibly, that the very geographical regions of Mars are fac similies of our own. In its long polar winters the snows accumulate in the desolation of its high northern and southern latitudes, until they become visible to us in consequence of their reflective properties; that those are slowly melted as the sun's rays gather power in the advancing season, until they cease to be appreciable to terrestrial eyes. The fact is a most striking one in reference to the present question.

If the moon has proved to us incontrovertibly that one of the celestial luminaries is a solid sphere, carved into elevations and depressions analogous to those familiar to us, as the mountains and valleys of the terrestrial surfaces, Mars teaches us emphatically that another among them is a world, filled with its rains, and snows, and clouds, and seasons suited to the purposes and wants of organic life, which is intimately dependent upon such adaptations for its being.

"THE HALF CENTURY."—Extracts from an eloquent Discourse by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, on the great changes and progress of the last half century:—

Science the Pathway of Good.—Briefly, it may be said that the past half century exhibits colossal traits both of good and of evil. These stupendous achievements in the physical world have perhaps aided the tendency towards a widely existing materialism. As nature opens new fields for his enterprise and new incitements for his passions, man is attracted from his own inward life, and absorbed in these mighty agencies of our time, which interrupt the most sacred meditations, and beat and jar against every sanctuary. The spread of trade and commerce, the increase of luxury, the recent enormous developement of wealth, have an influence in binding us to higher relations, and in erecting false criteria. It has been, it *is*, an era of gigantic materialism. The age of Faith, the age of Chivalry, the age of Kings has gone by. Out from glittering mines and granite warehouses there comes a new Genius, with golden front, and lungs of flame and sinews of iron, and points to its smoking factories, its million wheels, its nimble agents in every zone, its flocks of ships on every sea, and says—"Lo! this is *my* age—the age of money-power and of material aspiration." And he who perceives how feebly the appeals of religion are responded to; how faint the realities of the spiritual world shine through this yellow atmosphere of traffic and indulgence, and how the claims of truth and of absolute right are beat down by gross and conventional standards, cannot deny that it is so.

And yet, in the might and the commotion, the gigantic life of these material agents, who does not recognize unlimited capacities for moral results? Who does not see that these material vehicles may be, and are, the equipped and harnessed ministers of truth and goodness, adding strength to the natural limitations of man in the service of righteousness, as well as of evil? Who does not see that the fruits of science, multiplying material comforts, are thus clearing the way for moral results? Though vice is too apt to increase with civilization, still there appears to be an improvement from the gross and swinish indulgences of the preceding epoch. Moreover, though our practice may be more intensely materialistic, owing to the increase of agents, our philosophy is better. There is a reaction from the sensuous and fatalistic theories of that time, and in the very existence of a nobler ideal there abides a great hope.

Material Achievements.—Considering more specifically some of the constituents of this peculiarity, we remark that it has been an age of astonishing *material achievements*. This is illustrated by that series of brilliant triumphs which man has gained over Nature. It has been, emphatically, the era of *science*. Almost coeval with the commencement of the century, a new life and vigor were poured into every department of discovery and invention. Physical Geography and the Science of Races may be said to be the births of the period. The progress of Chemistry has been such as to render the books of fifty years ago comparatively worthless, and all the present phases of Geology belong to this time. The strange features of Electricity and Magnetism begin to reveal themselves; the earth is explored to its barriers of Arctic and Antarctic ice, while Astronomy has extended its golden links from Ceres to Neptune, and summoned up from unfathomable deeps the awful pomp of firmaments. All the scientific phases of the era, in fine, are marked both by extent and subtlety of research, improvement in the instruments of investigation, and a progress from vagueness and hypothesis to exhaustive accuracy and practical power.

From these attainments, among countless others, have proceeded those two great agents which have themselves acted upon the time with immeasurable effect—perhaps with more sudden and apparent influence than any other. Steam, although in use as a motive power at the end of the last century, as the agent of communication, trampling the waves or chained to the rushing car—aiding, with incalculable speed, the efforts of the press—binding continents and jostling nations together—is the product of this. So, too, is that other agency which outspeeds steam, as thought outspeeds the feet, and leaps on telegraphic nerves along the globe.

CELEBRATION OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY.

The 145th anniversary of the birth-day of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated in New-York on the 17th of January, by a grand Banquet and appropriate literary exercises, under the auspices of the New-York Typographical Society. The literary exercises were of the most entertaining character, in which some of the most celebrated names in our literature were partakers. Among the guests were the poets Bryant and Halleck, side by side with Washington Irving and James the novelist, Hon. Charles King, Dr. Rufus Griswold, and Dr. Francis. After the conclusion of the exercises, which consisted of an address from Mr. James White, an oration from Hon. John W. Edmonds, and several highly beautiful odes, the company adjourned to the banqueting-room. After supper, Mr Nesbit officiating as President, the regular toasts were read, and responded to by the eminent gentlemen present. We have not room to provide our readers with all the speeches given on the occasion, although all possessed great interest and spirit; but we cannot refrain from presenting them with the following synopsis of the speech of the celebrated novelist, Mr. G. P. R. James, made in response to the toast:

Authors of England and America—Embellishing a common language with the gifts of their genius; may their only strife be, who shall add the choicest flowers to the garland of literature.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES was cordially greeted on rising to respond to this toast. He commenced by remarking that he found a word in it which he could not for a moment conceive to exist between the authors of this country and England—the word "strife." There may be emulation between them, but no strife. It was an Olympic struggle for obtaining one out of many prizes, but the wreath to be won should be hung up with the trophies of commerce, science and letters, achieved by one common race, speaking a common language. He would be ashamed to place on his own brow, or the brow of any Englishman, a garland he was not willing to share with the children of this land. [Applause.]

There can be no strife but a strife of friendly zeal as to who shall carry our language and literature to the highest point of perfection. Base must be the man who could contemplate, without enthusiasm, the magnificent spectacle of a race creating a greater than Roman or Grecian literature, and planting on this coast a branch which may erect a temple more glorious, and perpetuate the crowning works of the English language to the last syllable of recorded time. [Cheers.] How can I think of strife, said Mr. James, when I see sitting there one of my oldest and dearest friends—need I name the name of Irving?—[Great applause]—when I think of Bryant, of Halleck, of my friend Bayard Taylor, of Prescott and Ticknor, whose hospitality I have enjoyed—of the solemn majesty of Bryant and the sparkling satire of Holmes—names which echo as strongly in the hearts of Englishmen as of any man present? We Englishmen claim great and high renown for our authors. We rejoice in our Chaucer, our Spenser, Shakspeare and Milton; but are these English alone? Does not every one around me claim them as part of his inheritance? [Applause.]

When I come here to celebrate the birth day of Franklin, I think of two things—Franklin the Printer and Franklin the Philosopher. To the Printer we owe much—to the Philosopher more. His genial philosophy has opened the minds of men to more genial relations towards each other. No man is more indebted to Franklin than I. And here let me find one fault. I am a sad truth-teller. In travelling through this country, from Boston, the birthplace of Franklin, to Philadelphia, his residence, I have seen no monument, no record of his life, but this meeting to-night. Let tyrants raise monuments to military men and the beastly glory of war, but let a great and free people raise a monument to the noble memory of Franklin.

THE HABIT OF READING.—The young should always cultivate a habit of reading, for it may be to them, not only the means of information, but the perennial source of many of the finest enjoyments of life. They who make good books their constant companions, will never want good and faithful friends in their prosperous days, or those who will sympathise in the seasons of reverse. There can be no blank in the lives of those persons, who, from active love, hold daily fellowship with the wisest and best of the race. We think we could hardly be tempted to exchange our habit of reading for any other friend it may be our fortune to find on earth. And we are sure that any who will make this habit a friend, will ever esteem it among the wisest steps of their lives, and so we counsel the young, from our own experience, among all their gettings in this world, to getting the habit, the love of reading—and always to have at hand a good book with which to fill up every leisure hour. In this way they may come to know that the gems of life are found in its waste places.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* contains the following anecdote of Baron Rothschild.

"The splendid New Year's fetes which were to have been celebrated at the Hotel Rothschild have been put aside on account of a family sorrow, a very young child, a grandson of Baron Rothschild, having recently died. The Baron was so much affected by this affliction, that for some time he gave up the care of his affairs and neglected his vast enterprises.

"A few days since a friend came to offer him his condolence, the Baron recalled with a melancholy tenderness the winning ways of the poor little child. "They brought him into me every morning here, in my cabinet" said he "and I think I see him now, upon my table overturning all my papers."

At this period an agent from the exchange came in. It was the hour when he came to take the orders of the prince of finance, and render him an account of the movements in the funds, and the aspect affairs on the Bourse had taken since the day before. Interrupted in the overflowings of his memories and regrets, M. de Rothschild fell into a melancholy reverie, while the agent launched bravely into the subject of his habitual visit and continued with the most minute detail his expose of the state of financial matters, without being disconcerted by the silence of his auditor, which he attributed to continued and deep calculation.

After having finished his report on the state of all the stocks negotiated on 'Change, the agent added: A new advance in the public funds is expected, do you believe in it, M. de Baron?

M. de Rothschild aroused from his reverie, raised his head and replied with an accent full of sadness and gravity.

"I, sir, I believe only in God."

SCARCITY OF LADIES IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *New-York Herald*, writing from Sacramento, thus descants upon the scarcity of the fair sex in the land of gold:

How strange it appears to one accustomed to walk in Broadway and the streets in New-York, and to meet thousands of "Heaven's last best gift to man," to take a promenade up J street, the principal street in this city, and not to meet one female in the street—nothing but men, without the least cessation—one constant stream of long-bearded and mustached men, Christians, Jews, Turks, Sandwich-Islanders, Chinese, Arabians, and a delegation, in fact, from every nation of the world, with a specimen or two "from the rest of mankind," all brought hither by that magnet which attracts the world—gold. Society, for the present in this city, is by no means in a very advanced state, there being such a scarcity of ladies in the place—I believe, not over forty or fifty at the extent.

When we used to read the accounts in the papers of the miners dancing around an old bonnet which they found in the road, we set it down as fiction; but I can assure you that there is a young physician living on the Tuolenne river, who has made an independent fortune by exhibiting a dress worn by a female; it is said, with how much truth I do not know, that every Saturday night the door of his ranche is besieged by the miners, like the doors of a theatre, every one endeavouring to procure a front seat, and a good view of the exhibition. I trust, however, that a steady emigration of ladies will now commence, and continue; for I assure you, I never before had so forcibly exemplified to me the truth of the line—"Woman—without her, man would be a savage." California is destined to be a great and powerful country; but with all her beauties and riches, stands in need of the presence, in her cities, of refined women, whose virtues and amiabilities are sure, at all times, to exert a healthful and improving influence over the interests of any country, but especially over the feelings of those of the sterner sex."

THE FIRST WEDDING.—MAJOR NOAH thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses, upon the "first wedding." He says:—

"We like short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Md'lle Eve, and she without any flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man 'what did it'. But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's and he improved it.

"We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no jealous maidens; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene.

"One thing about the first wedding brings queer things to us, in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies—larger but not older—without experience—without a house—without a pot or kettle—nothing but love and Eden."

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON.—The *Oregon Spectator*, in speaking of the occasional excitements breaking out there in consequence of exaggerated reports from the gold mines, remarks:—

We have an agricultural country superior to any on the continent; it is worth all the gold mines in America. The farmer here is the most independent we have ever seen. Although he labours but little, he has the wherewithal to obtain anything that he may desire. A farmer can make more money from one acre of land in Oregon, when wheat is worth only fifty cents per bushel, than he can in any of the States, off the same quantity of land, when wheat commands one dollar per bushel. The yield per acre is not only double that of the States every year, but it is a never-failing crop. For the raising of wheat, rye, barley and oats, Oregon can challenge (we might almost say the world, but our knowledge is not sufficient to warrant the expression,) to a competition, the agriculturists of the entire continent.

Remarking of the climate, it says:—

No country in the world could have had a more pleasant fall than the Oregonians have enjoyed this season—the heat congenial to health—the mornings and evenings delightful. The rainy season, which constitutes our winter, seems to have set in; during the week past it has rained about half the time, and the atmosphere continues lowery.

MEXICO.—GOLD AND SILVER.—The production of these two precious metals in the Republic has arrived to a state of prosperity unknown in former epochs, and this prosperity would yet be more considerable if the high price of quicksilver were not an obstacle to the extraction of the silver from the inferior ores taken from the mines.

According to the report presented to Congress by the Minister of Finance in February of the present year, it appears that in the 18 months from the 1st of January, 1848, to the 30th of June, 1849, the total amount of gold and silver coined in the Mints, without including Hermosidlo, in which none was coined during that period, was as follows: Gold, $1,351,416; silver, $27,003989; total, $28 355 405.

Adding now to this sum nine or ten millions of dollars for the six or six and a half millions that, according to certain data, are left uncoined, and which in virtue of permission, or are fraudulently exported, the result is the whole amount extracted during the period above cited exceeds $38,000,000.

QUICKSILVER.—From the information given by the Committee appointed in 1844 by the "Board for Encouraging Mining Operations," it appears there existed at that time twenty-five mines of this metal in the States of Queretero, Guerrero, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Jalisco, to which there must be added others which have since been discovered. The annual product of all those that are now worked is estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 quintals, a quantity very much below that needed for the mining operations of our country, the annual consumption of which now amounts to $14 000 quintals. The richest of these mines of quicksilver is that of Guadalcazar, in the State of San Luis Potosi, which produces more than 1,000 quintals a year.

Keep it before the people, that advertising has enlarged many a small business; has revived many a dull business; has saved many a lost business; has preserved many a large business; has created many a new business.

SCHOOLMASTER.—Bill Tomkins, what is a widow? Bill—A widder, sir, is a married womann, that hant got no husband, cause he's dead. Master—Very well. What is a widower? Bill—A widderer is a man that runs atter the widders. Master—Well, Bill that is not according to Johnson, but you'll pass.

We find the following "arithmetical" toast, by a schoolmaster, in one of our exchange papers:—"The fair daughters of America—may they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."

THE DEAF AND BLIND.—Dr. Darwin was of opinion that if a deaf person dreamed of hearing, the internal parts, essential to the function, were unimpaired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith, of Boston, is applicable to the blind. I have invariably found that the incurably deaf, as well as incurably blind, never dreamed of hearing or seeing.

OF one thousand infants fed by the mother's milk, not above three hundred die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, five hundred die.

Provincial Parliament.

DESPATCHES FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Downing Street, 25th Nov., 1850.

SIR,—I have now to acknowledge your Despatch, No 20, of 28th April last, enclosing an Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, and a Resolution of that Body, on the subject of the creation of an Elective Legislative Council.

2. The extreme importance of this subject has induced me to reserve it for consideration for so long a period as the recess of the Legislature of New Brunswick would allow; but now that the time of its session approaches, I feel that it is incumbent on me to communicate to you, without further delay, the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain respecting it.

3. They feel no objection to the extension of the principle of election to the Upper House of the Legislature, according to the prayer of the Address of the House of Assembly; but the introduction of this principle might take place in many very different ways, and the character and probable working of the future Legislature of the Province would greatly depend upon the manner in which this change in one of its branches was effected. It is therefore impossible for me to give an opinion whether Her Majesty could properly be advised to give her assent to any act which might be passed by the existing Legislature of New Brunswick, for the purpose of transferring the right of nominating the Members of the Legislative Council from the Crown to some electoral body, until I am made acquainted with the precise nature of the change which is proposed, and have had an opportunity of considering, with the assistance of my colleagues, the details of the measure by which it is to be effected.

4 I concur in the opinion expressed by the Assembly, that the details may be best settled by the Legislature of the Province. I abstain, therefore, from offering any suggestion as to the manner in which any Act for this object should be framed, but I think it right to express my trust that none will be passed, the effect of which would be to establish such a franchise, or mode of election, as to render the Legislative Council a mere second House of Assembly, and which should not maintain a substantial distinction of character between these two bodies. I believe that to render them mutually independent of each other, in whatever particular manner this may be effected, is necessary, in order to attain the objects for which the division of the Legislature into two Houses, has been considered expedient, and for securing that constitutional check to which the House of Assembly alludes in its Address as characteristic of British Institutions, and which it is their evident wish to preserve.

5. The subject of the composition of an Elective Legislative Council was recently much considered by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, to which the question as to the expediency of establishing Representative Institutions at the Cape of Good Hope had been referred by Her Majesty. Although the external circumstances of that Colony, and its social condition, are widely different from those of New-Brunswick, and its legislation can obviously form no precedent for that of a Province which has been for many years in the enjoyment of a Representative Government, yet some of the questions which were then discussed are of general application. I therefore transmit to you, for the information of those whom you may consult on this subject, the Report of that Committee, which has been approved by Her Majesty. You will find the part of it relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council at page 104 of the annexed Parliamentary Paper.

6. I do not see any sufficient reason for requiring that the adoption of the proposed change in the Constitution of New Brunswick should be made contingent on its being extended to the other North American Provinces, but you will not give your assent to any Act for this purpose which does not contain a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure with regard to it has been declared.

I have, &c. (Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bt., &c.

COASTING TRADE WITH UNITED STATES AND HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

Downing Street, 19th June, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 21 of the 26th April last, enclosing an Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, on the subject of the admission of New Brunswick to the Coasting Trade of the United States; and also applying for a Grant of one Million sterling by Parliament, towards the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

2. You will acquaint the members of the House of Assembly that I laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

3. It is unnecessary that I should enter into the subject of the first part of the Address, as you are fully aware of the negociations now pending for the removal of Commercial restrictions between the United States and Her Majesty's North American Colonies.

4. With regard to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, I am compelled to state, that while Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the value and importance of the undertaking, the same causes which have hitherto withheld them from making an application to Parliament for a Grant towards it, namely, the multiplicity and urgency of the claims upon the Imperial Treasury, continue to place this out of their power. They can only hope that, notwithstanding the pressure, temporary as they trust, under which the Assembly consider the resources of the North American Colonies to labour, means will be gradually found of overcoming the difficulties which at present oppose the project, and attracting private capital towards its accomplishment. I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor Sir E. Head, Bt., &c.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Saint John, for aid to build a landing place for sea-going steamers.

Mr. Scoullar thought the people of St. John should raise one half or two thirds the amount required, as the people along the river did when they required one of these landing places.

Mr. Crane said all that most places wanted, were that steamers should resort there. He thought that the benefit to be derived from steamers resorting to any place, would be a sufficient inducement for the inhabitants to provide proper accommodation.

Mr. Needham supposed, from what fallen from this hon. member, that when Sackville Bridge was built, he had put his hand in his pocket and paid his share of the cost.

Mr. Wilmot said the people of Saint John paid a very large proportion of the indirect taxes, and that they had as good a claim to their fair share of revenues as any other part of the Province. They had no roads or bridges on which this money was expended, and it was not asking too much to seek assistance for landing places and other works, that were of use to the whole Province.—Referred.

Mr. Wilmot also presented the Petition of Thomas M'Avity, praying to be remunerated for his services as superintendent of the Emigrant station at Partridge Island.—Referred.

Mr. Needham, a Petition of the Committee of the African School, for a grant in aid.

Mr. Barbarie by leave brought in a Bill for the free transmission of newspapers, and Religious and Agricultural pamphlets.—Read a first time.

Mr. Crane presented a petition from William Henry Buckerfield, on behalf of William James Vowles, Augustus Frederick Burgett, William Andrews, Sir Richard Broun, Sir James Anderson, Berkley Saint John, and William Brown, residents in England and Scotland, praying for an act of Incorporation under the name and style of "The Corporation of the Colstown Settlement," for the purpose of encouraging a better system of Immigration and Colonization. The act to embrace a scheme of colonization, the Corporation to have 120,000 acres of land, which they would apportion out to emigrants on certain conditions.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Botsford introduced a Bill to exclude certain officers from holding a seat in the House. Mr. Thompson said it should exclude all office holders. Mr. Hanington supported officers holding seats and exposed the imputations made against them. The Speaker, Needham and Steeves were in favour of the principle of the Bill.

The original Bill excludes Treasurers, Deputy Treasurers, Collectors or Comptrollers.

An amendment by Mr. Cutler excludes all holding offices of honour or emolument not political, and all Supervisors and Commissioners expending public money.

Other amendments were offered to secure freedom from error. Progress was reported.

A Bill has been brought in by Mr. Scoullar, to suspend the present Militia Law; and Mr. Needham has brought in one on the subject of Law reform.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill to secure to Married Women, real and personal property held in their own right.

Mr. Tilley presented the Petition of Messrs. Gilbert, Pollok, Devober, Vernon, and others, praying that the clause in the Bill to amend the City Charter, which alters the qualification of Mayor and Aldermen, and allows persons not having paid their taxes the right to vote, be struck out.

Also of H. Gilbert, J. Gillis, J. Travis, and 48 others, that directions be given to the Commissioners of the Penitentiary that all articles be manufactured there by manual labor, or be exported to Foreign markets.—Of Thos. Miller, that Pails manufactured there be manufactured by manual labor, &c.

Mr. Gray presented a Petition from City and County St. John, signed by Moses Vernon, Walker Tisdale, A Magee, R. C. Minette, J. Long, J. Mc Creedy, J. Bertrum, J. F. Goddard, B. Ansley, and some 1100 others, praying for the Incorporation of the Orange Lodges.

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The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Johnson's bill to explain the law relating to Bankrupts and certificates of conformity obtained by fraud, under and by virtue of the several Acts of the House of Assembly, &c. &c. &c.

The bill enacts that any certificate of conformity obtained by fraud, or without conforming to the requirements and provisions of the Acts relating thereto, be declared void, and that the Bankrupt be liable to the payment of such debt, &c. &c.

Mr. Johnson briefly explained the meaning and object of the Bill. By the British Law a certificate obtained by fraud is of no effect, and there the enquiry is more stringent than ever it has been in the Province, and debtors are seldom able to defraud their creditors. A question arose whether this rule held in the Province; and it was decided that a certificate signed by the Master of the Rolls, no matter how fraudulently obtained, was a complete and final bar to every action. A man may not be able to show fraud before a commissioner, who could afterwards before a jury. The object of the Bankrupt Law was that honest debtors be relieved, not that rogues be sheltered; and the object of this Bill was that rogues should not abuse the Law.

Mr. Hatheway believed this Bill would cause endless litigation, and open a channel that never could be stopped.

Mr. Needham said—As it required considerable consideration they had best report progress.

Mr. Crane said—If they gave credit to the statements of hon. members, they were now called on to impose a penalty on fraud. They should not legislate hastily. He would like to hear from the legal men what the effects of this law would be.

Mr. Wilmot said, that two years ago a Bill introduced by the hon. member for Westmoreland, (Mr. Crane,) then in the Legislative Council, had done away with the Bankrupt Law. There should be a Bankrupt Law in every commercial country. He was for making the strictest inquiry into the state of a Bankrupt's affairs, and attaching his property for the benefit of his creditors. But if men are unfortunate, must they fly the country or rot in gaol?

Mr. Gilbert had passed through the ordeal, and thought that Debtors had their Jubilee long enough and that there should now be one for Creditors.

Mr. Crane believed the Bankruptcy Law demoralising, but he was ready to abolish imprisonment for Debt and to adopt a process to attach and take possession of all the property of the Bankrupt, for the benefit of all his Creditors.

Mr. Wilmot was glad to hear the hon. member advocate an attachment Law and the abolition of imprisonment for Debt. The Bankrupt Law had been passed, several petitions having been presented in its favour; and was repealed without one petition being offered for its repeal, merely through the whim of some one or two. He trusted there would be some legislation to make the property liable.

Mr. Hannington believed there were hundreds of fraudulent debtors for one dishonest creditor, & that the one Act of repealing the Bankrupt Law, should of itself be sufficient to redeem the character of the late house. Mr. Johnson replied.—Progress reported.—*Freeman.*

[*From the City Reporter.*]

THURSDAY, February 20.

CONTINGENT BILLS.

MR. GRAY rose and stated that before going into the business of the day, he thought there was a statement made by the learned Member for the City of St. John, in the course of his remarks, last evening, on the debate for appointing a Contingent Committee, which required explanation. It was due to the parties particularly concerned; it was due to the public at large.—The hon. member had objected to the appointment of such committee, that it admitted of great corruption—that the accounts could be passed before it under false characters—that in the accounts of that committee passed at the last session, there was a charge of Messrs. Robinson & Thompson, of St. John, passed as for locks and hinges, when upon inquiry, made at their store, he had learnt from them that their account was not for locks and hinges, but for gold and silver pencil-cases for the Members. His hon. colleague (Mr. Ritchie) who was on that committee, had explained every thing connected with those accounts in the most straightforward manner, and had stated that they had undergone a thorough investigation; and he did not think any thing of the kind attributed to the parties could have occurred. One of three things must have taken place. Either Messrs. Robinson & Thompson must have sold articles of one nature, and rendered an account of another, for an improper purpose, or the Clerk of the House must have altered or substituted accounts different from those rendered, or an hon. member must have made a statement unauthorised by the facts, or based upon improper information. To the first he was prepared to give a flat contradiction. Robinson & Thompson bore the character of honorable and respectable men—a firm of undoubted standing; and he was satisfied they would not lend themselves to commit a fraud for any purpose. Upon the second point he would say, that if an officer of the House could be guilty of such an act, he must forfeit the confidence of the House, and at once be deprived of his situation. The accounts had, however, been brought in during the morning, and nothing upon them appeared to justify the statement that had been made. He was glad, therefore, an opportunity could be offered the hon. and learned member from the City to explain. It was of importance that it should be fully and satisfactorily explained: it was of importance as affecting the character of debate in that House. When an hon. member made a statement as to a fact, it must be assumed to be correct. In objecting to any particular system, that fact might have a material bearing upon the question, because hon. members would at once say, "if such a fraud can be committed under that system, the system must be bad," when perhaps upon mere abstract reasoning, the mind might come to a different conclusion. It appeared to him therefore that no hon. member was justified in stating upon the floor of that House, a fact,—particularly one implicating the character of others,—unless he himself had a knowledge of that fact, or had first satisfied himself of its correctness. The same rule which would govern one in private life on such a point, ought to be equally binding in public; he was glad therefore to afford the hon. member an opportunity of explaining, and he trusted his explanation would be satisfactory to the House.

MR. RITCHIE was very sorry the hon. member from the City had made the charges he thought proper to make yesterday. He thought that if he had first taken the trouble to examine the accounts, he would not have found anything to bear him in charges so serious. He (Mr. R.) was now prepared to go into the accounts referred to, and offer the House a full explanation. He held in his hand the Bill rendered by Messrs. Robinson & Thompson, and investigated by the Contingent Committee last year; it was not for locks and hinges, neither was it for "gold and silver pencil-cases," but it was for *knives*. About the same time a Bill had been rendered by C. & W. H. Adams for locks and hinges, and the two Bills had been laid before the committee, attached together, and in that manner had been passed, and the contents of both bills inadvertently mentioned as coming from Robinson & Thompson. The Committee had not mentioned the items charged in some of the small bills, but entered them in general terms. Thus the bill entered as "sundries," of which the hon. member had complained, was rendered by Mr. Gaynor, and contained a long list of small items, amounting altogether to upwards of six pounds. (Mr. Ritchie then read the said bill, which was for candles, soap, grey cotton, crape for the House to go in mourning for the late Hon. Hugh Johnston, and a variety of small articles. The reading of this bill created considerable laughter.) Hon. members would perceive why the Committee had entered this bill as sundries; they did not wish to lengthen the Journals with trifling details. It was a pity those details were necessary now; but perhaps the reading of them might produce a good effect. It would show the hon. member from the City, and the country at large, that there was nothing to conceal—that the Contingent Committee had done their duty. There were the accounts as they were rendered; the Committee had investigated them closely and minutely, and had struck off superfluous charges wherever they could. Every member of the House could have access to those accounts at any time, and he was ready and willing to give every explanation. Some of the accounts were, perhaps, too high, and the Committee would have to inspect them closely, and he thought the furnishing of knives, &c., for the use of members, was quite unnecessary; but as to one thing having been foisted off for another, it had never been done to his knowledge or belief.

MR. NEEDHAM said he found himself called upon to explain certain charges he had made yesterday; but he begged honorable members to remember correctly the words he had made use of. He had not charged the Contingent Committee with dereliction of duty, neither had he charged Messrs. Robinson & Thompson with having furnished a false account, as the honorable member who brought the question up this morning had insinuated. He had stated that the contingent account had credited Messrs. Robinson & Thompson with locks and hinges—articles they never had in their store—that the goods furnished by them were pencil-cases, which were not credited in the bill; and that he had learned this by enquiring at their store. This was strictly true, only that he had, probably, mistook or forgotten what they had told him, and substituted pencil-cases for knives. But knives were not locks and hinges any more than pencil-cases, and the whole of the misunderstanding had originated in not entering those things in the Contingent Bill under their proper name. The great mistake lay in attaching two bills together. Whatever other hon. members might say, he was not sorry this discussion had been brought on by the remarks he made yesterday, as it gave parties an opportunity of explaining, and would disabuse the minds of people upon what bore a suspicious look. If ever he should charge any person wrongfully, thro' improper information, while in that House, they would find him man enough to make proper acknowledgement when corrected. All that had been said upon this matter had arisen from the Clerk having tacked two bills together—a practice which, he hoped, would not be followed.

MR. TAYLOR said the country had, for the last year or two, been kept in a state of excitement by the stories circulated concerning the mal-practices of that House. The people had been taught to believe that they were a gang of swindlers, with no honesty among them. This was one of the many stories circulated and the investigation proved it to have been without foundation. No doubt but the same fate awaited the investigation of other slanders, whenever they should be investigated. He hoped it would have the desired effect, and that hon. members would be cautious how they gave heed to, and repeated all they heard.

MR. BARBERIE spoke to the same effect. He hoped this debate would go abroad, and convince people what credit there was to be given to those slanders. The penny press of St. John had been teeming with stories to the discredit of the House, and if one half of them were true, it would be a justification for the abolition of a House of Assembly in this Province altogether.—The hon. member opposite had lectured about the villanies of the House in the Mechanics' Institute, and had been encouraged not only by the lower classes, but by people of wealth and intelligence; this gold pencil-case story was one of the best; it had been circulated far and near, and yet, upon investigation, it had all vanished into smoke! He hoped it would convince people what degree of credit should attach to the slanders circulated by the parties referred to.

MR. WILMOT said he was glad the discussion had come up, so that the subject of the Contingencies might be fully explained, and put fairly before the country.—When the learned member for the City of Saint John made the statement yesterday relative to the false account that had been rendered to the House for locks and hinges, when in fact the articles that were supplied (as stated by him) were gold and silver pencil-cases, he was certainly astonished, for he was sure that his learned colleague, (Mr. Ritchie,) the Chairman of the Committee who audited the account referred to, never would have lent himself to such a fraud; neither had he ever seen anything in the conduct of the Clerk of the House (Mr. Wetmore) that would give rise to the shadow of a suspicion; and he could not believe it possible that any respectable tradesmen like Messrs. Robinson & Thompson, would lend themselves to such base conduct. The matter now turned out to be a complete misrepresentation, and he hoped it would have the effect to cause the learned member for the City to be more cautious in future in making assertions without knowing the facts. He (Mr. W.) came to the Legislature to do his duty to his constituents and the country honestly and faithfully. Believing that the contingent expenses could be better settled, and at far less expense, by a Committee, than to be taken up by the whole House, he had moved an amendment to the motion to fix the sum to be paid for sleigh hire, which for the third time had been before the House, that all the contingent expenses should be referred to a Committee. From his knowledge of the action of the Committee during the past three years, he had no hesitation in saying, that the charges made against them were unfounded and false. The true way to save money was to shorten the debates, and he thought the opinion expressed by the learned member for Northumberland (Mr. Johnson) and concurred in by other hon. members, that every item should be discussed in the whole House, even to a pound of soap, a broom, or a pound of candles, which appeared to be the items in the account of sundries rendered by Mr. Joseph Gaynor, was a system utterly derogatory to the dignity of the House. It was all very well to talk to the galleries, and make political capital, and endeavour to make the country suppose that all others are wasteful and extravagant; but for his part, whether the contingencies were £1, £100, or £1000, they had not the slightest bearing upon the real prosperity or adversity of the people. He (Mr. W.) came there with the intention of endeavoring to elevate the Province from the depressed condition to which bad legislation had reduced it. It was not by clap-trap and cheese-paring savings this was to be done; but by carrying out a policy that would give full employment to the productive classes, and full development to the valuable and varied resources of the Province. He trusted that, for the future, no more time would be wasted, but that hon. members would turn their attention to the real business of the country, and not occupy the time of the House by stirring up matters that might take with the simple and ignorant, but were, in his opinion, quite unworthy of occupying the time of the assembled Legislature; for he was sure that the hon. members composing the Committee were such men as the public would place confidence in, so far as to believe that they would neither sanction extravagance or fraud; and they could attend to such trifling matters in Committee far more effectually and expeditiously.

MR. HAYWARD said he was glad this discussion had come up. The affair about the pencil-cases, which had just ended in smoke, was one of the things the learned member from the City tickled the ears of his audience with last year, when lecturing in the Mechanics' Institute. He would find it very different, however, making assertions he could not prove in the Institute, and making them on the floor of that House. It has become popular to abuse the Government, and the House of Assembly. Every little trifle was taken up industriously, and exaggerated, and when that failed, popular lecturers—seeing how greedily it was swallowed down—drew upon their own invention. Thus were ignorant people misled. He also regretted that some of a higher standing in society countenanced the lecturers and their slander by their presence. In fact nothing they could say about the House of Assembly, but the people were ready to believe it, no matter how vile. One of the stories circulated in the Mechanics' Institute was, that the hon. Secretary's gold spectacles were purchased at the public expence. Another story was about an unfortunate member of that House who had been a Supervisor of Great Roads. Hon members had, no doubt, heard the story: it was about a gallant Colonel and his cow! (Great Laughter). Well, he was the gallant Colonel alluded to. His friends had said to him, "Are you not going to contradict that story?" and he had answered "No! I will not descend to contradict a vile story hatched in the Mechanics' Institute, and circulated in the columns of the Morning News, let who will believe it." But now (continued Mr. H.) I have him here—on an equality with me on the floor of this House—and I tell him that the story was gross malicious, base, and utterly unfounded, (sensation) and I now challenge him and the world to the proof! I will not say the learned member invented it, but I repeat, let who may be the author, that it is gross, base, mean, and maliciously false! and I dare the author to contradict me, whoever he may be; (great sensation.)

MR. WILLISTON spoke in terms condemnatory of Mr. Needham's conduct, and stated that the stories circulated in the Mechanics' Institute at St. John were made the basis for a canvas in Northumberland at the last general election.

MR. NEEDHAM remarked that he was not the inventor of the story in reference to the hon. member from Sunbury, and would give him up the name of his author whenever called upon to do so; he declined naming him in that house.—Subject dropped.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON, Saturday, February 22, 1851.

The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Johnson's Bill relating to Bankrupt frauds. Mr. Johnson defended the Bill upon principle. He argued that if men had become bankrupt, and obtained their certificates by fraud, and it could be proved, their certificates thus obtained ought to be null and void. The majority of the House, however, seemed to dread the vast amount of litigation it would open up, and the Bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority; the minority consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Ryan and Gilbert.

The House then went into Committee, and passed a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Railway Company. They next went into Committee on a Bill to establish a certain bye-road in Charlotte County as one of the Great Roads of the Province. This passed by a majority of one. The House next went into Committee, and passed a Bill to abolish all Militia Trainings in the Province. This wound up the proceedings of the day.

N. B. Messrs. Jacob and Lindsay have retired, and the contest in Carleton comes off between Messrs English and Dibblee.

[*By Telegraph for the New-Brunswicker.*]

FREDERICTON, Monday Evening, 24th February.

The Hon. Attorney General promised to explain to the House to-morrow the policy of the Government. He said that he would have done so earlier had he not been indisposed. A Bill passed to-day, to incorporate the Charlotte County River-Driving Company. Mr. Gray's Bill to secure the Minerals found in land held by lessees was committed, and after a discussion, progress was reported. Mr. Crane brought up the question of paying Reporters. The Hon. Mr. Partelow moved the previous question, which was carried.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion arose, and many divisions took place, on the pay to be allowed to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Finally, the House could not agree, and progress was reported.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on a Bill for fixing Members' pay.—The Hon. Mr. Simonds requested that the sum usually allowed to the Speaker (£150) should not be put to vote, but stated that £100 was sufficient for the Speaker, and he should be satisfied with that allowance. A discussion then took place on the amount to be allowed individual members per day, some contending that ten shillings were sufficient, while others advocated the higher sum of fifteen shillings. The Committee is still sitting.

It is rumoured that Colonel Hayward will shortly take one of the two vacant seats in the Legislative Council; also that a gallant naval Captain, an M.P.P., will shortly be called to the Executive.

Among the Bills now before the House, is one to constitute the lower part of Victoria a separate Riding, with the privilege of sending one Member to the House of Assembly. The English settlers in that district are virtually disfranchised by being attached to the French majority in Madawaska.—*Ib.*

The Debate on the question of Reporting has occupied a great part of three days, at a cost of perhaps over £100, and as yet the matter remains just where it was at the start.—The bill to suspend the Militia Law, is one that we are certain will meet the approval of every man of common sense. It was quite time to put an end to so "absurd a farce."—*Freeman.*

On Wednesday and Thursday, the rush of Petitions continued without intermission, Thursday being the last day for their presentation.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 25, 1851.

Seven Days Later from Europe!

The America steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York at noon on Thursday last, in two hours less than 12 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 8th inst. The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, with the cargo of the Atlantic, arrived at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

The timber market was the same as at the last accounts. Cotton was 1-8d. lower per pound. Flour was dull, and wheat had declined 2d per bushel. Freights were brisk. Trade at Manchester was somewhat depressed.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 8th inst., received by the *Baltic*, we have taken the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament, with the annexed summary of Parliamentary and other intelligence.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

The session of 1851 was opened to-day by her Majesty in person. The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open at twelve o'clock, and shortly after the peeresses and other ladies who had obtained orders from the Lord Great Chamberlain began to arrive, and continued to do so until the House was crowded by a galaxy of beauty and fashion, greater and more diversified than we have ever witnessed on a similar occasion. There was also an unusual number of peers, judges, and foreign ministers present.

Shortly before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and soon after the booming of cannon announced the arrival of her Majesty.

Her Majesty, who was attired in a white satin brocade dress, and embroidered with gold, and wore a splendid tiara of diamonds, entered the House at twenty minutes past two o'clock, being led by the Prince Consort, and accompanied by the officers of state, &c. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

Mr. Pulman, the deputy usher of the black rod, having summoned the Commons to the bar of their lordships' House, they, with the Speaker, attended accordingly.

After order had been restored, her Majesty, with a clear voice and distinct accent, read the following Royal Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the states of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate states.

I have concluded with the King of Sardinia Articles Additional to the Treaty of September 1841, and I have directed that those Articles shall be laid before you.

The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope efficient measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that most important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties and promoting the interests of agriculture.

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing their attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

The administration of justice in the several departments of law and equity, will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest Courts of Judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.

A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a system of Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration; and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us.

Her Majesty and attendants, at the conclusion of the speech, retired in the order in which they had entered.

An address to the Queen, in response to her speech, was agreed to. It took strong ground respecting the Papal aggression.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of making his financial statement on the 14th inst.

Mr. Anstey, a Roman Catholic member, expressed his conviction that the act of the Pope was one of aggression, not only upon the English nation, but upon the Catholic laity, who had long been struggling against an undue subjection to the power of the prelates.

Complaint was made in the House of the absence of any allusion in the Queen's speech to Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees.

Lord Palmerston said that efforts had been made to procure their release, hitherto without success.

Lord Minto denied that he had ever given the least sanction to the Pope's late act, and very numerous petitions were presented on the subject of the Papal aggressions.

On Friday evening, Feb. 7th, Lord John Russell, in a long speech, asked leave to introduce a bill, to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom. He said that the change in the Papal hierarchy had been made not only without the consent, but without the knowledge of the English Government. The course pursued by the Pope, was, he said, an insult to the Queen, and this declaration was received with cheers, continued for a long time, from all parts of the House. All the knowledge which Lord Minto had of the latter was, that in an interview with the Pope, that dignitary pointed to some paper lying on the table and said, "there is a project which affects you." What the project was Lord Minto was not informed.

Lord John Russell ridiculed the idea that the Pope can never retrace his steps, that what Rome had once done must remain in force forever, and proved the reverse by historical facts—and he then commented severely upon the Bull recently promulgated in England, and detailed the action which the government had taken in consequence of the Papal movement. The change from Vicars Apostolic to Bishops, was to obtain a greater control over endowments which were in the hands of Roman Catholic Trustees, and he proposed, therefore, that no such title should be assumed by these Bishops, and that all property left to or given to such persons under such titles, should be null and void, and forfeited to the crown, with power to the crown to appoint Trustees to administer such property and prohibit the assumption of any title for any place or territory in the United Kingdom. Such were the main features of the measure.

He counseled Cardinal Wiseman to use in this dispute a mild and conciliatory speech, but if the Vatican preferred war to peace, and attempted to carry out its half pointed designs, then in the long struggle which in that case he saw pending, he would with all his might resist that attempt, however plausible and slight it might be. Lord John Russell spoke for two hours, and then resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The introduction of the proposed measure was strongly opposed by all the radical members, and eventually the debate was adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Lords Earl Minton, Lord John Russell's father-in-law, said he had assured Lord John Russell of the incorrectness of the assertion of Cardinal Wiseman, but no authoritative denial was considered necessary. To the best of his memory no intimation of the late proceedings had ever been made to him.

The Times is of opinion that the ministerial measure is adequate to what the emergency requires and the opinions of England demand.

The Chronicle, and Herald condemn the proposed measure, and the latter considers that it is for the people to take the matter into their own hands. The chief effort of the new bill is evidently of a temperate nature. It is not much repressive, and does not favor a campaign with Rome as the Premier proposes, in which campaign the English and the catholics are expected to take up arms in a perpetual guerrilla warfare.

The venerable Rev. Dr. P. Smith, a Congregational clergyman, well known by his geological pursuits, is dead.

In Ireland strong efforts are making to preserve the Lord Lieutenancy, and the London correspondent of the Freeman confidently asserts that the exertions of the people have been successful, and that the bill for the abolition of that office has already been abandoned by government.

On Friday last, a most important and influential meeting was held in Dublin, for the purpose of enjoining upon the attention of Government the importance of selecting some port on the Eastern coast of Ireland, as a trans-Atlantic steam packet station.

Latest Intelligence from London to Liverpool.—Liverpool, Feb. 8th, 11 A.M. FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes a decree that a census shall be taken on the population of France. It further announces that a British force has blockaded the port in the state of St. Salvador.

In the Assembly, on Thursday, leave was given to bring in a motion for the calling together the Council General in the case of an insurrection.

Letters of the 3d inst. from Vienna contain a detailed confirmation of the late report of a conspiracy at Vienna.

A Bill had been brought into Parliament to prevent territorial titles being used by Roman Catholic Bishops; also, a Bill abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

On Monday evening the ceremony of searching the vaults beneath the House of Parliament, customary since the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, took place previous to the assembling of Parliament on the following day. The ceremony is now shorn of much of its official character, the procession on this occasion consisting merely of the under officers of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the police on duty at the Parliament-house.

Primate Cullen has published a pastoral, in which he deplores the spread of secret societies in Ireland, and severely denounces them.

The Clerks of the Peace in Ireland have been called upon by Government to make a return of all the Jesuits and Monks registered since the 1st of January, 1850.

The *Nation* states that Smith O'Brien has not accepted a ticket of leave, as stated in some of the papers. Since his attempt to escape he has been a close prisoner.

The Earl of Shannon's fee-simple estates in Cork and Waterford are consigned to the hammer.

The Board of Trinity College have acquired the identical sword worn by King William at the Battle of the Boyne, and which is now in their museum. This precious relic cost them 300 guineas.

Letters from Glasgow report three failures during the past week, the liabilities in all amounting to upwards of £30,000. One of the firms was engaged in power-loom spinning and weaving, one in the manufacture of muslins, and the other in the agency trade.

Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, announcing the intention of Government to place £1000 at the disposal of the Society this year for scientific purposes.

On Tuesday week the eighth detachment, consisting of thirty-six deserving young women, rescued from the miseries of London needlework, and the horrors and temptations of London destitution by the benevolent exertions of Mr. Sydney Herbert, and the ladies and gentlemen who have co-operated with him, embarked for New Zealand.

Lord Byron has contradicted the report of his having left the Church of England for the Church of Rome.

The sum of £6000 has been subscribed for a new hospital at Bristol. Mr. Joseph Eaton, a benevolent member of the Society of Friends, has promised that as soon as it reaches £10,000 he will add another £5000, and an anonymous benefactor promises that if £2000 is raised in any particular district of the city, he would add £1000 to that sum. It is thought that at least £20,000 will be raised.

The father of the late Marquis of Hastings had his life insured for £119,000, which cleared off the encumbrances on his estate.

The autograph (signature only) of Oliver Cromwell was sold in London, a few days ago, for £2. Queen Elizabeth's signature brought £2 10s.

The monster packet-ship Washington, one of the black star line, has arrived at Liverpool after a smart passage of sixteen days from New York.

Since 1846 as many as 108 British general officers have died.

The estimated expense of the London Police for the city of London for the next year is £40,329.

The Queen has provided schools and school-houses on her estate at Balmoral, with suitable teachers at her own expense.

It is said that a bishopric awaits Dr. Pusey, in the event of his abandoning the Anglican Church.

The length of the counters for the display of the articles at the Industrial Exhibition in 1851 will be seven miles.

Mr. Buckstone contemplates paying another visit to the United States, to take his farewell of the Yankees.

Government has at last come to the determination of putting a stop to the adulteration of coffee. The Attorney-General has been consulted on the subject, and proceedings at law are in the course of being instituted against several of the fraudulent venders of that article.

A line of screw steamers has been established to run periodically between London and Glasgow, the first steamer had left Glasgow for the Thames.

An iron Light House is under contract in London with Mr. John Walker, to be built for the American government for one of the keys off the coast of Florida.

Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Malta on the 6th ult. Persons were jerked out of their beds by the first shock, and nearly frightened out of their senses by the second. The first was a lift, of upward movement; the second, immediately succeeding, was a violent shake.

It is reported at Vienna that the Catholic Powers contemplate uniting for regaining the sanctified spots in the Holy Land, (by purchase and treaty of course); and that the order of the Holy Sepulchre shall be restored, under the auspices of the Pope, as Grand Master.

The President of the Republic of France having compelled the majority of the Assembly to retire their forces without coming to a pitched battle, has followed up his advantage boldly, and applied to the Chamber for an increased allowance. The Assembly last year granted a supplementary credit of 2,160,000 francs; he now demanded an additional sum of 1,800,000 francs. There will be a strong opposition to the grant.

LORD BYRON'S SON.—At the Marylebone police office, on Saturday, a man, with a fine intellectual countenance, who gave his name Iacchimo Guicioli, and stated himself to be a natural son of the late and great Lord Byron, was placed before the bench, very nearly *in puris naturalibus*, and shivering from head to foot, like a dog in a wet sack, charged with being drunk. The miserable plight of this scion of a noble house seemed to excite universal compassion. He told the magistrate he had but just returned from the Archipelago, and had fallen in with some land sharks, who had stripped him of all his worldly wealth and worldly garments likewise. The magistrate dismissed the case.

A proclamation had been issued in Germany, prohibiting all public meetings and political associations.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the European and North American Railway, has passed the House of Assembly and been sent to the Council. The principles to be adopted, for carrying this great measure into effect, will be embraced in the Facility Bill, which is the principal Bill, and is yet to come before the House.

The Hon. J. A Street, the new Attorney General, having been re-elected a Representative for the County of Northumberland, by show of hands, at Newcastle, Miramichi, on Monday of last week, has returned to Fredericton and taken his seat in the House of Assembly.

The Weather, during the past week, has been changeable, as usual at this season of the year; alternations of rain, snow and frost having prevailed. To-day we have a driving snow-storm, which commenced last evening, and has since continued without intermission; a considerable depth of fresh snow now covering the ground.

YORK ELECTION.—By a letter received this morning from one of our County Representatives, we find the following to be the correct state of the Poll, in the four Parishes heard from up to last evening. There are four more Parishes to make returns; but, it is stated, that McPherson is every where leading, and that his election is sure.

	FISHER.	MCPHERSON.
Fredericton,	112	39
Kingsclear,	52	163
Nashwaak,	42	91
Douglas,	202	213
	408	506

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday, 17th inst. Geo N. Smith, Esq., lectured before a full and most respectable audience on the modes of calculation used by Astronomers to ascertain the distances, magnitudes, densities, motions, &c., of the heavenly bodies. His explanations comprised a series of inductions, shewing how the measure of the earth's diameter was determined and applied as a base to spherical triangles, one angle of which is obtained by the discovery of parallax. The application of the laws of Kepler, and of Newton's incomparable conception of universal gravity, to obtain the volumes, masses, densities and forces of the bodies which form our solar system, were explained in as popular a manner, perhaps, as the abstruse subject would admit of; and the lecture was received with great attention and applause.

MILITARY.—Preparatory to the World's Fair the following Regiments will be stationed in London and its immediate vicinity; 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards; 1st Batt. Coldstream ditto; 7th Royal Fusileers; 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers; 43rd Light Infantry; 1st Batt. 71st Highland Light Infantry; 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. Besides these the usual number of Household Troops will be stationed in the Metropolis.

Among those who have recently left Liverpool for Australia is Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the Irish patriot, who is proceeding with her young family to join her husband in that colony. She was accompanied to Liverpool, and her embarkation superintended by the celebrated Father Kenyon.

A promising lad of 11 years of age, son of Charles Upton, Esq., of Simonds, Carleton County, was so severely kicked by a colt on the 5th inst., that he died in three days after.—*New Bruns.*

The frigate St. Lawrence was to sail last week from the harbor of New York, for England, freighted to her utmost capacity with the produce of American industry destined for exhibition at London.

We learn from London papers that large preparations are about to be made, not only for the approaching exhibition, but for the influx of visiters who may be attracted by it. It is not certain, however, that the extent of preparation will be adequate to the demand for accommodation, at least so far as to overcome the inconveniencies likely to be occasioned by so unusual a convocation of the people of all nations in addition to those of the united kingdom.

The Liverpool Times states that on the 27th of January there was at one time not fewer than 90,000 letters besides about 40,000 newspapers in one department of the Liverpool Post Office. They were the correspondence received from America by the Niagara and those prepared to be despatched to America by the Africa on the succeeding Saturday.

There were received in the Post Office in New York, on Monday, by the steamers, 138,000 letters.

MECHANICS' RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the Mechanics of this City took place on Friday evening last, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of memorialising the Legislature on the Railroad question. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. The purport of which was, that they would take Stock to a large amount, provided they were employed on the work. A Petition, previously prepared, was submitted for approval, adopted, and unanimously signed. The Petition will remain a day or two in town for the purpose of obtaining further signatures. We trust that the Legislature, in carrying out the details of the Bill, now on the floor of the House, will make it an imperative condition, *that as much of the labour as possible shall be done by our own operatives.*—[*Courier.*

NEW SHIP.—On Tuesday last, a handsome Ship, measuring 1071 Tons (N. M.) was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. Nevins and Magur, at Portland. She is named the *Patrician*, and has an elegant female figure head, representing one of the nobility of Rome. The model of this vessel has attracted much admiration, in addition to which she is very thoroughly built of Hackmatack, and Copper-fastened. She is intended to be classed for six years, and will no doubt be a credit to her builders, who are also the owners. It is probable she will be purchased in Britain for the East India and Australia trade, in which many of our St. John built vessels are now employed.—*Ib.*

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STEAMER ATLANTIC.—The following account of the Atlantic's voyage is from Lieut. Shufeldt, her chief officer, who came passenger in the Africa.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th Dec. in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of her departure from WSW, so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th Dec. at 9 30 P. M., she passed Cape Clear and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea and stemming strong Westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident. On the 6th of Jan. at noon she was in lat, 46 12, long, 41 W, blowing strong gales from WNW. At 6, 30 P. M., the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers, on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine, and on examination it was determined to go ahead again working that engine by hand. But another revolution of the wheels proved that the main shaft was broken completely through in a diagonal direction, the bearing of the starboard pillar-block; and the additional turn after the first stoppage caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other, thus fracturing both pillar blocks and rendering the engines perfectly useless. The ship was at once hove to, under storm canvass, the wheels lashed and all hands employed during the night and for the following day in sending up her square yards and stripping her wheels of the floats, a task difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, with the decks covered with ice. This, however, was accomplished without accident on the seventh and eighth, lying to with the hope of an abatement of the gale and a change of wind, as the Captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on our own coast.

On the 9th the wind hauled to the N. W. and became quite moderate, and we immediately made sail and shaped our course for Halifax, 897 miles distance, and New York 1400. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the southwest, and it became necessary to heave the ship to; for even with moderate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind, under canvass. At 8 A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed, bound to eastward, but she either did not see, or took no notice of our signal of distress. At 10 P. M., after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching home with the ship, in her disabled condition, the captain determined, with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe, which was accordingly done. From this time to the 22d nothing of importance occurred. We had a following gale and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval run 1400 miles. At 3 P. M., on the 22d, she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light convass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship.

In regard to the conduct of the passengers under such trying circumstances, too much cannot be said. They bore the misfortune with fortitude and cheerfulness. On leaving, at Cork, they expressed much sympathy with those who have more permanent interest in the Atlantic,

The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cambria was chartered to bring over from Cork, and has since arrived at New York.

Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool for the purpose of being repaired. The repair, to the Atlantic will possibly require three months.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A colored man named Fred Jenkins, waiter at Taffi's Coffee House, Cornhill Square, was arrested this morning as a fugitive slave from Norfolk, Va., and taken before Hon. George R. Curtis, U. S. Commissioner. Affidavits were read by Seth J. Thomas, Esq., of Charleston, tending to prove that the prisoner, known as Shadrack, was the property of a Mr. Debro of Norfolk, and that he escaped in May, 1850.

During the reading of the affidavit, the Court Room became crowded with coloured persons, and the prisoner jumped up in the dock, pulled off his coat, exclaiming, 'Before I am carried back to slavery I will die like a man!'

After testimony was through, the Court Room was cleared of all except officers and prisoner. In a short time a multitude of negroes collected outside, forced open the door, and carried off the prisoner in triumph.

The prisoner was then hurried out of the Court Room, down the stairs and into the street, where he was received by a multitude of blacks and carried to a place of concealment on "Nigger Hill." The public mind is violently agitated.

On Monday the 17th, Elizur Wright, editor of the "Commonwealth," Charles G. Davis, lawyer, and several others, were arrested at Boston, by the U. S. Marshals, and held to bail, the first two in $3000 each, for aiding and assisting the fugitive slave Shadrack to escape from the custody of an officer of the United States on the previous Saturday. Their examination was commenced on Tuesday, before the U. S. Commissioner, but had not terminated.—The President has issued a proclamation, calling upon all well disposed citizens, and all in authority, to support and enforce the law against all engaged in such unlawful proceedings It is stated that the President will enforce the law at all hazards.

THE TARIFF MODIFICATION.—The N. Y. Evening Post, a free trade paper, says:

"From Washington we hear that the prospects of the protectionists are somewhat brighter by the modification which has lately been agreed on in the lobbies, giving the owners of the cotton mills the advantage of a duty of 35 per cent *ad val orem*. Some eight or ten members who would not have voted for the scheme are now counted as its friends. The representatives of the Eastern cotton factories were not well pleased with the comparatively small proportion of benefit which they were to derive from it, and said that the bill was to them at least, hardly worth the trouble of passing. These will now give it the best support."

Canada and the United States Connected.—The Toronto Patriot says the magnificent Bridge between Lewiston, in this State, and Queenstown in Canada, near the Falls of Niagara, was so far completed on Tuesday last, that the engineer and a large number of people crossed to the American side, when, upon reaching *terra firma*, they were enthusiastically received by the spectators who had assembled. This bridge is the largest structure of its kind in America.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

Among the articles which Virginia will send to the World's Exhibition at London, are 5000 copies of a pamphlet, descriptive of the soil, climate, and productions of that State, with the expectation that such an array of topographical information will attract emigration from Europe to that State.

The population of New Jersey, according to the official returns, is 490,070; of Maryland, 492,661 free persons, and 90,355 slaves.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—The ice broke up at Albany on Saturday afternoon, and the water was still rising on Sunday morning. Two young men who were crossing the river about the time of the first movement of the ice were unable to reach the shore, and were drowned.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

MISSIONARY FOR OREGON.—The Rev. Edward R. Geary took passage in the Empire City, from New York, on Thursday, on his way to Oregon, as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions.

An American Cardinal.—Archbishop (late Bishop) Hughes of New York, now at Rome, the New York Express says is to come home a Cardinal. At twenty-one years of age he was a working gardener.

SICKNESS AT CAYENNE.—Letters from Cayenne to January 18th, report the yellow fever raging to a great extent. The Governor and many of the principal inhabitants had died.

CALIFORNIA.—There was great excitement at San Francisco on account of new discoveries of gold in the Beach Sands on the coast, of wonderful richness. Other rich discoveries have also recently been made, and the miners generally are doing well.

Crime in California stalks abroad with an unchecked hand, rendering life and property dangerous in the extreme.

The California Courier, in an able article of over two columns, advocates the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco, China and Japan.

TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—Josiah Snow, A. Bangs, and others having presented a petition to Congress, praying for the right of way and subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; their petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who have reported favorably to the project.

The petitioners propose to connect the valley of the Mississippi with San Francisco, in California, by Telegraphic wires, and ask the aid of the Government in behalf of the undertaking, offering in return the use of the wires for all Government purposses for the term of ten years from the time of the completion of the work.

By the steamer Crescent City we have files of Jamaica papers to the 10th of February. The whole Island was restored nearly to its former health.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAYTI.—No less than four vessels arrived here on Friday from St. Domingo. We learn by these arrivals that it is reported that the English and French Consuls in St. Domingo have notified the Emperor of Hayti that unless he sign an armistice for eight years, they will exert all their power and influence in the cause of the Dominicans.—[N. Y. Herald.

The Toronto *Colonist*, of all the Toronto papers, complains the most bitterly of the intended removal of the seat of government to Quebec. The *Colonist* says:—

"If the Executive's idea of justice to Lower Canada cannot be carried out except by perpetrating gross injustice on Upper Canada, and that the latter is to be done at all hazards, *then the Union is no Union, and it must be repealed.* There has been nothing but want of faith in everything that has been done in regard to Upper Canada since the accession to power of the present Executive, and if the people of Upper Canada do not now make themselves heard, in opposition to this other proposed gross breach of executive faith towards them, they are altogether unworthy the name of freemen."

Captain Andrew Drew, formerly of Canada, and well known in connection with the burning of the Pirate Steamer *Caroline*, has been appointed Naval Store Keeper at the Cape of Good Hope.

We learn by a private letter from Fredericton, that on the application of Messrs. Connell and Beardsley, the Government have granted a Commission for the trial of Finnemore, and that it may be expected to take place in a very short time.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MIRAMICHI AND THE BEND OF PETITCODIAC.—We are gratified in being enabled to report that the whole of the Stock for the construction of this line has been subscribed, and the company have advertised for the supplying of the posts.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

OUR FRIENDS at the Citadel assure us that in no instance, during the present Winter, has the Mercury fallen lower than 10 degrees below zero.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

AN ANTIQUE LANTERN, which was the property of the Duke of Kent during his residence in Halifax, has been fitted and filled with Kerosene gas, for the purpose of having it exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Revenue of Nova Scotia in 1850 exceeded that of the year 1849 to the amount of £15,000.

THE CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY COURTS.—The Acadian Recorder states that it is rumoured in high quarters, that the time has arrived when this tribunal should be abolished in Nova Scotia, and the whole Equity and Admiralty Jurisdiction transferred to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

RAILWAY MEETING AT LOCH LOMOND.

At a meeting of those persons favourable to the Loch Lomond portion of the route of the contemplated European and North American Railway, held at the Munroe House, Loch Lomond, February 17th, 1851—JOHN JORDAN, Esq., having been called to the Chair—the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1st. Moved by Mr. J. Macfarlane; seconded by William Hawks, Esq.,—

Resolved, That this Meeting view with intense satisfaction the efforts made to construct a line of Railway to connect the Old World with the New, in the contemplated European and North American Railway—do pledge themselves to aid such undertaking with all that in them lies, believing it to be the foundation of all prosperity to these Provinces, and New-Brunswick in particular.

2nd. Moved by Mr. Robert Douglas; seconded by Mr. Robert Bowes,—

Resolved, That from information that can be relied upon, a route could be found running from St. John, via Loch Lomond, thence through the Parish of Upham, intersecting the already surveyed route at Sussex Vale, thoroughly practicable for engineering purposes, and well found in all materials to build such Railroad; as also the shortest route by some miles; thereby forming at once the least expensive and most efficient portion of the Great Railroad from St. John to the Nova-Scotia line.

3d. Moved by Mr. Peter Dewar; seconded by Mr. R. R. Allan,—

Resolved, That the possession of great facilities for the establishment of manufactories on the numerous streams intersecting this portion of the country is an additional recommendation of this route.

4th. Moved by Mr. Robert Power; seconded by Mr. John J. Munroe,—

Resolved, That all parties present, proprietors of land on this route, do forthwith grant Right of Way through their premises for the purpose of the Railway.

5th. Moved by Thomas Allan, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Alonzo A. Darrow,—

Resolved, That in view of the above Resolutions, this Meeting do petition the Legislature to direct a Survey of a route through this section of country, for the purpose of the European and North American Railway, and that such petition be accompanied by a copy of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting.

On motion of Mr. John J. Munroe; seconded by Mr. James Cother—a vote of thanks to the Chairman was also passed unanimously.

JOHN JORDAN, Chairman.

R. R. ALLAN, Secretary.

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

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Martin Rooney, to Miss Margaret Douglas, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

At Greenwich, King's County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Patrick McKinney, to Miss Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. Henry Lawson, of the above place.

On Thursday 6th inst., at Sussex Vale, by Rev. T. McGhee, Rector, Mr. Nelson Arnold, to Miss Anna Matilda, eldest daughter of John C. Vail, Esq., all of Sussex.

On Tuesday, 18th inst., in the Parish of Sussex, by the same, Mr. John G. Tobin, of Portland, St. John, to Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Sussex.

At Christ's Church, St. Stephen, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., Rector of St. Andrews, the Rev. John Sedgefield Thomson, A. M., Rector of St. David, to Sarah, widow of the late George Lindsay, Esq., Merchant, St. Stephen.

At Fredericton, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. William Temple, Mr. Michael Coulter, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schoales, both of that City.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON!

[BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE OBSERVER.]

FREDERICTON, 25th February, 3 o'clock, P. M.

All the polling places in York County have been heard from, although not officially, and the result shows that Mr. Macpherson is one hundred and forty-six votes ahead of Mr. Fisher. The latter gentleman talks of holding a scrutiny, but the best informed in these matters say that this would only prove futile.

An exciting scene took place in the House yesterday, arising out of the following circumstances. Mr. Hatheway, alluding to Mr. Needham's speech in favour of ten shillings per day to the members, said he had changed his mind very suddenly, as the hon. member (Mr. N.) had said that he would go for fifteen or twenty shillings. Mr. Needham said the charge was false, and grossly false. Mr. Hatheway rose to reply, when Mr. Hayward called order. Nr. Scoullar stated that Mr. Needham told him on Saturday that he would vote for fifteen or twenty shillings per day. This was corroborated by others. This morning, Mr. Needham apologized, and the House accepted the apology.

The Hon. Attorney General is now addressing the House, exposing the views of the Government. He says that he is in favour of reciprocal Trade, but expressed his conviction that the United States would not grant us this boon until we retaliated, by imposing a corresponding amount on their products, and he would go for that. [Applause from the House.]—He would go for Retrenchment so far as was consistent with the public services. He also is in favour of Municipal Corporations, and would grant them to the people as they ask for them, but he would not press them upon the Country. The Hon. Attorney General expressed his conviction that the principles of Responsible Government would never be carried out until the power of originating Money Votes was placed in the hands of the Government. This exposition of the views of the Government was listened to with marked attention.

The Attorney General has not yet concluded his Speech. He is in favour of a School Tax—not coercive, but gradual, He will encourage Railways, &c.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mr. Street is done—spoke three hours. Replies to his speech will be made to-morrow. Mr. Ritchie will then move that the House do, at an early day, go into Committee on the Government Despatches.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, at the residence of her son-in-law, (Mr. George Hutchinson,) in Elliott Row, Mrs. Betsey Betts, relict of the late Hiram Betts, in the 79th year of her age.—Funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday last, Janet Aibrans, infant daughter of Mr. James Milligan, Stone-cutter, aged two months.

On Thursday, after a tedious illness, George M., eldest son of Mr. Jacob Delue, in the 21st year of his age.

At Kingston, King's County, on Tuesday morning Charlotte Anabella, eldest daughter of David Wetmore, Jun. Esq., aged 21 years.

At Fredericton, on Friday the 7th instant, Robert Carter, youngest son of the Hon. the Chief Justice, aged ten months.

At Fredericton, on Thursday the 20th inst. Mr. William Roberts, in the 59th year of his age. The deceased was formerly an active and prosperous merchant in that city.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness, of consumption, Margaret, wife of Mr John H. Dougan, and eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Moore, of Petersville, in the 24th year of his age, leaving an affectionate husband and two small children to lament their loss.

At Salmon River, on the 9th inst., Mr. Andrew Fleming, Jun., of Little River, Queen's County, aged 34 years—The deceased was on a load of hay, from which he slipped upon one of the stakes of the sled, which entered his body and caused his death. He has left a wife and six children to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

At Andover, Victoria Co., on the 1st inst. of emigrant fever, Maria, wife of the late Mr. George H. Giberson, aged 33 years. Thus within a month has Death carried off, in the prime of life, a husband and wife, leaving a family of seven young children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their bereavement.

At London, on the 9th December last, after a tedious illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Charles, eldest son of the late Oliver G. Trafton, of the Parish of Portland, aged 21 years, leaving a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate young man.

At Mount Pleasant, Stephenson County, Illinois, on the 5th January, Ann Limerick, wife of Mr. John Conner, Teacher, of that place, and eldest daughter of Mr. William Starkey, of this City, aged 25 years. Her husband and one child mourn an affectionate wife and mother.

At Roseway, near Shelburne, N. S., on the 26th December last, aged 97 years, Mr. Silas Perry, Sen., a native of Barnstable, in the late Province of Massachusetts Bay. He removed to Shelburne at the close of the war in 1783.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

CLEARED.

February 19th—Ship Beejapore, Wright, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—W. & R. Wright.

20th—Barque Elizabeth, Hancock, Bristol, timber, deals, &c.—Wm. & Geo. Carvill.

21st—Barque Ann Kinney, Hayes, Waterford, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Challenge, Crosby, Glasgow, sugar, (part of inward cargo,) deals, &c.—Chas. McLauchlan.

22d—Schr. Echo, Holder, Portsmouth, boards and planks.

24th—Brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow deals.

A telegraph despatch from the Bend, posted in the News Room on Friday last, states that the brigt. Emily Allison, was reported to be upset on the rocks at the Cape, below Bennett's ship-yard, Hopewell, Albert County, and likely to be lost—occasioned by the ice.

Arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 1st, ship William Vail, Wishart, Newry; 15th, Eudoria, Bannerman, Plymouth.—At Savannah, 20th, Admiral, Crisp, Liverpool.—At Baltimore, 17th, barque Canmore, Seely, Matanzas.—At Providence, 13th, brigt. Juverna, Henneberry, St. John.—At Halifax, 13th, schr. Charles, Whipple, do.

Cleared at Boston, Feb. 17th, barque Allen Brown, Harris, St. John.

Barque Elizabeth Frith, at Fayal, from Boston, reports having fallen in with the Bristol brig Isabella, from Dundee, for New Haven, in lon. 40, and took off six seamen, who stated that the Captain and eight men were swept overboard by a sea on the night of the 6th ult.

Arrived at Norfolk, Feb. 17th, brigt. Sylph, Crow, from Antigua.

Sailed from Bath, Feb. 16th, schr. William, Haines, for St. John.

SailNd from Torbay, Feb. 1st, barque Susan, Rudolph, from London for St. John.

Sailed from Bombay, Dec. 26, ship California, Lawson, Liverpool. From Liverpool, Feb. 2, ship Otilla, Irvine, New Orleans.

At Bardenas, (no date gived) schr. Mariner, Hoyt, from St. John.

Barque Nrederick, Smith, for Virginia, put into Queenstown Jan. 30, with cargo shifted, and sailed again Feb. 3.

Arrived at Dundee, Feb. 3d, Eliza, from St. John; at the Clyde, 4th, Clare, do.; at Dublin, British Queen, do.; at Liverpool, 6th, Speed, do., 21 days.

Sailed from Liverpool, Jan. 19th, ship Catherine, Flett, Adelaide; Essex, Welch, New Orleans; 24th, Thomas, Smith, Mobile; John Miller, Foy, New Orleans.—From Newport, 22d, barque Frederick, Smith, City Point.—From Greenock, 25th, Mary, Scott, Boston.—From Cork, 26th, barque Palendar, Lovett, Boston.—From Queenstown, 26th, Avon, Currie, St. Andrews; Ausdale, do.—From Youghal, 27th, Volant, McMurchy, St. Andrews.—From Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 23th, barque Candace, for Adelaide.

Loading at Liverpool, Feb. 1st, ship Boadicea, Leavitt, New York; Perthshire, Tait, Staten Island; Orleans, Foy; John S. DeWolf, Bradshaw, and brig Cluny, Wilson, (to sail the 5th March,) for St. John.—At London, barques Faside, Walker, and Lisbon, Brinton, and brig Caros, Taylor, for do.

Ship Mary Caroline, McGregor, from Liverpool, for Mobile, put into Belfast Lough on the 19th January, thro' stress of weather, and sailed again about the 27th.

The ship Ellen, which sailed from Galway on the 17th Nov. last for New York, with passengers, put back to Belfast on the 24th January, having been tossing about in a series of gales and severe weather until she became almost a complete wreck. She is stated to have been at one time within three days' sail of New York, but was driven back Upwards of 170 of her passengers arrived at Liverpool on the 31st January, and were lodged at the Emigrants' Home, until they could be forwarded to New York in another vessel.

TO BE LET.

And possession given on 1st of May next,

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

Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.

Feb. 25, 1851.

TO LET.

From the 1st of May next,

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

JAMES MYLES,
Howard House.

Feb. 25.

CONTRACT FOR STRAW.

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

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

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

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

W. H. DRAKE, A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
February 24. 1851.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

Per Lesmahagow:—

10 CASKS Cooking RAISINS; for Sale cheap.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
Market Square.

Feb. 25.

STEAM!

St. John, Eastport, Portland, and Boston!

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

Freight taken at fair rates. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
South Market Wharf.

St. John, Feb. 20.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of May, or sooner if required.

THE East ROOM in the basement story, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Sydney and St. George's Streets. The Room is large, and well lighted,—and being in a central and healthy situation, is admirably adapted for an ACADEMY or a TEMPERANCE HALL, for either of which purposes the Trustees would prefer letting it.—Enquire of

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Chairman of Trustees.

Feb. 25, 1851.

The Old Established

ESTATE AGENCY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *Rents, Notes, and Accounts collected.*

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

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

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

Feb. 25, 1851.—(Chron. 4 m.)

NOTICE.

WANTED, to take charge of the Alms House and Work House in the City and County of Saint John, a KEEPER and MATRON; also, a MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

Applications, in writing, to be left at the Book Store of HENRY CHUBB & Co. until the 4th day of March next at noon.—Information as to terms, &c may be obtained from either of the subscribers.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
JOHN KERR,
C. C. CARMAN,
JAMES MORAN,
WILLIAM HAWKS,
WM. O SMITH,
HENRY CHUBB,
Commissioners.

St. John, 8th February, 1851.

OFFICE OF THE SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY.

14th FEBRUARY, 1851.

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

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

TO FARMERS

and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next. Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*

St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

BONES! BONES!!

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

JARDINE & CO.

Feb. 18.

Land for Sale.

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

JAMES AITON.

Hampton, 18th Feb., 1851.

Butter, Cheese, Apples, Onions,

IN STORE.

103 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, 14 tons Cumberland and Nova-Scotia CHEESE, 30 Barrels Apples and Onions. For sale, cheap, by

JAMES MACFARLANE,
Market Square.

Feb. 18.

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.

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.

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

JARDINE & CO.

Feb 4, 1851.

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

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

JOHN KINNEAR.

February 11.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,

350 Pairs Witney Blankets.

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

Valuable Building Lots for Sale

ON THE

North Market Wharf.

FOR Sale, Two very desirable Building Lots, known and distinguished by the numbers 11 and 12—each 30 by 50 Feet—situate on the North Market Wharf, being the same formerly occupied by Messrs Crookshank & Walker.

Their eligibility as first-rate Business Stands is too well known to require further description.

Inquire at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 11th Feb., 1851.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—

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

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

SMITH & HAWS,
Nelson street.

Feb 11, 1851. [Cour.]

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 *Faucke & Hennigar's Shoe Store*, or to the Subscriber,

H. HENNIGAR.

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

TO RENT,

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

February 4. 1851.

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

WILLIAM JARVIS.

Feb 4.

Private Dwelling to Let,

From the 1st of May next,

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

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Feb. 11.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.

Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by

JARDINE & CO.

Nov. 12.

THE AMERICAN

LIVE STOCK

INSURANCE COMPANY,

VINCENNES, INDIANA,

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850

Capital—$50,000!

Stockholders Individually liable

For the Insurance of

HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,

Of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.

☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS:

John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Eberwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do.
Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State Senator, and Mayor of Vincennes;
Abm. Smith, Farmer, Bank Director, and Auditor of Knox County.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTCH, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Br'ch of St. Bk. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*

St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

Smellie & Abercromby

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, KERSEYS,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, 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.

More New Goods.

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.

MORRISON & CO.

Jan. 28.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron, STOVES, &c.

Now on hand—For Sale:—

8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails: 2 tons 1¼ to 2½ inch Boat Nails: 1¼ ton fine pressed Nails: 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck SPIKES: 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers SHOT; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 ANCHORS, 1¼ ton SMALL CHAIN.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. Street

Jan. 28.

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three 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 cure in 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.

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

Provincial Parliament of New-Brunswick.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Monday, February 10.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was opposed to all coalitions. He saw in this movement to overturn the Government, Conservatives and Liberals. He would have nothing to do with it until he saw the opposition composed exclusively of Liberals; then he would go with them. For those reasons he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Earle said he had voted for the adoption of Responsible Government in 1848, not that he particularly liked the system, but because he wished to work under *some* well defined system, rather than do as they were doing before. When the present system was adopted, a Coalition Government was formed, but they had not carried out the principles they had adopted. The speech at the opening of the Session last year was very good, but the measures therein recommended were never introduced. There was a Bill brought in for the reduction of salaries, but too late in the Session to pass both Houses; that was well known to the Government,—they were not in earnest, and every member in the house knew it was nothing but a political electioneering humbug. (Hear hear.) They must reduce Salaries; the people demanded it, in the majesty of their power, and their voice would prevail. As to men he had no choice. He might be said to be on the fence betwixt the two parties. If his vote would overturn the present Government, he thought he should withhold it; but he would record his vote in favour of the amendment, to testify his disapproval of their past conduct. (much laughter.)

Mr. Montgomery spoke briefly, declaring his full confidence in the Government.

Mr. Ritchie rose and spoke nearly as follows—As nearly every hon. member in the House had given his opinions upon the subject of the debate he would, as the mover of the resolution make some concluding remarks, not only for the benefit of the House, but that they might go before the country. The house had treated him with great indulgence when he opened the debate, he should, therefore, trespass as little as possible upon their patience on the present occasion. He had no doubt but this debate, and the conduct of hon. members upon the occasion, would pass in review before the people, and that though the Government may be supported in the House, their decision would be against them. It could not be controverted that, during this debate, the arguments brought forward against the Government had not been refuted, and the facts were not denied; and the government would stand before the country corrected and condemned. This would be the decision whenever they surrendered up their power into the hands of the people; the decision of this day would then be reversed. It was a singular fact that during the whole of this debate only one hon. member (Mr Montgomery) had expressed full confidence in the government, and defended all their acts. He was the only hon. member who had returned to say he thought the government possessed the confidence of the people. If that was the hon. member's opinion, he was perfectly right to accord the government his support. The hon. member's colleague, however—an old member, who had pulled with the hon. Secretary hand and glove for many years—could not defend all the acts of the government. He sought to divert the attention of the House from the question at issue, by recrimination. He [Mr. R.] would not notice the recriminatory remarks,—he thought the hon. member had received such a lesson at the hands of the hon. and learned member from the city, and the hon. and learned member from Northumberland, as would make him more cautious for the future.

The hon. Secretary had not denied many of his [Mr R.'s] charges. He had not denied that the School Act had been allowed to stand over, but had pleaded want of time to prepare measures, and get them passed. What! had they not time to attend to one of the most important duties entrusted to their hands,—to devise measures for the instruction of the youth of the country! Must it be said the children of New Brunswick should grow up in ignorance, because the rulers of the country had no time to legislate for them! *Time!* Why was it necessary to prorogue the House on the particular day chosen? Why not sit a week—a month—aye, or even three months longer, rather than the rising generation should lack education. He was much mistaken if the people would not condemn any member who neglected so important a duty on the plea of no time. The next subject he should notice was Municipal Corporations. It was recommended in the Speech last year, but the hon. Secretary had stated no reason why it was not introduced; he merely stated that the measure should be introduced this year. Why not have introduced it last year?—This was a measure which would cost nothing; government did not want straw to make this brick. But they passed it over; and how did the House know but they would pass it over again? In reference to agriculture, the hon. Secretary had stated that a law was in existence to encourage agricultural schools. True, but no thanks to the government for it, neither was it such a measure as the people required. The hon. Secretary had taunted him (Mr. R.) with having done nothing. What if his sins were as scarlet, would that make the sins of the hon. Secretary white as snow?—The Government were responsible to the House for their conduct,—a member to his constituents. Whatever he (Mr. R.) might have done, he had been tried by his constituents, and received a receipt in full at the late election, by virtue of which he now held a seat in this House. The hon. Secretary had been tried at the same time, and had been condemned, when, after trying Gloucester, he found a resting-place for his foot—where?—Why, in the rapids of the Grand Falls; (laughter.)

He would next come to the hon. Secretary's accusation against him in reference to his conduct as one of the select committee on Mr. Baillie's affairs. He hoped hon. members would listen to the explanation he was now about to give.—He was a new member in the House when he was named on that committee. At that time the Liberals in the House were in the minority, and yet the committee was composed exclusively of Liberals. There was himself and his hon colleague (Mr. Wilmot); there was Mr. Fisher, always a Liberal; Mr. Woodward, an ultra Liberal; and Mr. Hannington, considered as belonging to the Liberal ranks. It did occur to them at the time that they were singled out for that committee because it was likely their report would be unpopular, and that the other party did not like to assume the responsibility. However, they went to work fully determined to discharge their duty faithfully, and do justice according to the evidence before them. Mr. Baillie showed the committee that he was entitled to £1,200 sterling,—he produced evidence to that effect that they could not controvert by any evidence before them. They had not a tittle of evidence to prove that his claim was ever abandoned. They collected all the evidence they could. They did not possess the keys to unlock the Government archives, but they thought that, in the event of Government possessing any information upon the subject, their report could do no harm. They were careful in wording their report: they did not say what Mr. Baillie was entitled to, but what salary he was entitled to receive according to the evidence in their hands. But what was the conduct of the Hon. Secretary upon that occasion? When the report was brought in, his lips were as still as the grave. It was—he had almost said unmanly, to allow a report to be received without a single remark, if the hon. member knew at the time any evidence which would have enabled the committee to arrive at another conclusion. If the hon. Secretary knew of any thing to the effect of what he had stated, why did he not mention it at the time? He believed the hon. member had found this evidence at a later period,—that he had found a despatch on the files of the Executive, since his appointment to his present office, which he brought before the House last year, and then blamed the Committee. If the hon. Secretary had the evidence in his possession when the committee reported, and kept it back, he was guilty of a breach of faith to the people, and should be held responsible for the £1700 said to have been overpaid.

Instead of this debate showing, as was said, a want of courtesy toward Mr. Street, he thought a high compliment had been paid him, for the majority of those who were disposed to support the Government, had stated that their confidence lay in Mr. Street's integrity, and considered him the leaven the whole mass. He now had a word or two to say to the hon. member for York (Mr. Taylor). He was confident that the hon. member, in supporting the Government, did not represent the feelings of his constituents. The hon. member had stated that he made no pledges that he would oppose the Government; but if he did not make pledges, he (Mr. R.) was credibly informed that he made speeches in which he abused the Government, and he was elected upon the understanding that he should oppose them. But the hon. member had altered his mind quite recently. He had the authority of one of his constituents for saying that since the appointment of Mr. Street, he (Mr. Taylor) had stated, in the public street of Fredericton, that if the Government had done nothing else to be condemned, the last appointment, that of Mr. Street, was enough to damn them, (much laughter). The hon. member of the Government on his left (hon. Mr. Rankin) had read a speech, in which he attributed the present motion to a desire to obtain office. Did not the hon. Gentleman know, when he deliberately penned that speech—was it possible for him, a member of the Government not to know it—that (to say nothing of himself) there were two members of this House—two of his hon. colleagues—who might at this moment have been in the Government, if they would have sacrificed their political integrity!

He was pleased to hear the hon. member from the Isles, (Capt. Robinson,) a gentleman distinguished for his integrity—he was pleased to hear him so cautiously refrain from saying one word in defence of the Government, or in palliation of their conduct. On the contrary, he had declared his confidence to be placed in Mr. Street, whom he considered the leaven which was to leaven the whole mass; thus acknowledging that the mass wanted leavening.

He would next make a few comments on the speech delivered by the hon. member from Westmorland, (Mr. Crane). Some one had said that the best supporter a Government could get was one who could mystify; but the hon. member had gone further; he had mystified mysteries. He had stated that it was the duty of a Government to carry out the wishes of the people *when fully completed and finished*, (Roars of Laughter.) He hoped this Government, if sustained, would answer his expectations, and carry out all such measures as are completed and finished; (more laughter.)—Then the hon. member's notion as to the best way to carry on our fisheries, is for the men to fish in summer and cobble old shoes in the winter, (laughter.) He (Mr. R.) on the part of the fishermen among his constituents, thanked him for the suggestion, and he hoped the hon. member would next winter, send them down some old shoes to cobble; meantime he would endeavour to cobble up a few of the hon. member's arguments; (laughter.) The hon. member, in his noteable delineation of character, had told some not very flattering truths; he had stated his opinion that the hon. Secretary was extravagant. He (Mr. R.) thought so too, and that was the way the public money went. The hon. Secretary was also called a financier; but he was on the Road Committee last year, and recommended a certain amount for bye-roads, which he, as a member of the Government, afterwards withheld. This did not look much like financiering. But that was not the worst reflection connected with the affair. The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had described in a very feeling manner the miseries endured by the people of this Province, in consequence of the depressed state of trade and the failure of the crops. He (Mr. R.) had listened to that hon. gentleman's delineation with much interest, and his heart bled for the sufferings of the poor. But what had the government done? Just as the dawning of better days appeared, and the people began to look forward with hope, they withheld the bye-road grants. This proved that the feelings of the government were not in consonance with the feelings of the people.

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr Crane) had dwelt upon the qualification of certain members of the government, principally because they were wealthy—because they had taken care of themselves. Now, if there was anything in this argument, the hon. member should turn out the hon. Secretary, and take his place, for the hon. member bore the reputation of being particularly careful of number one: (Laughter); his reputation was so high in this respect, that he should be able to take care of the whole government in his own proper person. He (Mr. R.) would, for the benefit of the members, show an instance wherein the hon. member displayed admirable talents in in taking care of himself. Let hon. members look behind the Speaker's chair, and they would see a very beautiful picture of my Lord Glenelg, nicely painted and framed, and said to be a correct likeness. That portrait cost the Province £500, and he would show how that sum, appropriated for that express purpose, was expended by Mr. Crane, who was in England as a Delegate, and acted as Commissioner in procuring the portrait. The hon. member, with that talent for negociation peculiar to him, did not pay the £500 for the portrait, but contracted for it with H. P. Briggs for the sum of £249 8s. 6d. There were certain incidental charges, amounting to a few pounds; but how was the balance laid out? Why, there was a charge of £45 3s. 6d. for prints, purchased from Duncan Brothers; what kind of prints they were he (Mr. R.) knew not; the hon. member had spoken of the hon. Secretary's services to widows and damsels, and perhaps there was some knight errantry in this affair; at all events it could not have been penny papers, for the hon. member, and the hon. member from Restigouche, would as soon handle a porcupine; (laughter.) But whatever kind of prints they were, they had all disappeared; he had never seen one of them, nor could he ever find out where they had gone to. Well, the hon. member, after paying for the portrait, the prints, freight, carriage, &c., reported a balance left in his hands amounting to £194 3s. 11d. What did he do with the balance? Hon. members would say, "repaid it back to the Treasury, to be sure." No such thing,—*he had put it into his own pocket!* (Tremendous Laughter.) Let not hon. members take his (Mr. R.'s) bare assertion, but let them listen to the language of the Treasurer's report, which they would find on the Journals of 1844.—The hon. member then read as follows:—

"The account is not attested by Mr Crane, and he has not made any charge for commission, but in a report sent in by him, he states, that when the subject was brought before the House of Assembly in 1840, he set forth that a balance remained in his hands, when there appeared to be a disposition amongst hon. members that he should be allowed to retain such a balance as a compensation for public services renderedby him in the important subject of Steam Communication to Halifax."

"Sink into the earth ye Cunards! The hon. member is the father of steam communication to Halifax!" (Much laughter.) Now the hon. member yesterday, when asserting that the hon. Secretary had procured an undue share of public money for St. John, had recommended that he (Mr. R.) be a committee to bring it back; he would endeavour to reciprocate, by recommending that the hon. member be a committee to pay back into the Treasury the £194 he had pocketted, (roars of laughter,) and as it was well known that the hon. member, in taking care of himself, never laid up his money in a napkin, he hoped he would be compelled to pay back every farthing of principal and interest: (laughter.)

He would notice the remarks made by the hon. member from Northumberland, (Mr. Williston), although they were scarcely worth replying to.—The hon. member stood in a peculiar position before the house; he was the child of accident. He [Mr. R.] was sometimes obliged to attack the public conduct of hon. members, but he endeavoured to do so in courteous language. The hon. member was but a new member, and he should understand that it was not permitted to make this House a bear garden. The hon. member, in alluding to him, had described him as ready to tear the buttons off hon. members' coats. If he had no more respect for hon. members than to make use of such language, he should have more respect for their respective constituencies. The hon. member had spoken in support of the Government during this debate, but in his address to his constituents at the last election he had attacked the Government, saying they should do more than recommend measures in the speech—they should carry out what they recommended. A few years since the hon. member and the present Attorney General were mortal enemies; but a change had come over the spirit of his dream; he had been going—going—and was gone; they were now cheek by jowl—hand and glove together, cooing like two turtle doves! (laughter.) The hon. member said he did not want an office, and then his conscience checked him, and he added *not that he knew of at present!* (much laughter.)

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr Hannington) had stated that they could not make farmers by legislative enactment; but surely they could assist agriculture by enactment! It was done in other countries, and should be done here. The hon. member boasted of having cleared a farm, but he had one of the Government teats to suck, [laughter,] and his situation was not analogous to the situation of new settlers generally.

He should make no further remarks, but he would warn hon. members that if this resolution should be negatived now, the time was fast approaching when it would pass. The Government was bound to go down before the voice of the people, and he would warn hon. members how they supported it now, lest when the end came they would find themselves buried in the crash of that fall

Dr. Thompson, the mover of the Address, spoke briefly in support of the Government, although he did not attempt to defend their acts.—The question was then taken on the amendment, which was rejected by a division of twenty-two to fifteen.

SLEIGH HIRE.

Monday, Feb. 17th.

Mr. Williston would ask whether a sleigh was employed to be in attendance on the House at the public expense. He had seen hon. members being conveyed to and from their lodgings in a covered sleigh, but had always walked himself, not being aware that the House had authorized the employment of a sleigh; he wished to know, however, if a person had been engaged with his sleigh, at the expense of the public, as in that case he would like to get his share of the riding.

His Honour the Speaker stated that a sleigh was in attendance, as heretofore, for the convenience of hon members, and of course it was expected that the House would pay for it.

Mr. Needham moved a resolution that the attendance of a sleigh this Session be dispensed with; that this House will make no provision for the employment of a sleigh by the other Branch. He had never made use of it, nor did he think it right to employ one at the public expense.

Mr. Wilmot was willing to economise as much as possible, but did not think the attendance of a sleigh could be dispensed with, as committees had to go to Government House with addresses nearly every day, and sometimes several committees on the same day. It could not be expected hon. members should wade through the snow three or four miles, in the state in which the roads sometimes were.

Mr. Taylor expressed himself to the same effect. He did not want a sleigh to convey him to and from his home, but he felt for some hon. members whose age would not permit them to walk.

Mr. Porter said the road to Government House was sometimes so drifted up with snow, that it was hardly possible to get along. He would like to see the hon. mover of the resolution, trudging through one of these storms: he feared his companions would be obliged to take him on their back sand carry him; (laughter.)

Mr. Crane said if he was of the same age of the hon. member from the city, he would walk or run with him, (laughter), but age made it necessary to have some means of conveyance besides walking. If his constituents had said to him "go and serve us without pay," he would have complied; but if they wanted him to do without a sleigh, he would decline, and tell them to get another man.

Mr. Johnson remarked he saw by the Journals of last year that Mr. Turner got £100 for his attendance with his sleigh, £10 for extra services, and £2 10s. for extra sleighs to Government House when the Address was presented; making £112 10s, in all. He was not opposed to paying for the use of a sleigh; he thought it necessary one should be kept for the conveyance of committees to and from Government House; but he was opposed to the payment of extravagant charges; it was well known they kept running until twelve or one o'clk. in the night, for the convenience of certain hon. members, and for this service he was not disposed to pay.

Mr. Hannington did not want the sleigh for his own convenience—he seldom used it. He should vote for the resolution if it were pressed.—He thought five dollars a day too high, and that if the House paid Mr. Turner one pound a day, and let hon. members pay him out of their own pockets when they employed him after night, he would be better paid than he is at present. He was willing to make an arrangement of that kind.

Mr. Scoullar said he scarcely ever availed himself of the sleigh, but there were elderly members in the House to whom it was indispensible; it was also required for the conveyance of Committees to and from Government House.

Mr. Beardsley was in favour of retrenchment, but he considered this a small affair; he thought the hon. and learned member from the city had better move that the Government House be brought down nearer to the Province Hall.—He did not believe there was a constituency in the Province who wished their Representatives to walk to Government House upon every occasion, through all sorts of weather.

Dr. Thomson and Mr. Cutler both offered a few brief remarks in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Hatheway said he should require the use of the sleigh as little as any hon. member in the House,—he was able to walk. But he felt for aged members, who could not walk far, or stand exposure. It was a little thing, and he was sorry to see it brought up for discussion; he thought it should have been settled in Committee; (Hear, hear).

Mr. Tilley hoped that hon. members who opposed this resolution, would not oppose paying Reporters when the question came up. That would be the means of diffusing information through the country, while this was merely for their own accommodation.

Mr. Barbarie would be delighted to see the hon. mover of the resolution walk to Government House in a snow storm. For his own part he did not like walking there in a storm, but at other times he cared nothing about a sleigh. He considered this sleigh a public accommodation, for without it committees would be a long time going to and returning from Government House, and the public business would be retarded. He knew very well, however, that certain hon. members liked to see these economical resolutions on the Journals; they looked well. The other day a resolution had been placed on the Journals restricting the stationary to 20s. each; but there was a way to evade the rule, and get the stationary without paying for it—by crimping for instance.—He thought it could be proved that an hon. member had done something of the kind who was very noisy about economy on the occasion to which he had referred.

Mr. Botsford said if the sleigh was employed for the private use of hon. members, he would support the resolution; but it was for the public service, in conveying committees to and from Government House; and for this reason he should oppose the resolution. He wished to be informed as to a point of order, and that was, could this House meddle with the rules on contingencies of the other Branch?

His Honour the Speaker said it had never been the practice of this House to interfere with the contingent bill of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Needham maintained that if this House had never yet analyzed the Contingent bill of the other Branch, it was high time they should, and he should bring the matter up whenever the proper time came. Hon. members had met his resolution by arguing against that which it did not contain. There was nothing in the resolution to prevent a sleigh from being hired, at the public expense, whenever committees had to go to Government House, and this was only thing hon. members had contended for—they had all admitted that a sleigh was not required for any other service.—As to the insinuations thrown out by the hon. member from Restigouche, about stationary, let him name his man; if he meant him (Mr. N.) let him say so, and he was prepared to meet the charge. In reference to the cost of a sleigh merely to carry committees to Government House, he would ask if that should cost five dollars a day? If three hundred committees went there in the course of a Session, it would not cost anything like that sum. He believed they could get it done by contract for from £20 to £30, or say £40 at the most. But the charge was so high at present on account of the night-work performed; and if he was correctly informed, certain hon. members employed the carriage during the recess upon the strength of the bill paid by the House; (Cries of "No, no.") He should press his resolution, but he would, if the House was willing, strike out that part having reference to the other Branch.—(This was objected to.)

The resolution was then put, and negatived 24 to 10. *Ayes*, Messrs. Needham, Steves, Gilbert, Ryan, McLeod, Pickard, Johnson, Ritchie, Tilley, and Hannington.

Monday, February 17.

Mr. Tilley presented four petitions, containing 437 signatures, praying that the present law relating to the sale of spiritous liquors may be repealed and other regulations be adopted in their stead making those engaged in the traffic responsible for the results. Messrs. Earle and Ryan presented petitions to the same effect.

Messr. Earle, Taylor, Hatheway, Hayward, and Beardsley, presented petitions in favour of incorporating Orange Lodges, number of petitions, seventeen—number of signatures, 1224.

Mr. Earle brought in a bill to incorparate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges.

The hon. Secretary brought down a message, containing the correspondence relating to the Disputed Boundary, and the announcement of the appointment of a new Commission to settle that question.

Mr. Gray presented a Petition with over One Thousand Signatures in favour of the incorporation of Orange Lodges.

Petitions from School Teachers, from Sons of Temperance against the importation and sale of Liquors, from Orangemen, and from various quarters claiming remuneration for services, and for return of duties, have been poured in to-day in great quantity.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

House of Assembly, Fredericton, Thursday, February 20, 1851.

A large number of Bills and Petitions were handed in to-day.

Mr. Gray brought up the subject of improper charges in the Contingent Bill, referred to by Mr. Needham yesterday. Mr. Ritchie explained. He had examined the accounts, and it appeared that some *knifes* had been purchased from Messrs. Robinson & Thompson, and some locks and hinges from Messrs. Adams, and that the Clerk had merely attached the two bills together. He stated that both bills had been under the supervision of the Committee, with vouchers, but being tacked together they had inadvertently entered them as the contents of one bill.

Mr. Needham said, his attention had been called to the subject because he was informed that Messrs. Robinson & Thompson did not keep locks for sale; he had gone to the store and inquired, and was informed that they had never furnished the House with locks or hinges. With regard to the knives, it was possible he might have made a mistake, and substituted pencil-cases; but knives were not locks any more than pencil-cases were. He was not sorry this debate had come up, since it had caused explanations which must be satisfactory to all those who might otherwise have been suspected.

Messrs. Taylor, Barberie, Wilmot and Williston severely censured Mr. Needham, and others, for not enquiring into the truth of stories before circulating them, and hoped they would be more cautious for the future.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Select Committee in reference to reporting the debates of the House, and some discussion took place. Mr. Crane moved that the report of the Select Committee be adopted.—This was supported by the hon. Speaker. His Honor the Secretary moved as an amendment, that as St. John and Carleton Publishers had made provision for, and sent Reporters to the House, it was inexpedient for the House to make any provision for Reporters. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Gilbert, Wilmot, Gray, Tilley, Thomson and Barberie. Mr. Wilmot stated that if the amendment was lost, he would go for a resolution to employ two competent Reporters to assist each other. Mr. Johnson would pay all the Reporters £50 each.

Mr. Scoullar would appropriate a certain sum and divide it equally among the Reporters.—Mr. Ritchie would adopt the Report of the Select Committee of last year, to employ two Reporters for the Lower House, and one for the Upper; for 500 copies of the reports to be furnished the House, and for the number of Journals to be restrained. Mr. Hanington was of the same opinion, and for this purpose wished to rise and report progress. Progress was at length reported, to give time for the reception of petitions.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

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

WATERPROOF INSOLES,

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

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

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gent's Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them,) Ladies', Misses, and Children's Patent India Rubber GARTERS; Flat Silk and Cotton Laces for Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do. do. do. Merino ditto;
Do. do. and Col'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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

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

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street,

Has for Sale now on Hand—

THE Premium COOK STOVE;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hatheway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet iron and cast iron Air tight do;
Box and cylinder Stoves; also, Canada do.
October 7.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

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

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1848.

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

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA.

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

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 18, 1846.

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

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.
REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

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

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED. LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 22, 1843.

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

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

Vulcan Foundry Castings.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warehouse, North Market Wharf—
A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various sizes and most approved patterns;
—ALSO OF—
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, PLOUGHS, &c. &.
The above Goods are manufactured expressly for this market, are of the best description, and will be sold low. JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 15, 1850.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS;
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

FLOUR, &c.

Landng ex "Juverna," from New York—
100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.
A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale
[Sept. 3.] JARDINE & CO.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HORSES.

CARLTON'S

FOUNDER OINTMENT,

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

CARLTON'S

RING-BONE CURE,

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

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

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,

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

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

☞ Sold by J. G. Sharp, Market Square; and Fellows & Co., King Street, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; and Morton & Co., Halifax, N. S.

RHEUMATISM.

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

DEAFNESS.

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

HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

DR. SPOHN'S

SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.

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

☞ All the above sold by S. L. Tilley, Saint John; by Coy & Son, Fredericton; Morton & Co., Halifax; G. Spear, Robbinstown; Oaks, Digby.—Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

Spring and Summer Fashions, for 1850.

If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your

Spring and Summer Clothing,

you have only to call at

GILMOUR'S

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,

BRAGG'S Building, King Street,

And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and you will be astonished at the

GOOD BARGAINS

you can obtain at his Store.

HE has on hand a good variety of the different styles of CLOTHING, cut and made in the best manner, and will guarantee his price to be as Low as any establishment in the City.

You will also find a good assortment of Cloths, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Plain and Fancy VESTINGS, adapted for the *Spring Trade*, which will be made into garments to order, in a faithful manner, and a good fit warranted in all cases. Also a good variety of

FURNISHING GOODS.

In fact every article usually kept in a genteel Clothing Establishment may be found here; which with the low prices, polite and gentlemanly treatment, makes his Store among the most popular in the City. He would respectfully invite you to give him a call and satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. ☞ Terms—*CASH* and Low Prices.
ANDREW GILMOUR,
Bragg's Building, South Side of King-street
April 23, 1850.

PIANO and ORGAN.

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

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

INDIA RUBBERS.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's Metallic India Rubber SHOES; for Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 5. Prince Wm. Street.