SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1851.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique." Number 25.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of E. H. Dewber & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

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12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year:

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

March.		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	H	W
1	Saturday,	6	40 5	46	6 11	10 32
2	Sunday	6	38 5	47	sets 11	7
3	Monday,	6	36 5	49	6 30	11 37
4	Tuesday,	6	35 5	50	7 30	ev 8
5	Wednesday,	6	33 5	51	8 30	0 38
6	Thursday,	6	31 5	53	9 32	1 10
7	Friday,	6	29 5	54	10 35	1 44

New Moon 2nd, 8h. 36m. even.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

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By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secret one, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy: the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the folly of riper age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, anxiously entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art alike restrict him, and present his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that astute discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended.

DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Moon & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 849.

Phœnix Foundry,

POND STREET.

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

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St John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

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West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

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CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

LINES,

Suggested on the death of three Sisters of Consumption.

Some twenty years ago there came,
The parents of three Sisters fair;
From Erin o'er the briny main,
To breathe New-Brunswick's wholesome air.

With them they brought their eldest child,
On whom was plac'd their mutual love:—
Hardships they felt, thro' which they toil'd,
Supported by the God above.

Their cares and sorrows all were cast,
On Him who is the stranger's friend:—
And after several years were past,
To them two more the Lord did lend.

But of the best of earthly friends,
They were quite suddenly bereft;
The mother's soul to God ascends,
The world and all its trials left.

Her consort Joseph then was left,
With children three in foreign clime;
Yet when he for his Mary wept,
The God of peace consol'd his mind.

Oh, cheering thought her end was peace;—
And faith in Jesus crucified,
Enabled her to say, "For these,
My children, Lord, thou'lt still provide."

Her faith in God was firm and sure,
That those she in His care did place;
Would ne'er want those that would procure,
The means of comfort and of grace.

As Holy Scriptures do declare,
"The hope of saints shall never fail;"
So he that hears his children's prayer,
Allow'd no want to them assail.

Altho' the third an infant weak,
She in her aunt a mother found;
Who e'er instructed her to seek,
And serve the Lord with awe profound.

The guardians of the other twain,
Took special care both night and day;
For which the carefel father's gain,
To them was given for their pay.

Thus pass'd some years—the father then
Became a husband—then a sire:—
The former two were brought again,
To share the home, the loaf, the fire.

But now begins a tale of grief,
The youngest too Decline's a prey,
The time of youth's probation's brief,
When once a victim to Decay.

Martha's years were scarce fourteen,
When she was summon'd to appear,
Before her God, who did redeem,
Her soul from sin and slavish fear.

She in her last expiring breath,
Could in her heavenly Father trust:
Her faith was strong,—tho' mother earth,
Would soon reduce her frame to dust.

The next in years was Mary Ann,
Who once was blooming fresh and gay;
But she at length grew sick and wan,
And felt she'd nature's debt soon pay.

The length of her disease was short,
Just like the one that went before;
And, sister-like, her mind was fraught,
With faith and hope, she'd to bliss soar.

Before she to the age arriv'd
Of seventeen, her spirit fled,
To join the throng redeem'd, who died
In faith, and reign with Christ their Head.

Margaret whose age was twenty-three,
Five years a prudent wife has been;
The mother of two boys was she,
Two years before she left this scene.

'Twas her desire that while her sons,
Were helpless, parted they'd not be;
And that they'd live with such as shun
The ways of vice;—they good might see.

The yearnings of a mother's mind,
Of those whom she's about to leave;
Exposed to vice of various kind,
Are only mothers' to conceive.

But what a consolation 'tis,
For her to know that the same hand,
That succour'd her, still able is,
To fit her sons for Canaan's land.

Methinks I hear her say, "Dear John,
"'Twill not be long you'll stay behind;
"But while you stay let grace adorn
"Your life, and keep an humble mind.

"And if my children spared should be,
"I trust you'll take most special care:
"That they in life be led to see,
"The need of seeking God in prayer.

"For what's the vantage if we should,
"The riches of this world amass;
"If strangers to a mind renew'd,
"They'll only serve us to harass.

"How needful 'tis that we should be,
"Regenerated ere we die;
"For, "whether" north or south the tree,
"Shall fall, 'twill there forever lie.'

"I'm going home with God to dwell,
"A mansion's for my soul prepar'd;
"And joys that mortal tongue can't tell,
"For those who love the Lord's reserv'd.

"Oh, loving consort, parent dear,
"And friends that me do now surround:
"How great the bliss shall not appear,
"Until we *all* in heaven be found.

"*My* battle's fought, the vict'ry's won,
"The praise to God alone is due;—
"My breath is spent, my glass is run,
"Dear husband—children—friends—adieu!"

Thus do our fellow mortals pass,
The bourn from whence there's no return;
Here they beheld as through a glass,
But there without a veil between.

Then let's not mourn but lay to heart,
That they from evil's ta'en away;
No more they'll from their God depart,
But the "new song" shall sing for aye.

From this let us a warning take,
For to prepare our God to meet;
And watch and pray, that for Christ's sake
We all in heaven our friends may greet.

Oh blessed hope! oh blissful thought!
That when we'er from this earth remov'd:
We'll ever praise the Lord who bought,
And seal'd our pardon with his blood.

Jerusalem, January 25th, 1851. A. M.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"A LAMENT FOR SCRUTATOR."

Scrutator is gone.—Yes, his glories are o'er
The voice from the bush shall be heard of no more;
His keen cutting satire, and logic so clear
Have raised but a laugh, hardly called forth a sneer.

Yes, Scrutator is gone.—Presbyterians weep o'er him,
Ye sons of John Calvin, Oh come and deplore him,
Your faults and your feelings he published abroad,
From love to your souls and the glory of God.
He'd deep in the wood, in his plumage of black,
In hoarse accents he screamed, "Come ye wanderers back;
From the pure springs of Calvin your cup let me fill,
'Tis damnation to reason. Beware of Free Will.
By the Chart of Westminster your course you must steer,
Nor to the Episcopalians, nor Ranters, at all lend an ear;
They are vessels of wrath, to destruction ordained,
Though brethren and friends till my ends were attained.
I at bigotry railed, and setting truth at defiance,
Cried christians should meet in *the Holy* Alliance;
Some left my *pure* Church, led by motives of Mammon,
I judge by myself—higher motives—'tis common.
I can't fall from grace, therefore though I did flatter,
Gained a Government grant, I'm a saint, it's no matter.
Here his croakings grew faint, and were struck with fear,
The ill-omened bird saw the eagles were near.
And deep in the bush hid his anguish and shame,
But some may enquire whence the hoarse croakings came;
Those who have examined the matter will swear to an inch,
From a wild mountain country called Ballynahinch.

OLIVER ODDFELLOW, Esq.,
Mount Misk.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.—We as yet know but little of the new step-daughter, which has resulted from our union with Mexico. We find in the Hartford Courant a description of its features and resources, which is interesting. The whole character of the territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America—its origin and the manner of its settlements no less strange. The name of Utah is given to a large extent of territory, bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory. It is of sufficient dimensions to be seperated into several States, provided in future ages its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes through precipitous mountains, whose tops are covered with snow, and whose sides are but rocks, exist, it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel.—In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer, and choked with snow for five months of the year, lies a tract of land elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the Great Basin, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin the Mormons have established their home, probably at first with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory and peculiarity of their situation.—Here they expected to form, in security and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their capital. And they are now the open, exposed "half-way house to the Pacific."

The basin is some five hundred and sixty miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in Salt Lake, which are reported to be lately discovered, should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the northern part of this basin lies the Great Salt Lake. The waters of this sheet are shallow, as far as explored; though probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one of the purest, whitest, and finest salt. South-east of this lake, shut up in the mountains, lies the Mormon Valley that contains their capital city, by some called the Great Salt Lake City; by others the Mormon City. This Valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight. These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million.

Fifty miles south of the city is the Utah lake and valley. Here lies the city of Provo, on the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles further south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, the remains of glazed pottery, &c., that indicate the former existence of the outlying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring constantly artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest on the continent. The neighbouring mountains rise to the height of a mile and half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each, eight lots to the block; an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide; each ten acre lot to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountain. *No two houses front each other*, so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbour's garden. In this city are four public squares, to be surrounded by shady trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which Christendom contains. Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny, and yet connected with our great empire, its peculiar locality will prove of immense service as a stopping place for rest, refreshment, and provisions for the army of emigrants that will, year after year, seek California or Oregon by the Southern pass; and when the great railway is established, it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great station house on the route.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Guelph *Advertiser* gives the following account:—

"The towers are built on each side, and most of the cables are stretched across. When finished, it will be, it is said, the largest suspension bridge in this planet, (what they have in other planets of course I cannot say) It is 1043 feet from tower to tower, and it seems quite fitting that this great great work should tie together with iron cables the great dominions of the two greatest nations in the world, for the people on the other side admit, that excepting themselves, we are the greatest nation on the globe; and we in turn admit, that excepting ourselves, they are the greatest nation; so that putting together the estimation of ourselves and of each other, it certainly comes to this, that we are the two greatest nations in the world.

But the suspension bridge is truly a magnificent work! It is expected to be completed this winter. There are to be ten cables in all, each cable made of 250 wires; each wire warranted, I am told, to bear 1500 lbs. The wires are not twisted, but lie together straight, and are kept together by a strong wire that is wound around, the same as you would wind a thread around a bonnet wire. The cables are firmly anchored in the work, and pass over two massy stone towers, some 14 feet high. On the top of these towers are solid iron plates, and rollers on these, upon which are other plates with groovings for each of the cables, so that there is no horizontal strain upon the towers, but all the pressure is perpindicular on the same principle with the pressure on the bridge under the strings of a violin.

The cables when extended have the shape of a rainbow turned upside down, and to the uninitiated it would seem that a bridge built on these cables would have a merry run down to the centre, and then up hill to the opposite side. But instead of the planking and pathway being over the cables, it is under them, and is to be perfectly level. The centre of the bridge will nearly touch the centre of the cables, whilst at either end it will be some 60 or 70 feet below them, and the work to be sustained by iron rods suspended from the cables. A road has been cut along the side of the mountain to either terminus of the bridge, where solid walls of masonry have been built. The planking is to be twenty feet wide, intended at present for teams; but the towers and iron plates are so constructed that extra cables can be run over them so soon as the iron horse may be ready with his train of cars, and judging from the interest taken at present on the subject of railroads, "in each of the two greatest nations," this time is not far distant.

BRANDING BY A SURGEON.—For several days considerable excitement has prevailed in Blackburn, by a report that Mr. Rogerson, surgeon, had branded a boy's forhead with a large letter B. For some time past Mr. Rogerson had been considerably annoyed by boys continually ringing his bell and running away. On Sunday week, hearing a forcible pull at the bell, he immediately ran out and caught a boy named Wm. Woods and shut him up in the surgery for a short time; he then got some caustic, and held the boy whilst he rubbed on his forehead the letter B. At the police office on Monday, before W. Eccles, Esq., Mr. Rogerson was charged with the above offence, under the 1st and 2nd Vic., chap. 56, wherein it is enacted "That whosoever shall apply to any person, any corrosive destructive matter, with intent to burn, maim disfigure or disable, or to do some grievous, bodily harm shall be guilty of felony." It was stated from the opinion of several medical men, the mark would never be erased from the lad's forehead during his life. Mr. Rogerson contradicted this assertion, and stated that all appearance would be entirely obliterated in about a twelve months. Dr. Martland was of the same opinion. Mr. Eccles said that whether the mark would be then obliterated or not made no difference, he should be under the painful necessity of ordering Mr. Rogers to enter into recognizances to appear at the next Lancashire assizes. The punishment for the above offence is transportation for life and not less than 15 years imprisonment, with or without hard labour for more than three years.

MARRIED FOR A JOKE

A young correspondent, who takes the *nom de plume* of "Rose Rover," relates the following romantic incident, as having occurred somewhere in Tennessee. Truth is stranger than fiction:—

I have been playing the part of a brides-maid nearly ever since I wrote last, and have therefore but little time left in which to indite this epistle. One of the marriages, in which I officiated in the capacity mentioned, was quite a romantic affair; and as no harm will be done, I will give you the particulars suppressing names, however. After the union of the couple, to whose marriage we were bidden, they had scarcely sat down before another stood up and desired to be joined by the holy bond. The minister was much surprised, as he expected to officiate but once; but, feeling that it was not his business to inquire into the whys and wherefores that he was not prepadvised, asked for the necessary authority; and it then for the first time occurred to the bridegroom that a license was indispensible to the consummation of his happiness. He exclaimed—

'This shall not interfere.'

And immediately left the house, saying he would return in a few moments.

While he was absent, we learn that a few minutes before the union of the first couple, this young gentleman, in a lively conversation with several springly mischief-loving girls, had told them he was about to make a proposition to test their courage, of which it seems they had been rather boastfully speaking; and this was nothing more nor less than that he would challenge either of them to marry him as soon as the expected ceremony was performed. Several of them shrunk from the ordeal, but one them, more courageous than the rest, accepted the challenge, thinking that he would 'back out' before the ceremony was finished.

Some of the company told the young lady during the gentleman's absence, that he would never yield, and that she had better do so, unless she was seriously inclined to have him for a life's partner. She replied that she was as determined as himself, and was not to be undone; and seemed to think that it could be nothing more than a joke. All arguments were in vain, so when the young gentleman returned and presented the license, (he having procured it at the clerk's office, it being the country seat where we were assembled,) she gaily laughed, and again placed herself beside him, in front of the minister. The old gentleman admonished them; but they told him to proceed, and the ceremony commenced. The bridegroom responded affirmatively in a gay tone, and as he did so, cast a triumphant glance upon her. When it become her turn to answer, she hesitated for a moment, but presently said laughingly—

'You shall not triumph, sir!'

And immediately uttered the little word that cannot be retracted, and which made them one during the remainder of their lives. The benediction was said, and the words had hardly died away before she said, in a half serious tone—

'Why, I feel as if I had been married in earnest!'

'You certainly are,' solemnly said the minister.

She doubted it at first, but was at length convinced that she was really and *de facto* Mrs. ——. For a time she wept violently; but he her new relative, who by this time began to see his folly, seeing also that the consequences of their hardihood were irredeemable, determined to make the best of it, and therefore used all his powers to console her, in which he at length succeeded.

They had never met before that evening; and they little dreamed that at their first meeting they were to utter vows that were irrevocable, and which were to unite them to each other for life. Both of them belong to families of the highest respectability, and are both wealthy. They seem well suited to each other, and who shall say that their union, so strangely brought about, may not be replete with happiness for each?—They now appear to be reconciled to their destiny, and I, for one, believe that it will be a bright one.

O'CONNELL'S DUEL.—On the occasion in question he showed a total absence of what is vulgarly called fear; indeed, his frigid determination was remarkable. Let those who read the following anecdote remember that he most reluctantly engaged in the combat: that he was then the father of seven children; and that it was an alternative of life or death with him. D'Esterre being reputed an unerring marksman. Being one of those who accompanied O'Connell, he beckoned me aside to a distant portion of a very large field which had a slight covering of snow.—"Phillips," said he, "this seems to me not a personal but a political affair. I am obnoxious to a party, and they adopt a false pretence to cut me off. I shall not submit to it. They have reckoned without their host, I promise you. I am one of the best shots in Ireland at a mark; having, as a public man, considered it a duty to prepare, for my own protection, against such unprovoked aggression as the present. Now, remember what I say to you. I may be struck myself, and then skill is out of the question; but if I am not, my antagonist may have cause to regret his having forced me into this conflict." The parties were then very soon placed on the ground, at, I think, twelve paces distance; each having a case of pistols, with directions to fire when they chose after a given signal. D'Esterre rather agitated himself by making a short speech, disclaiming all hostility to his Roman Catholic countryman, and took his ground somewhat theatrically, crossing his pistols upon his bosom. They fired almost together, and instantly on the signal. D'Esterre fell, mortally wounded. There was the greatest self possession displayed by both.—"*Curran and his Contemporaries*" *by Charles Phillips.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—"Simon, what is the matter with your elbow?"—"Oh, nothing in particular. You see I was standing, back to the stove, warming up a little, this morning, when I accidentally dodged my elbow against the funnels and although the proximity was brief, I could remove the sensitive part, there was a sensation produced that was anything but agreeable, I assure you. These are the full particulars, Mr. Inquirer."

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the City Reporter.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 18.

EXCLUDING PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM THE HOUSE.

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

Dr. Thomson thought the hon. member had better introduce a Bill to have no revenue, and consequently no collectors. This was one of the many measures called for under the so-called Responsible Government. Probably the officers designated in this bill would soon have fixed salaries, and then they would be above any imputation of advocating high duties that they might increase their fees; although they might stand a better chance of being punctually paid when the revenue was large. There were only two or three officers in the house who would be excluded by this bill, and he did not think they could influence the House much upon the revenue question, even if they would. He would like to see *all* salaried officers excluded, and if the hon. member would attach an additional section, to exclude all, he would support the bill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Johnson expressed similar opinions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hon. Speaker said he could give instances of what happened in this Province similar to that quoted about the Master General of the Ordnance. An hon. gentlemen had been compelled to resign his situation in 1842, because he could not consistently support Municipal Institutions.

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

[Continuation of Thursday's Debates.]

PAYING REPORTERS.

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

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

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

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

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19, 1851.

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

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

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

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

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

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HILL.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* (I deny that Mr. Anglin reports fuller than I do.—*Reporter.*)

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 28, 1851.

By the Royal Mail Steamer *Europa*, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, we are furnished with English news, (*by Telegraph.*) down to the 15th inst., the leading feature of which is Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament; the speech will be found in the fourth page of this impression. The Papal aggression question, which has produced so much excitement throughout the Kingdom, was brought before Parliament on the 6th inst., by Lord John Russel, and dealt with in a most decisive manner; a most profound silence reigned in the house during its introduction. His Lordship proceeded to explain:—

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

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

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

Business in Manchester was much depressed, owing to the state of the Cotton Market. Cotton is from ¼ to ⅝d. lower than last week. The sales amounted to 24,700 bales, although no purchases were made except for immediate consumption. The great anxiety displayed by holders to sell, induced buyers to be very careful. The Corn Market was unusually depressed.—Wheat was 1d. to 2d. lower, and Flour 6d. lower. Freights have been well supported. The Money Market was easy. Consols closed on Friday at 96 3-8 for Money and account. The weather throughout England has been very mild, and the Season very favourable for farming operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There appears to be no Continental news worthy of notice.

The Queen's Speech.—Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament will be found in this impression. The general tone of which may be pronounced satisfactory, if we except that part which refers to the Agricultural Departments. In noticing which, Her Majesty, *laments the difficulties which are felt by that most important body the Agriculturaicist*, yet she hope sthe prosperity of the other classes, (Meaning the Manufacturers) will have the effect of diminishing those difficulties. Vain hope! can the advisers of Her Majesty after the ruin they have brought on the sturdy Yeomanry of Old England, yet retain a shadow of a hope, that, under the insane policy of "free trade," the Agriculture of the country will not FAIL, LINGER and DIE out! They cannot; they DO NOT. They have put into the mouth of her Majesty a LAMENT for the Agriculturist, but will a lament suffice! will it feed the starving farmer! It will not. Then why pursue a course, the working of which has already proved ruinous not only to the most important Manufacture of the Realm, (the Manufacture of Bread stuffs) but has also had a most baneful effect upon her Colonies—an effect that has already produced disaffection, and who will pretend to say that it may not eventually end in disseverment. We are pleased, however, to find that the Government lament the state of things they have brought about: we are pleased to see it made a feature in the Speech, and we are not yet without a hope that after CONFESSION, will come Restitution, and that Justice will yet be done to the injured. The experiment has been fairly tried, the problem is solved, foreign Nations will take all the advantages we have to give them, but *will not reciprocate*. Much solicitude is expressed in the SENATE relative to the peace of the petty German principalities, which are alien to Great Britain and possess no feeling in common, either Politically or Commercially with the British people. But what is said of the Colonies, these North American Colonies! that comprise an area equal to all Europe and lakes sufficiently large to submerge the whole of the German states, about which there is so much solicitude; a land rapidly growing into importance and peopled with the Children of the British Isles, a people whose National pride is England, whose feelings, interests, and sympathies are in perfect unison with those of the parent land! What says Her Majesty's Speech of us? *Why not one word*, not the slightest notice is taken of us or of our affairs. Such is Whig policy, and such a policy while it starves the British farmer and put a barrier to Emigration, will eventually deprive the British Manufacturer of a customer to the amount of 4 or 5 millions annually, and bring into existance another NATION, and another FLAG.

In a Debate on the Contingent Bill, and in reply to some stories circulated by Mr. Needham relative to the purchase of gold pencil cases, &c. for the members, and charged as necessaries, and which on investigation turned out to be all a fabrication, Mr. TAYLOR took occasion to say that the people had been taught to believe the House was composed of swindlers. Now, so far as Mr. Needham is concerned, we are pleased to see him refuted and brought to a sense of his iniquities. But let not Mr. Taylor lay the flattering unction to his soul, that all former accusations against the Legislature are of the same hue as those propagated by Mr. Needham, or are as readily got over. By way of refreshing the memory of Mr. T. we will refer him to the statements made in the Chronicle in the days of *Harmony* and HARVEY, and for which the Chronicle was prosecuted. Mr. T. figuring himself as a Commissioner for Government House and was by the public at that time considered deeply involved in the many nefarious transactions of the Legislative Body.—We scarcely can imagine that it has escaped Mr. T's. memory, that many Thousands of pounds of the public money were expended under the HEAD OF REPAIRS for Government House that found its way into the pockets of Sir John Harvey and his abetters. Peculation in those days was carried on with a high hand and an outstretched arm.—Sir John found the public Coffers well lined and the country prosperous, but left it, thanks to the willing rottenness of his satellites, Pennyless and Bankrupt. Notwithstanding which a sum of £1,500 Sterling money was voted him on his departure from the Province, *said* to be for the purchase of a piece of Plate, as a mark of approbation of his administration, but in reality to enable him to pay the parties who passed the vote, and who had by lending him money, contributed to his personal as well as provincial profligacy. The Contingent Bill too, in those days, althe' stoutly contested by the St. John Members, and a few others equally honest, frequently amounted to the enormous sums of £2,000 and £2,500. In those bills all kinds of things for the personal benefit of the members were included, among other things a few Military toys for Major Phunkey's *Dragoons*, at Head Quarters—such as a *Cocked-hat*, a *Fling*, a big *Drum*, &c., &c., and to such a disgusting length was the iniquity carried that two of our St. John Members actually came home leaving the field open to the plunderers. It is to the Press of St. John, both then and now, that the public are mainly indebted for checking, and partially putting a stop to the outrages committed on the public funds, Mr. Commissioner Taylor to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are indebted to John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, for a copy of the Oration delivered at King's College, Fredericton, by W. B. Jack, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, &c.—We beg also to acknowledge the receipt of Professor Johnston's Report, on the Agricultural capabilities of this Province. The work has gone through two Editions, and Ten Thousand Copies of the second edition have been printed. The work is replete with scientific information, and has no doubt been carefully and truthfully compiled, yet in our view of the case, it does not meet the requirements of the practical Agriculturist, wishing to adopt New Brunswick for a future home. The work in the hands of a well informed farmer, settled on a well cleared farm, with all the appliances of Barns, Implements, Cattle, and Capital, would doubtless prove invaluable, and is perhaps all that was to be expected from a man devoted solely to scientific pursuits. But to the poor man, with little money and less information who has hitherto, and probably will continue to form a large majority of the new settlers of this country, Professor Johnston's book will furnish little that can be made available. The thing most desired and most useful to the poor Emigrant about to settle in a forest country is a "HAND BOOK," containing the detail of settlement in this country, price of Lands, state of Roads, prices of produce, Labourers wages, price of British goods, Agricultural produce, Taxes, chance for Church going, Schools, and a thousand other little etcetres, not connected with Agriculture, but indispensible to the comforts of a happy and thriving peasantry. The Professor has given the Philosophy of the question, it now remains for some other one to furnish the common sense portion of the Emigrant's fare—which if compiled, printed, and added to the present work, would furnish a book for distribution in the mother country, that while it proclaimed our capabilities, would also induce some hundreds of our British farmers, (CAPITALISTS,) now prostrate from "Free Trade" operations, to cross the ocean, and settle down in this Province—thereby adding to our wealth, population and intelligence. We would urge on our Representatives, the absolute necessity of bringing this all important question fairly before the Legislature before the close of the present session.

The Legislature.—The Hon. John A. Street's speech not having yet arrived, we are unable to give an opinion as to the course he will pursue with the principles enunciated by that gentleman, relative to the intention of Government, (if we fairly understand him) we perfectly agree: whether or no, the detail will correspond with those principles, we are yet to learn.

On the question of paying Reporters coming up, a very great discrepancy of opinion appeared to exist among members, which caused a good deal of debate. It will be seen by our Reports in this issue, that a little legislative manœuvring took place for the purpose of excluding our City Reporter from participating.—Mr. Scoullar, in order to beat out the Committee, to which the question was referred, stated that Mr. Anglin's Reports were better and fuller than any of the others. Now for Mr. Scoullar's information, we will state that our City Reports furnished by Mr. Hill, have been by far the most copious. For a proof of which we refer him to our columns during the last three weeks, where it will be seen that we have occupied nearly double our usual space for Legislative Reports, in order to make room for them—also to the other leading papers of the city. And so far as the ability of our Reporter is concerned, we will pit him against the whole body now at the House, to the amount that Mr. Scoullar and his friends intend to tuck into a sly corner of the Contingent Bill, for their services, in making speeches for those who cannot make them for themselves.

"We learn that the Woodstock Iron Company feel greatly indignant at the people of the United States, in the face of law, refusing to admit their iron at the invoice price, and valuing it themselves at as high a rate as to raise the actual duty of 30 per cent to 40; and finding even this insufficient to keep it out, gave them notice that 10 per cent more would be immediately charged. While we are admitting their products at mere nominal duties, this is the way they return the concession made them. Will we never learn wisdom by experience?

We copy the above from the *Colonial Watchman*," the Editor of which has fought the good fight, in the cause not of Protection alone, but of self-defence, and has come off conqueror. He has penned with untiring zeal, and no small share of intelligence, some scores of articles on Protection, many of which are unanswerable, yet like many others who do battle in the cause of the public, he has met from his opponents was merited and not unfrequently ungracious reply, while from his friends he has not received a corresponding support. He has the gratification now, however, of knowing that those who stood foremost in the opposition, are now the loudest of the loud for retaliation. His reference to Canada, and the German States on the same subject published in his last, and to which we would call attention, his arguments are so conclusive on the subject, that none but the wilfully blind, can hereafter retain a second opinion on the long debated question. We too have stood with him shoulder to shoulder in the good cause, and feel now that we are entitled to a modicum of the congratulation we so willingly award our Contemporary.

☞The City Reporter is hereby notified that his despatches did not reach the city last evening

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We are indebted to the Superintendent—DOCTOR WADDELL—of this Provincial Institution for a pamphlet bearing the above title. From the Commissioners report we abstract the following:—

The Receipts are for Warrant on the Treasury, £2100; of Paying Patients, £115 5s. 8d.; balance of last year, £38 10s. 2d.; amounting to £2253 14s. 10d.

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

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

Doctor Waddell states, that on the 31st of December last there were then remaining in the Asylum of "old cases" 35 males and 40 females, and of "new cases" 13 males and 8 females.

We earnestly recommend the perusal of the admirable report to all persons who feel interested in this important and useful Institution, as it furnishes many facts, which lead to the conviction, that its management has been entrusted to a safe and competent hand, and that its direction and control are fully entitled to the confidence and approval of the people at large.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Reverend Mr. Lawson lectured last evening on "THE PRESS." He traced the origin of Newspapers and dwelt upon their progress and the present development of their extraordinary power. The essay was marked by the usual good sense of the lecturer, whilst he insisted upon the importance of a *well conducted Press*, and shewed its oft repeated effects in upholding the rational freedom and happiness of mankind. To the duties of those who controlled the operations of this powerful engine, the Reverend gentleman eloquently alluded, and the responsibility they labored under, when "pledged to religion, liberty and law."

We are happy to find that our opinions, relative to the best method of developing the Resources of the this Province, and making ourselves better known to the British people, are endorsed by the best informed portion of the Canadian Press, by their copying our articles on the subject entire. We trust the hints thrown out by us will not be lost by our representatives.

LEGISLATIVE LAWYERS.—If a proof were required to shew the utter uselessness of lawyers in the Halls of Legislation, it would be abundantly found in the circumstance of the House proposing to establish a new office, a "Bill Drafter," *with a Salary*. It is quite true that scarce a bill has been enacted for several years past, but would admit of a coach and horses passing through, without damaging its frame work. We subscribe to the *proposition*, "provided always" that all the lawyers are turned out.

ESTATE AGENCY.—We refer our Readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. L. Street, Land and Property Agent, in this impression; as furnishing one of the most useful establishments ever opened in this City. We speak advisedly, when we say that for promptude, efficiency, and moderation of terms, it cannot be excelled in America, and claims for itself a liberal patronage.

Our Markets have during the whole of this extremely cold winter have been bountifully supplied with fine Fish, of the largest and finest kind.—Within the last week boat after boat laden to the waters edge with fine fat Herring have arrived at the Fish Market—a perfect luxury to look upon.

MORE WIRE.—A Telegraphic line is immediately to be set up between Miramichi and the Bend of Petiodiac, the stock is all subscribed, and the contracts for erection advertized for. Bravo the North.

☞ A petition to the Legislature, praying the existing *fire law*, may not be repealed, is now being numerously and respectably signed, and goes to the House to morrow. We trust there will be found sufficient good sense among the members, to allow the law to stand without alteration, as we understand that in the event of Mr. Needham's *York Point* polity being adopted, the Volunteer Engine Companies will to a man resign, and hand over the Engines to the Corporate Body.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Saint Paul preached the Gospel of Christ in Britain about the fourteenth year of the Emperor Nero, A. D. 63. He there appointed Aristobulus, mentioned in the Epistle to the Romans, as the first bishop, and established a complete episcopal form of government. The Church of Britain thus established was senior to that of Rome; Linus, the first bishop of the latter place, being appointed by the joint authority of Peter and Paul, in the year of their martyrdom, after Paul's return from Britain. The Church in Britain continued to be governed by its own bishops for 600 years, independent of any foreign Church, and was found in that state by Austin, the Pope's first missionary, at which time they had schools and churches, and a learned clergy; and were in a flourishing state, and refused subjection to the Pope or his emissaries. The British Church was the first Protestant Church in the world, having as early as the 7th century, and 900 years before Luther, strongly protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and refused to hold communion with that Church.—Their simplicity and purity of worship was such that they would not sit even at the same table, nor lodge under the same roof, with the followers of Austin on account of their superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies. These facts are commended to the special notice of those who talk of the Church of England as beginning a "dubious existance in the reign of Henry VIII." To such unfledged controversialists it may be advised, "to fall at Jericho until you beards are grown." Do they refer to the "page of history" before you read it.

LIVERPOOL AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—One of the chief objects which will be sent for exhibition is a magnificent model of the docks, and of a portion of the town now in course of preparation. The model, which is of wood, is forty feet in length, from 6 to 10 feet wide, and upon the scale of 8 feet to a mile, represents a surface of five miles. The engineer is Mr. J. Grantham, C.E., and the work is progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Ruffles Brown, architect, who is also the contractor, and has agreed to execute the whole for £700. The docks will be represented as filled with 1600 vessels fully rigged, and the model altogether will form a very beautiful object, and it is thought will impress strangers much with our magnitude as a port. Of not less interest will be a collection now formed for the exhibition of the various articles imported into Liverpool, and very extensive contributions, some singular and all most instructive have been received. These will be put in glass case and duly labelled. There are already about one hundred specimens of wood, drugs in great variety, seeds, oils, fruits, vegetable and animal products, ores, &c., &c. It is intended that this collection, when returned to Liverpool, shall form the nucleus of a museum of commercial economy; and for the purpose of extending the little interest felt here in the exhibition, the Rev. J. S. Howson, the Principal of the Collegiate Institution, is about to deliver a course of lectures on the various imports, About two thousand samples have been received.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BILIOUS ATTACK, INDIGESTION, AND FLATULENCY CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Khairatee Khan, a native merchant of Patna, in the East Indies, suffered for years from bile, indigestion, and flatulency: and although he consulted the most eminent surgeons of the province, yet he derived no benefit from their treatment, but gradually become more debilitated. Having one day a severer attack than usual, he determined to try Holloway's Pills, and this fine medicine, which has obtained such high repute throughout the world, very soon reinstated him in perfect health, and in gratitude for the benefit he desires this wonderful cure may be made public.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"You stand upon your honor! Why thou "uncomformable baseness. It is as much as I "can do, to keep mine honor precise. I! I! I! "myself sometimes have the fear of Heaven on "the left hand, and hiding mine honor in my ne"cessity, am fain to *Shuffle, to hedge and lurch*; "and yet you, rogue, will escouce under the shel"ter of your honor."

[Shakspear's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Mr. Editor,—Deep indeed in the slough of moral degradation must be that people who select for their Representatives, Civic and Legislative, men whose characters have formed for Shakspear models which vividly pourtray human villiany.—And dark and far in the rear of the intelligence of the age must be that community whose petty spite and petty jealousies can so far stifle the better feeling of their nature, as to cause them so to overlook their duty as Citizens, as to sacrifice patriotism and all proper feeling; and permit them to merge into that one odious propensity, SELF. To send men of the Falstaff kidney to Legislate for a sinking country, does indeed betray a reckelessness scarcely to be looked for in a community one removed from barbarism, and fully proves that the brute propensity so subtilely mingled in our natures predominate, and that like Rats confined in a cage, for lack of means of doing other mischief, we turn and rend each other. It is hardly to be expected that with the enlightenment with which we are surrounded, in this the nineteenth century; that men could be found, holding respectable stations in society, who would support and patronize as Law-givers of the land, men who in their private capacity they would not entrust for a single Mark; and it is truly lamentable, that notwithstanding the onward progress that is making in every part of the habitable Globe, in Arts, Sciences, and Civilization, that so little progress is made in that noble inspiration, that God-like attribute, MORAL HONESTY.—The last remarks from the pen of PUNCH were said to be severe, perhaps they were, but, gentle reader, they were facts, "*and facts are things that winna ding, and darna be disputed.*"—Having premised thus much by way of MORAL, and having kept a demure countenance much longer than is my wont, I shall now change to the other end of the lever, and treat my readers to a "broad grin," by furnishing "*a new way to pay old debts*," and this brings me to Shuffle No. 6. We will suppose an Alderman, gifted with the "ambi-dexter," inflated with wind and ambition, fat, fair, and oily, fond of ease and luxuries, the weather fair and tempting, what more natural, than that he should take a Cab, and drive with Aldermanic dignity to Sylvan shades of City environs, and revel there in luscious liquid draughts, like other teetas, the taste becomes an appetite, and oft by stealth the little fat round man of legal quirk repeats the jaunt, until Sir Jarvie swears he'll drive no more until he *tips the tizzies for tot's done*. Now comes the day, day after day in horrid sequence grating on the ear, and clamours loud for pay. What's to be done? his little purse, all guileless of a coin, is oft displayed to prove his inability, but "*Jarvie's*" firm, and will not be "*done brown*," in short will not be "*billked*," for he requires means to pay his Taxes. At length a thought, a bright and brilliant thought, bursts like a meteor thwart his fertile brain; he pens an order, writes his name in full, take it, quoth he, to Alderman T. H., and let him put his fist just under mine, then hie thee to the Tax Office, present your document, and you are free. "Jarvie" retires bowing, thinks "all right," but meets a friend and cries read that, I'm paid. "Tis read, and read aloud, and thus it states:—"*This man is miserably poor, and cannot pay his taxes, therefore by virtue of our dignity we him excuse*; signed W. H. N., and to be signed T. H., both of the quoram. "*Jarvie*" in angry mood bursts forth with curses, and swears he's not a pauper nor a cheat, but ready when the Justice pays his debt, to pay his tax. Straight to the law vexed "*Jarvie*" wends his way, procures a Capias, tips the "*piscee*," and Tipstaff gets a backing of good men, when just before the orator decamps for Parliament, the "*poney's posted*." The orator declaims against such outrage, and rages to his audience, (Bucksaw Knights,) that he he will have a whip placed in his hands, to lash such Rascals naked thro' the world, and thus the *old* debt is most *newly* paid.—A No. 7 Shuffle is a brittle thing, and treats of crockery ware. A little fat and pompous thing, strutt like a swollen frog into a Store well filled with costly porcelain, and there selects a splendid dinner set to grace withal his (till that happy period) empty shelves; the price no consequence, pack them, speaks the thing, and send them to my house. 'Tis *done*, and so indeed is *Cooper done*, quite brown. Oh! for a law to make our limits large, as large and broad as all our county's bounds. But I'll fix that, he squeals, or I'm no M. P. P. A Shuffle No. 8 must grace his *Hall*, prig'd from the store of Sherry & H—fall, a Carpet, not of *Turkey*, but of *Kidderminsters* rarest kind, purchased for Carleons Sheriff, *as 'twas said*, but lack a day! the carpet had no eyes, and now on little Billy's parlor lies. Not paid for yet; why bless me gentlemen, you'll never get your carpet back again, and what is worse, you'll never get your money, for Billy only thinks the trick is funny.

I have more such tricks, tied neatly in a bunch,
But must conclude just now, your Servant
PUNCH.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

Marietta, Georgia, Feb. 17, 1848.
Opinion of Dr. J. B. Randall on the merit of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from this medicine, to add our testimony in favor of its extraordinary healing properties. We take great pleasure in stating, that we have frequently used it ourselves and administered it to others during the past year, in case of obstinate coughs, colds, soreness of the chest, &c., always with the most happy result.—We therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with the above diseases, to TRY the Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The New York Evening Mirror says:—Wistar's Balsam is still working wonders in curing the most desperate pulmonary diseases. We have not only witnessed its effects, but have seen a great many certificates, which place the efficacy of this invaluable medicine beyond all question. It was a custom among the early settlers of New England to drink freely of Wild Cherry tea in cases of colds and fevers. This tea was made by steeping the twigs and bark of the Wild Cherry tree, and drank freely morning and evening. The old Puritan Fathers used to regard it as "the sovereignest thing on earth" for all sorts of complaints; and there can be no doubt that the Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is one of the very best articles for Consumption that has yet been discovered."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

TAKE NOTICE.

DEAR SIR:—Having been much annoyed with Rats in my Soap and Candle factory, I was induced to try your Rat Exterminator, which I spread on bread and toasted cheese. Two or three days after which I observed a dozen or two of those vermin made their appearance, in a perfectly stupified state, making their way out of the premises. Since which I have not seen or heard one of those troublesome gentry about the establishment. GEORGE WOODS,
Tallow Chandler.

To Mr. J. G. Sharp, Chemist and Druggist, St. John, New Brunswick.

NEW STYLE OF WINTER VEST.—"*The Railroad.*"—Now selling at Granite Hall, got up from the latest London Winter styles from the very best materials, superior trimmings, and skilful work, being the neatest and most comfortable Vest ever offered to the public for wear at this season of the year, and must supersede all others. THOMAS R. JONES.

Domestic Manufacture.—GARRETT & SKILLEN have determined to charge only *Twenty Shillings* for CANADA TOP COATS. Such low prices will have the effect of doing away with the imported slops that our city has been inundated with for the last 30 years. Dec. 27.

Notice.

☞ THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has purchased from his Brother, Mr. L. W. DURANT, his portion of the Proprietorship of the *Chronicle* Printing Establishment. His brother retiring from ill health. The paper consequently will in future be conducted by himself. After returning his sincere thanks to those who for the last fifteen years, have stood by the Chronicle, in evil as well as in good report, he begs to solicit a continuance of their patronage. Having assumed the whole responsibility, he is determined that the Chronicle shall in future, in *matter, form, and information*, be second to no periodical in the Provinces—extensive arrangements having been entered into for that purpose. In politics, after stating that the Chronicle is essentially PROTESTANT, he would further add, that it is wedded to no particular Protestant Church—but to ALL. For the unprecedented accession to his Subscription List, of late, he feels he owes the public a debt of gratitude, which language cannot adequately express, while to friends of longer standing, he would suggest the imperative necessity of settling up all arrears, to enable him satisfactorily to close the former concern.

WILLIAM DURANT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of all his right and interest in the *Chronicle* Printing establishment to his brother, Mr. WILLIAM DURANT, takes this means of giving public notice of the same. He also takes the opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to the Patrons of the late Firm of DURANT & Co., and to his individual friends, for the many favors received at their hands while conducting the Chronicle; and he respectfully requests that a continuance of their support may be conferred on the new proprietor.

All accounts connected with the late firm, will be arranged by Mr. Wm. Durant, who is alone authorised to make the required settlements.

LEWIS W. DURANT.

St. John, February 17, 1851.

Married.

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

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

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, Saint Stephen.

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

Died.

On the 27th inst., Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Elijah Hunt, and wife of Mr. M. Hennigar, Jun., of this City.—Funeral will take place from her late residence in Orange Street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when relatives and friends are requested to attend.

On Tuesday morning, Mary Kenah, widow of the late John Kenah, in the 58th year of her age.

On Sunday evening, at the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. George Hutchinson,) in Elliott Row, Mrs. Betsy Betts, relict of the late Hiram Betts, in the 79th year of her 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 inst., Robert Carter, youngest son of the Hon. the Chief Justice, aged ten months.

Marine List.

CLEARED.

Feb. 22d—Schr. Echo, Holder, Portsmouth, boards and plank.

24th—Brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, deals.

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

Loading at Glasgow—ships Pilgrim, Richardson, Amelia, Cann, Actress, Murphy, and brig Lydia, Trask, for Boston.

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

Cleared at Providence, Feb. 20th, brig Juverna, Heneberry, for St. John.

Arrived at Cardenas, Feb. 1st, brig George, Clark, from this port; and chartered for New York.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

(By Telegraph for the Chronicle.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28th, 3 P. M.

This forenoon, the Hon. Attorney General brought down a Bill to amend a Bill for collecting the Revenue; also, a Bill to shorten the wording of the Acts of the General Assembly.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to empower the Rev. Mr. Wishart to Solemnize Marriage. A most unprofitable debate followed. Objections were taken to Mr. Wishart's peculiar opinions. Mr. Gilbert said it was a sacred office, and moved that it be postponed three months. This motion was negatived sixteen to fourteen.

The Ayes were,—Messrs. Gilbert, Crane, Gordon, Barbarie, Williston, Rankin, Street, Montgomery, Wilmot, Thompson, Robinson, Hon. Mr. Speaker, Rice, and Stiles.—Nays—Messrs. Partelow, Steves, Needham, Cutler, Hayward, Gray, Hatheway, Taylor, Beardsley, MacPherson, Earle, Botsford, Chapman, Johnson, Porter, McPhelim.

The Bill passed in Committee; and a Bill relating to Inland Posts, was also passed which is to conform with the other Colonies; also, Mr. Barbarie's Bill relating to Bailable Process.

EAST END.

HOUSES TO LET—from 1st May next:

THOSE commodious and well finished Houses, situated on the corner of Pitt and Great George' streets, each containing Four Flats, with a good well of water in each cellar, and also in the yard: there is also wood houses and barns attached. The above property is pleasantly situated, and affords a desirable residence for genteel families, being second to none in the city, thoroughly finished and brick nogged throughout, which will warrant them frost-proof. For further particulars enquire of
C. M. GARDNER,
February 28. on the premises.

TO LET.

THE House and Premises at present in the occupation of J. B. Sulis and Morris Lawrence, adjoining the residence of A. Jack, Esqr., Leinster street,

The Second FLAT of a House adjoining the above.

The HOUSE and Premises adjoining the Catholic Chapel.

A small House at the foot of Leinster street.

The SHOP in the Basement Story of the house adjoining Henry Hennigar's, Germain-st.

The SHOP at present in the occupation of Mr. Quigly, Water street.

A small SHOP fronting on the Alley leading from Water street to Ward street, formerly occupied as a Restorateur.

Possession given on the 1st May next.
February 14. G. V. NOWLIN.

TO LET.—The Upper Flat of the House and Premises on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets, in the City of St. John, from the first day of May next, at present in the occupation of Solomon Lawson and others.—Apply to Mr. G. V. Nowlin, or the subscriber.
Feb. 14. PETER DRAKE.

Offices to Let.

FROM 1st May next—The pleasantly situated OFFICES at present occupied by Messrs. W. & E. Jack, and P. Stubs, Esq., in the Subscribers fire proof Brick building, Prince William street. (Feb. 7.) D. & T. VAUGHAN.

Private Dwelling to Let.

FROM the 1st of May next; that pleasantly situated and genteel Residence, corner of Great George and Pitt streets, comprising ten Rooms, a Kitchen and Out houses; also, a never failing Well of WATER.

This house is new, and well furnished with the Gas Pipes laid through the house, making a very nice residence for a genteel family.
Feb. 14. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next—One large Flat, or separate Apartments in the Dwelling House of Mrs. E. DURANT, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. February 7.

OFFICES to be Let.

TO be Let from 1st May next—Those well known, excellent and desirable Front OFFICES in the Brick building Prince William Street, now occupied by A. Balloch, and H. Garbutt, Esquires.
Jan. 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET.—*For 1 or more Years.*

THE Subscriber's HOUSE, at Indian Town, (*formerly occupied as a Hotel.*) it contains four large rooms, ten bed rooms, frost proof celler, &c., &c., possession given the first of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises.
JOHN B. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, January 24th, 1851.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A Pew, comfortably lined and cushioned, in the Centre Aisle, St. John Church.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. January 31.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE Subscriber will rent for a term, or Sell, his House in Church street, containing 18 Rooms, two of which are Shops. If sold, twelve years will be given for making the payments, and no interest will be required on the sum unpaid. For particulars apply at the Chronicle Office, or to Feb. 7. J. HOOPER,

TO LET—The Dwelling HOUSE in Great George street, now occupied by the Revd. Mr. Irvine. Possession given 1st May next. Rent moderate. Apply to
February 7. L. H DEVEBER & SON.

Freehold Property, for sale.

4 LOTS in Sheffield Street, City of st John: 2 FARMS in the county of Westmorland; 4 do. in King's County, and about 14,000 acres of LAND situated in different parts of the Counties of Westmorland, King's Queen's, Sunbury and Albert. The latter is partially improved, and will be sold in lots from one hundred to one thousand acres to suit purchasers, or part would be exchanged for City property. For terms and other particulars please apply to
C. W. STOCKTON,
Attorney for the Owners.
St John, Nov. 22, 1850.

TO LET.

THREE HOUSES in Garden Street, Jeffrey's hill, two of them suitable for two Genteel Families each. THOS. FAIRWEATHER.
February 14, 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 Fleewelling & Reading's.
Prince William Street.
Feb. 25, 1851.—(Chron. 4 m.)

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.*

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 Eberwein, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Moss, 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. SHERTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTON, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Branch 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. De Wolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy 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.

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 2¾ inch Boat Nails: 1½ 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, 1½ ton SMALL CHAIN. JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 28. Prince Wm. Street

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

RECEIVED by the Echo, from Boston: Cane and Wood Seat; also Cane and Wood Seat Rocking and Nursing CHAIRS, with Children's assorted kinds perfectly seasoned.—For Sale by
February 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

Private Dwelling to Let,

From the 1st of May next,

THAT pleasantly situated and genteel RESIDENCE, corner of Great George and Pitt Sts, ccomprising ten Rooms, a Kitchen, and outhouses; also, a never-failing well of water. The House is new, and well furnished with the Gas Pipes laid through the House, making a very nice residence for a genteel family.
Feb. 11. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.

Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to ½ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 26;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
20 tons best BOILER PLATES;
5 tons Blistered STEEL, C C N D and L;
5 tons Cast STEEL, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
260 bags SPIKES, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent METAL, ⅜ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAIN, assorted, ½ to 1½ inch;
28 best Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES, ass'd, ⅞ to 1½ inch;
30 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Irish SPADES;
40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;
21 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish LINENS—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.
Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

SELLING OFF.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to leave the City, will positively close up his BUSINESS before the 1st of May, and will commence immediately to sell off his whole.

STOCK—IN—TRADE,

Consisting of a Large Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Comprising every Variety usually kept in a Drapers Establishment.

The above will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, as they will be disposed of at PRICES hitherto UNPARALLELED IN THE TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.
St. John Jan. 24. N. S. WETMORE.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Just received per *Echo*—Another lot of those Patent METALLIC RUBBERS, so much run upon in the former part of the season, at the Store head of King street.
Feb. 14. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

For Sale at the CITY BOOT and SHOE STORE, King-street.

A LARGE assortment of *BOOTS, SHOES*, and *RUBBERS*, suitable for the present season, Ladies Patent Metallic and Lined RUBBER SHOES, the Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOT and Laced Boot, (for those who wish comfort for the coming season); Misses RUBBERS in great variety; Gents. Rubbers of six different kinds; Ladies and Misses *Boots and Shoes*, in Cloth, *Prunella*, and Leather; Men's, Boys, & Youths' BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, of American and domestic Manufacture, all of which will be sold at a *Reduced Price* before removing to another *establishment.* N. ADAMS,
February 6.

CAUTION.—The Subscriber has learned with deep regret that during the last week several Ladies and Gentlemen have sustained serious injuries from falling on the Ice, and in order to guard against accidents of this kind in future, he has procured a quantity of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CREEPERS, which will be found much cheaper than Doctors' Bills.
Feb. 21. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

RECEIVED by the "Echo," from Boston:—Cane and Wood Seat; also Cane and Wood Seat Rocking and Nursing CHAIRS, with children's assorted kinds perfectly seasoned.—For Sale by
February 7. JOHN KINNEAR,

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20x24 up to 34x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer Bottles.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale.—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ tons 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; 1½ tons Small Chain.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

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.
JAS. GALLAGHER,
JOHN KERR,
G. C. CARMAN,
JAMES MORAN,
WILLIAM HAWKS,
WM. O. SMITH,
HENRY CHUBB,
Commissioners.
Saint John, 14th February, 1851.

GRAND LODGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Loyal Orange Association of New-Brunswick, will be held at the Orange Hall, in the City of Fredericton, County of York,) on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of addressing Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of the late Papal Aggression; and also on other matters connected with the Institution, when all Returns and Dues from private Lodges are to be handed in. By order of the R. W. the Grand Master,
R. C. MINNETTE, Junior.
St. John, Feb. 14, 1851. *Grand Secretary.*

ACCORDEONS—from 2s. 6d each to £4—A South side King st. J. [illegible]

Provincial Legislature.

[*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 straight-forward 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 wou'd 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 in 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 Goynor, 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.*

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 101 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 CHRONICLE.

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.

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.

An address to the Queen, in response to the 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.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

THE Subscriber has received a full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, Soaps, &c.

—ALSO—

900 Kegs No. 1 Brandrum's White Lead;
250 do. Red, Yellow, Black, Brown and Green PAINTS;
14 Casks double boiled Linseed OIL;
18 do, Raw do. do.
30 Brls. Whiting; 6 Brls. Paris White;
10 do. Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 Cask London GLUE;
5 do. Brunswick Green, Bright Green, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Raw and Burnt; Crone Yellow;
10 casks Powder of Red LEAD;
1 cask Paint and other Wash BRUSHES;
40 dozen GOLD LEAF.

In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

WM. O. SMITH,

May 17. *No 1, North Side Market Square*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 180 Gallons Rasberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do; Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only

FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists,*

Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to St. John, from the situation which he held on the survey and location of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, respectfully informs the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders for the SURVEYING and DIVIDING of LAND, FURNISHING PLANS OF PROPERTY, &c., &c. Persons desirous of applying for Crown Lands, either for *Settlement* or *Licence*, will receive every information at his office, in Elliott Row, Eastward of the Old Burial Ground.

R. C. MINNETTE, JR.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

September 13.

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto

All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats. A great variety of
BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment,

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming for ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOESKINS, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS. Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—

21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in. 30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by

May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the *'Avon.'* J. & A. MARSH,

July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO the Ladies—A few Musical ANNUALS with Gilt Edges, bound in Morocco, also lock and key, decidedly neat and serviceable, a *new article*; GUITARS, Banjoes, Tamboreens, Violins, Harmonicans, Accordeons, FLUTES, *Fifes, &c.* SHEET MUSIC—The newest popular Music of the day; for Sale by

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

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

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-street*

Fashionable FURNITURE *and* Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

DRAWING, DINING, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, of the newest patterns, in *Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut*, on hand and made to order. Also, Hair and Moss MATRASSES, with Feather Beds and Pallyasses. CURTAINS cut and made of the newest designs.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 20. *second story.*

P. S.—The highest price paid for Live Geese FEATHERS.

Horse and other Nails.

JUST Landing—40 casks 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS. do.;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For Sale by

August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN.

Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Geneva.

Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—

5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

IRISH LINEN.

Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—

5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by

WILLIAM CARVILL,

July 2. Nelson Street

SAINT JOHN

Volume 15.

THE SAINT JOHN

Is published every Friday afte... DURANT, at his Office in th... L. H. Devober & Son, west ...

Visiting and Business ... ornamental,) Handbills, Bla... generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRO...

12s. 6d., in Advance;

until the termination of ... But as the Proprietor intend... far as practicable, the Credit ... practice of making good ... those who never pay, he offe...

Inducements for

by which means parties will be ... valuable Family and Business ... CHEAPER RATE than any ... this Province. He proposes ... For $10 IN ADVANCE, ... cle, to one address, to any ... Sister Provinces, for One Ye... For $20 in advance, 11 co... For $40 in advance, 24 co... Mind! IN ADVANCE, ... All letters, orders, commu... be post paid, and address...

Chronicle Office.

Weekly Almanac.

March.	
8 Saturday,	
9 Sunday	
10 Monday,	
11 Tuesday,	
12 Wednesday,	
13 Thursday,	
14 Friday,	

First Quarter, 10th, ...

National Loan
LIFE ASSURANCE ...
of London

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF ...

Capital, £500,000

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund ... of £51,000 ...

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS ... (Office Nelson st...)

Robert F. Hazen, ... Edward Allison, Esq. ... John H. Gray, Esq. ... Medical Examiner ...

Advantages offered by ...

PERFECT SECURITY, arising ... totally independent of the ... LOANS.—Two-thirds of ... paid, or half the Premiums ... which half may remain on ... from the amount of the Policy ... insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—... are as low as any society of ... DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—... ciety are declared annually ... ted has the option of receiving ... in reduction of Premium, ... insured.—The Bonus are ... Premiums may be paid ... or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected ... years, or for life, with or ... the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for ... Every information ... Premium, mode of Insu... application, may be had ... bers, or of the sub-Agents ... gratuitous distribution, ... for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties ... can effect insurance on liberal ...

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-...

Bathurst—Theophilus ... Chatham—William ... Dorchester: Albert J. Smith ... Dalhousie—William S. Smith ... Fredericton: J. Henry ... Hampton: Samuel H... Hopewell: Thomas B. ... Monkton (the Bend) ... Newcastle: Edward W... Richibucto: William ... St. Andrews: George ... St. Stephens: W. T. ... Shediac and Cocagne: ... Woodstock; James R...

February, 1850.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

Just Received ...

A Large assortment ... Waltzes, Duets, ... lot of that choice Coffee.

To arrive a large assortment ... Books and other articles ...

November 22.

WATERPROOF

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's ...

Just received and for sale ... Ladies' Fashionable ...

WATERPROOF IN... Gents. Boots and Shoes, ... values good health should ... Misses, and Childrens ... Flat Silk and Cotton ... Child's Boots and Shoes ... Grey Lambs' Wool ...

Do. Do. Do. ... Do. and col'd ... Babes' Fancy and Berlin ... Ladies' White and Black ... Do. Black Ingrain W... Do. superior Cotton H...

November 9.

Wallsend & Liver...

500 CHALDRONS, warranted ... as any that comes to the ... 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons ... 22s 6d.

... apartments of the palace is a series ... portraits of the heads of the family in ... line for 900 years.