SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1851.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 16. "Opposition without faction, and Measures irrespective of Men." Number 51.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—25 if not paid within the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which eleven parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, to one address, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

April.		R.	Sun s.	Moon H.	W.
12 Saturday,	- -	5 24	6 38	3 52	9 10
13 Sunday,	- -	5 22	6 40	4 28	9 58
14 Monday,	- -	5 21	6 41	5 0	10 46
15 Tuesday,	-	5 19	6 42	rises	11 20
16 Wednesday,	-	5 17	6 43	7 44	11 58
17 Thursday,	- -	5 16	6 44	8 56	morn.
18 Friday,	- -	5 14	6 46	10 4	0 36

Full Moon, 15th day, 5h. 56m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £800,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq

John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner: Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing;

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—'The Bonus' in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—'The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.,
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Ross, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

WATERPROOF INSOLES

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

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

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

Do. Do. Merino ditto;
Do. and col'd cotton ditto;

Patent, Prunty and Berlin and other BOOTS;
Black, White and Black silk Hose;
Black Saxonia Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Black Cotton Hose.

K. FOSTER.

Newcastle & Liverpool Coals.

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

—100 Chaldrons Pictou COALS at 20s 6d.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Warm Over Coats.

MADE of superior Witney or Canada Cloths, very heavy, well trimmed, neat cut, and well made. Selling at a very low figure at GRANITE HALL, No. 1, *Dock Street.*

Nov. 9. THOS. R. JONES.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s 6d sterling,

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE (IN THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Forty Coloured Engravings, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs,* explaining their structure, use and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

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 of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, 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. Nor 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. Unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely 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 prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate 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.

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

August 24, 1849.

Phœnix Foundry,

POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

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

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 8th.

THE GREAT TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mr. GRAY rose to move a series of Resolutions which he had laid on the table yesterday. He briefly recapitulated the various proceedings of the Local Legislature in reference to railways, particularly those having reference to the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, showing the anxiety felt by the House of Assembly that the work should be constructed. They had offered all the ungranted lands for ten miles on each side of the line—to purchase the right of way, and necessary station grounds through other lands, and to guarantee £20,000 a-year for twenty years. Last Session the House had addressed the Imperial Government, earnestly soliciting the British Government to guarantee the interest on £1,000,000 sterling in aid of the line. Earl Grey replied in a Despatch dated June last, absolutely refusing to comply with the prayer of the address, and holding out no hopes of doing any thing in aid of the Line. That Despatch must have been received here about the 1st of July, and with it all hopes of the Great Trunk Line ceased. The people then turned their attention to another Line, which appeared to be within their means, and which held out prospects of more immediate remuneration. About the 1st of August a Convention was held in Portland, Maine, where preliminaries were agreed upon, and ever since this Country had turned its attention to the construction of that line. How was it, then, that the British Government came forward at this late hour with proposals to advance the money to build the Road from Halifax to Quebec?—Why, it was a step taken by Nova Scotia to further the interests of the European and North American Line which had led to these proposals. The hon. Mr. Howe had proceeded to England to endeavour to induce the Government to guarantee the interest on £800,000 to construct that portion of the European Line running through Nova Scotia, and his mission had led to the proposals contained in Mr. Howe's letter now published in the Journals. But the House, previous to the reception of Earl Grey's Despatch to Lord Elgin and Mr. Howe's letter, had taken action with regard to the other line. The matter had been fairly discussed, and the facility bill had been supported by members from nearly every County in the Province, and passed by an almost unanimous vote. The people having thus expressed their opinion in favour of that line, through their Representatives, he believed they were disposed to adhere to their decision, and keep their pledges. He had therefore embodied in his Resolutions that they would keep the pledges they had recently made in favour of the European and the Saint Andrews Lines, and also keep the pledges formerly made in favour of the Halifax and Quebec Line. If the House sustained him in this proceeding, he believed they would agree with him that, although this was within their means, it would be highly improper for them to pledge the revenues of the Province to any larger amount. There were also reasons why he tho't the House could not consent to the terms proposed in Mr. Howe's letter. In the first place the road was not to be touched until arrangements were completed with the three Colonies, not only as to the securities to be given, but the proportion each was to pay towards its construction, and the proportion of the receipts. This must necessarily occasion a delay of two or three years. Then again, it was proposed to appoint British Commissioners, who should have the expenditure of the money, and the sole control of the road. To this he thought they could never submit. Before he sat down he must call the attention of the House to the very able manner in which Mr. Howe had bro't the subject under the consideration of Earl Grey, in his letter of November last. It was true that gentleman was a native of another colony, but the able manner in which he had recounted the advantages likely to accrue to the Mother Country by prolonging the connection with these colonies, and the necessity for her to do something in their favour, not only redounded to his credit, but proved him to be a man of whom the colonies might be proud. It was the great misfortune of the Imperial Ministry that they did not understand the value, nor the nature of these Colonies, or the wishes of the people. The letter alluded to must have a tendency to enlighten them; and here he would say that the Imperial Government and the Colonists meant well towards each other, and any thing that occurred to disturb the harmony that should exist was the result of misunderstanding. There might be hon. members in the House who did not agree with all the sentiments expressed by Mr. Howe, but he thought there was not one who did not admire the tone of his letter.

Mr. MONTGOMERY hoped the hon. member would not press his Resolutions at present. He did not believe six members in the House had read the correspondence through,—at all events he had not had an opportunity of doing so, and he wished for time to read it through and consider before he could vote upon the question.—This was the first time the British Government had offered them aid towards the construction of a public work, and he thought it should not be rejected but on mature consideration.

Dr. THOMSON said it might be necessary to give an expression of opinion rather hastily, as the mail for England would close on Monday next. The terms proposed in Mr. Howe's letter were such as he, nor any true-born Briton could consent to.

Mr. RITCHIE said this was a subject which, in his opinion, required very little discussion. He agreed generally with the Resolutions, and also with the remarks made by his hon. colleague, (Mr. Gray). He was surprised to hear the hon. member for Restigouche ask for time to make up his mind. The house was called upon to act, and should do so with the utmost promptitude. He considered that his hon. colleague had put forth his resolutions in the most favourable shape,—far more favourable than the hon. members from the north of the Province had any right to expect. The resolutions renewed all the pledges previously made in favour of this Line,—pledges from which the Home Government had released us when they positively declined to accept them. He should not object to this, because it was no doubt a great national undertaking. He believed, however, that this Province had offered to do for that Line all that was right and prudent for them to do; but they had not met with that response from Great Britain which they had a right to look for. But now, when they were going on with another work upon their own resources, the present propositions are sent out. And what did the Ministry ask? Why, that the Colonies should guarantee every penny of the cost! The interest which New Brunswick would be required to guarantee (according to the estimates) would amount, at three and a half per cent, to £63,000 a year! This would swallow up the whole of the available revenues of the Province, they would no longer enjoy the power guaranteed to them under what was termed Responsible Government, but would be bound and sold—their liberties gone, not only during their own natural lives, but they would also sell the next generation into slavery. He would feel himself recreant to his constituents, and to his country, if he would for a moment countenance such propositions. In this respect he considered the Resolutions too softly worded; he would like to see the propositions rejected in stronger language; it was required, he thought, by the hard terms proposed after so much coldness and neglect. What did Earl Grey say? If they build the line they only *lend*—they will not *give* any thing, and in return they ask for all we have,—would bind us body and bones, and make us political slaves for no one knows how long! There was another part of the Resolutions which he thought superfluous: he did not believe the British Government would give the guarantee asked for in favour of the facility bills, and he cared not, for he was prepared to rely upon our own resources. He hoped that nothing in the Address would seem to infer that the construction of the European and North American Railway would be contingent upon an Imperial guarantee; and with these remarks he would support the Resolutions, as he considered the terms proposed by Mr. Hawes humiliating to the people of this Province.

Mr. PORTER had heard of a certain Peer who used to say, "If you want to retain your dependencies, keep them *dependant!*" He believed the British Ministry had acted upon that principle when they sent us the proposals contained in Mr. Howe's letter. He considered them insulting to the common sense of the Colonists. They had withdrawn protection in a great degree from our staple exports, nor had they attempted to open us a market elsewhere; and now they were about to abolish the small Protection that still remained in favour of our lumber. We were treated by the Home Government worse than though we had been foreigners. In fact, Great Britain had become a pounds, shillings and pence nation, and the glory had departed from her—he meant from the leading men of the nation Money was all they cared about. He did no. want anything more to pass in that House asking aid from Great Britain in any shape, as he was certain it would give occasion for additional insults to be heaped upon them.

Mr. BARBERIE had not been able to pay much attention to the subject, and hoped some further time would be given.

Mr ENGLISH was opposed to that part of the Resolutions which went to renew the pledges made in favor of the Halifax and Quebec Line in 1849 and 1850. He considered that they had promised in the two Facility Bills, passed this Session, quite as much as the Province could perform. He was also opposed to asking for any guarantee on the Debentures to be issued. He believed it useless. We were cast upon our own resources, and he believed that if we relied upon these resources, and less on John Bull, it would be better for us.

Mr. HATHEWAY would oppose renewing the pledges. After the liberal offers we had made, and the manner in which they had been spurned, he would oppose renewing the grant of the Crown Lands ten miles in breadth, if it should be the last vote he ever gave in that House.

Mr. NEEDHAM did not know why the matter should be hurried, as there would be three mails closed for England in the course of next week. Were the vote to be taken now, he would not know how to act, as he had not read the correspondence. He agreed with the two hon. members who preceded him in one thing.—he was opposed to renewing the pledges.

Mr. GRAY had no objection to let the matter stand over until to-morrow. He was the more anxious in the matter being decided early, because he had learned by Telegraph that the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia were at that moment discussing the same subject, and the decision of this House may influence them.

The Debate was then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 5.

DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. GRAY had considered the matter over since yesterday, and had come to the conclusion to strike out that part of the Resolutions praying for a guarantee on the Debentures to be issued in favour of the European and the St. Andrews Lines. (That part was then erased by the consent of the House.)

Mr. NEEDHAM considered the matter of that importance that he could not let it pass without making a few remarks. He should speak to the whole of the Resolutions, as he did not intend to rise again during the discussion. He was loth to make any objections to the Resolutions, for as he wished to see it go forth that we will not accept of the proposals made to us, so did he wish the Resolutions to be passed, if possible, by an unanimous vote. He was bound to give free expression to his opinions, however, and could not support the Resolutions all through as they then stood. He did not think it right to renew the pledge of £20,000 a year in support of this Line. They had recently passed two Facility Bills, involving the Province to the amount of £300,000 sterling. He had heard it whispered that the said Bills would not have passed were it not for these pledges; he did not think so; at all events, the consideration had no influence upon him. Now, supposing these pledges were renewed, and the British Government should advance the money and build the line;—he had no belief that they would do it, he was merely supposing a case—would the Province, in addition to the issue of Debentures to the amount of £300,000 sterling, be able to pay the £20,000 a year?—(Cries of "Yes.")—He said *No!* it would swamp the whole revenues of the Province. For this reason he would oppose reiterating the pledges. The next objection he had to the Resolutions was, that the language was not sufficiently strong. In some instances they went too far, in others they did not come up to the mark. He had perused Mr. Howe's correspondence with the British Ministers, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, and there were arguments there set forth which ought to convince any Ministry that they must do more than they have done for the Colonies if they wish to retain them. If Mr. Howe's letters did not convince them, it was in vain to make any further trial. It was there shown to a demonstration that if the Mother Country wished to retain these Colonies, it was absolutely necessary she must give them more than words,—that she must put her hands in her pockets and help them. But what had she done—anything? No; and far worse than nothing. In answer to Mr. Howe's forcible appeal, if they had given us the go-by it would have been far better than to say, we will do so and so, under such conditions as were imposed.—If ever there was dictation; if ever there were shackles; if ever there was slavery—aye, and the very essence of slavery—it was this. Here were the terms: "Provided you will swamp your revenues, and allow British Commissioners to come among you and put their hands into your public chest without law, and draw out as much as they choose, and do with it what they choose, we will build your Railway!" He was surprised that the history of by-gone times had not taught them better—to offer such terms as these after the pledges the Province had made, was a downright insult. It was as much as to say, "We will accept of your pledges, but railways in other countries? Let them travel everywhere and they would see placarded "Stock for sale; stock for sale," and could buy as much as they liked for below par. Now if they went on and built railways in this Province, they would very soon see not only "stock for sale," but see in the windows of the empty houses in their towns and villages, "To let; to let" (Laughter).—He sincerely hoped—he would implore them—that before committing this suicide, at least they would allow their intoxication to cool off by postponing the consideration twenty four hours; (Roars of Laughter.)

Mr. GRAY,—"The hon. gentleman's alarm is groundless; we are not going to accept the terms and build the line, but we are going to reject the terms."

Mr. GILBERT,—"No matter. Let it alone; I am afraid to have anything to do with it;"—(Laughter.)

Mr. JOHNSON approved of the Resolutions with the exception of two things. He did not think the St. Andrews and Quebec Line would prove remunerative, and wished the clause expressing that belief to be struck out. He also disliked the clause praying for a guarantee on the Provincial Debentures authorised to be issued under the facility bills. He did not think a guarantee was at all necessary, and believed it calculated to injure our credit with English capitalists. He would be very glad to see this railway constructed, as it would benefit his county, but he would not consent to the terms proposed in Mr. Howes' letter. He would not pledge all the Provincial Revenues, and consent to a permanent tax, in aid of this line, and he believed the plan was to prevent the construction of the other. The British Government would be obliged to build this road in the course of a few years at their own expense, if they wished to hold these Colonies. He considered this offer of guarantee on the part of the Home Government like the conduct of a man who endorses a note for a friend, and then take the money raised on the note so endorsed, and lays it out for his own benefit.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said he had given this subject his best attention. In order to advance the money, or guarantee it, the Home Government asked for all the available public revenues to be given up, and also that permanent taxes might be imposed throughout the Province; and these would continue until we had paid all expenses, and the interest. These were terms to which he should not agree. He did not blame Earl Grey in the matter. As for Mr. Howe, he had certainly displayed a great deal of talent in the matter, but it must not be lost sight of that his suggestions had elicited these proposals. Time pressed, as the mail was going out on Monday, and he regretted that more time could not be given for hon. members to read the correspondence; if it was the desire of the house, however, he thought the matter might stand over until to-morrow.

Mr. BARBERIE had not been able to pay much attention to the subject, and hoped some further time would be given.

Mr ENGLISH was opposed to that part of the Resolutions which went to renew the pledges made in favor of the Halifax and Quebec Line in 1849 and 1850. He considered that they had promised in the two Facility Bills, passed this Session, quite as much as the Province could perform. He was also opposed to asking for any guarantee on the Debentures to be issued. He believed it useless. We were cast upon our own resources, and he believed that if we relied upon these resources, and less on John Bull, it would be better for us.

Mr. HATHEWAY would oppose renewing the pledges. After the liberal offers we had made, and the manner in which they had been spurned, he would oppose renewing the grant of the Crown Lands ten miles in breadth, if it should be the last vote he ever gave in that House.

Mr. NEEDHAM did not know why the matter should be hurried, as there would be three mails closed for England in the course of next week. Were the vote to be taken now, he would not know how to act, as he had not read the correspondence. He agreed with the two hon. members who preceded him in one thing.—he was opposed to renewing the pledges.

Mr. GRAY had no objection to let the matter stand over until to-morrow. He was the more anxious in the matter being decided early, because he had learned by Telegraph that the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia were at that moment discussing the same subject, and the decision of this House may influence them.

The Debate was then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 5.

DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. GRAY had considered the matter over since yesterday, and had come to the conclusion to strike out that part of the Resolutions praying for a guarantee on the Debentures to be issued in favour of the European and the St. Andrews Lines. (That part was then erased by the consent of the House.)

Mr. NEEDHAM considered the matter of that importance that he could not let it pass without making a few remarks. He should speak to the whole of the Resolutions, as he did not intend to rise again during the discussion. He was loth to make any objections to the Resolutions, for as he wished to see it go forth that we will not accept of the proposals made to us, so did he wish the Resolutions to be passed, if possible, by an unanimous vote. He was bound to give free expression to his opinions, however, and could not support the Resolutions all through as they then stood. He did not think it right to renew the pledge of £20,000 a year in support of this Line. They had recently passed two Facility Bills, involving the Province to the amount of £300,000 sterling. He had heard it whispered that the said Bills would not have passed were it not for these pledges; he did not think so; at all events, the consideration had no influence upon him. Now, supposing these pledges were renewed, and the British Government should advance the money and build the line;—he had no belief that they would do it, he was merely supposing a case—would the Province, in addition to the issue of Debentures to the amount of £300,000 sterling, be able to pay the £20,000 a year?—(Cries of "Yes.")—He said *No!* it would swamp the whole revenues of the Province. For this reason he would oppose reiterating the pledges. The next objection he had to the Resolutions was, that the language was not sufficiently strong. In some instances they went too far, in others they did not come up to the mark. He had perused Mr. Howe's correspondence with the British Ministers, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, and there were arguments there set forth which ought to convince any Ministry that they must do more than they have done for the Colonies if they wish to retain them. If Mr. Howe's letters did not convince them, it was in vain to make any further trial. It was there shown to a demonstration that if the Mother Country wished to retain these Colonies, it was absolutely necessary she must give them more than words,—that she must put her hands in her pockets and help them. But what had she done—anything? No; and far worse than nothing. In answer to Mr. Howe's forcible appeal, if they had given us the go-by it would have been far better than to say, we will do so and so, under such conditions as were imposed.—If ever there was dictation; if ever there were shackles; if ever there was slavery—aye, and the very essence of slavery—it was this. Here were the terms: "Provided you will swamp your revenues, and allow British Commissioners to come among you and put their hands into your public chest without law, and draw out as much as they choose, and do with it what they choose, we will build your Railway!" He was surprised that the history of by-gone times had not taught them better—to offer such terms as these after the pledges the Province had made, was a downright insult. It was as much as to say, "We will accept of your pledges, but we want trust you, but take your pledges into our own hands and carry on the work!" He considered that a strong expression of feeling on the subject was necessary, and could not agree with the Resolutions because they did not express that dissent which all must feel at the insulting proposals. As to convicts being sent out to work on Railways, he had looked over Mr. Howe's reasons for recommending it, and agreed with him. Crime in England was not inherent in the class of men, but was the result of over-population, and want of employment. It was the duty of men calling themselves Christians not only to endeavour to prevent crime, but to sympathize with the unfortunate and endeavour to reclaim them. Mr. Howe had, however, lost all the vantage ground he had once gained, by submitting to degrading terms. What his motives were he did not know; but supposed he erred through overzeal in the cause. Earl Grey must have known, when he instructed Mr. Hawes to submit the terms, that they were such as no man in N. Brunswick would ever submit to. If he did not know it, he was unfit for a British Minister. It was worse than Southern slavery, and so we should but were we to embrace the terms. He had thus shown why he dissented from the wording of the Resolutions, and he would never consent to renew the pledge of £20,000 a year. It was the duty of the British Government to do something for us; but if they were determined to drive us off, he would tell them that we are willing to go. He thought he smelt a Federal Union of the Colonies in this Railway; they wished to have the Lower Provinces pledged in favor of the millions owed by Canada. He knew we wanted Railways, and was willing to do as much in aid of them as any one, but he would rather see the country once more in its primitive state, with the wilderness spreading over our settlements, and the sites of our towns once more the homes of the wolf and the bear, than submit to be shackled—to see freemen made bondmen—as was proposed in Mr. Hawes' letter.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY had made himself acquainted with the correspondence since yesterday, and was now quite satisfied to support the Resolutions.

Mr. WILMOT agreed with the hon. member for the City as to the derogatory nature of the terms offered and would rather leave the country and live under another flag than submit to them. He differed with him, however, as to renewing the pledges, for if the Province had to pay £20,000 a year, it would be more than made up by increased revenue. Mr. Howe's letter had been praised. It certainly was well written in some respects, but it expressed satisfaction at the free trade policy of the Mother country, and from that he (Mr. W.) and the great mass of the people in this Colony dissented. He was glad to see the people of England coming to their senses also, and that Earl Grey's days in Downing Street will soon be numbered. He disagreed with what had been said by the hon. member for the City about convicts. He would rather see the People of these Colonies imitate the Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and shoulder their muskets to resist, than suffer them to land here. He had no idea of seeing this country made a penal settlement. The hon. member might argue that they fell through misfortune, but he would not take them after their fall, and see the Province made a sink of iniquity (hear, hear.)

Mr. GRAY was glad to hear his sentiments so generally responded to, and also to see that the Resolutions would meet with almost unanimous support. He agreed with his hon. colleague that the increased revenue would more than pay the pledges in favour of this Line, should they ever be called for. As to what had been said about strong language, he thought a style courteous but firm was by far the best. Strong words often lost their force with the breath that uttered them; while a quieter style carried a moral force with it—(hear, hear.)—If a crisis came, and the privileges of the people should be invaded, the quiet man would probably be found as eager to resist tyranny as the man who uses boisterous language.

The first Resolution then passed unanimously. The second Resolution, renewing the pledges, was opposed on division by Messrs. Needham, Tilley, Hatheway, English, Steves and Gilbert: Ayes, 31.—The third Resolution, opposing the convict scheme, was carried by all but Messrs. Needham and Cutler, who dissented.—The fourth and fifth Resolutions passed unanimously.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7th.

The joint Address to the Queen, founded on Mr. Gray's resolutions, passed the House today. The Bill to make the Foremen of Grand Juries elected by the Juries, was also passed.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and a number of grants were passed. The principal discussions which took place arose on the grants being proposed to the Stanley Land Company for roads, and to Messrs. Williston and Letson, for liabilities incurred while in charge of sick emigrants in the year 1847.—The former grant, of £100, passed after considerable discussion, and progress was reported on the latter.

Please correct in my telegraph despatch published on Saturday, relative to the debate on the Railway, the expression, "to apply to Mr. Howe for a guarantee," &c.,—it should have been, "to apply to the Home Government."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council was occupied for some time today—first in Select Committee, and then in Committee of the whole—on the Bill (sent up from the Lower House) to exempt the Carleton Tide Mills from the operation of the Harbour Act. It was made apparent to the Select Committee that it was impossible to work these Mills and prevent the saw dust from falling into the stream—that they were situate far down the harbour, and never worked but when the current is running out swiftly, which carries the saw dust out to sea—that were the present law enforced, the Mills must close, causing the ruin of the lessee, and a great loss to the Corporation, &c. The Bill was strenuously opposed throughout all its stages by the Hon. John Robertson, who, it appears, has for some time past been filling up the Carleton Mill-pond with saw dust from his Steam Mills, and that with impunity, ever and anon hinting *in terrorem* that if any complaints were made, certain parties would be fined for breach of the harbour law! Some idea of the affair may be gathered from Mr. Needham's speech, delivered when the Bill was committed in the Assembly, and here subjoined:—

Mr. Needham said, that this scourge was prepared up stairs in the Legislative Council, and held he believed by Mr. John Robertson as a whip or sword over Mr. Bond, to keep him quiet, while he (Mr. R.) has taken forcible possession of the Carleton Mill-pond as a place of deposit for his saw dust, bark, &c., which he transports from his mill in carts, displacing the water at a great rate; threatening Mr. Bond at the same time, in so many words, that if he interferes with him in this matter, he will stop him (Mr. B.) altogether from making saw dust. Thus rendering the Carleton Tide Mill, that cost upwards of £6000, valueless—ruining the lessee, and doing great injustice to the bond-holders. He said that the sooner the Legislature took this deadly weapon or scourge out of Mr. Robertson's hand the better.

Hon. Mr. Hazen commented in strong terms upon Hon. Mr. Robertson's conduct, and informed him that he had rendered himself liable to a chancery suit by filling up the Mill Pond. The bill was sustained by a vote of 16 to 1, the hon. Mr. Robertson being the only nay!—*New Brunswicker.*

Communications.

Mr. Editor,—A Cornish friend of mine, living in the *bush*, has sent me the inclosed Letter.—Will you so far oblige me, as to give it an insertion in the Chronicle. Yours, obediently,

JOHN THOMAS.

Monday Morning, 31st March, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—The copy of the Chronicle of the 6th Dec., 1850, containing the piece of which you spoke, was handed to me yesterday, please accept my acknowledgements for it.

I have often regretted my inability to profit by Mr. Wishart's lectures, as I have conceived a high opinion of his talents, from perusing the synoptic references occasionally given in the "Morning News." I confess, however, under any circumstances, I should have been unprepared to hear the Rev. Institutor utter the *dictum* which excited the patriotic ire of your Cornish friend. It seems scarcely possible that the unqualified assertion quoted by the writer could have emanated from Mr. W., a gentleman evidently well versed in the history and politics of his Country. However, as we may not, in this case, ascribe the assertion to the conscious hypocrisy of a literary panderer, we first laugh at the carelessness, to say no worse, that could perpetrate such a blunder, and consign it to the same category of literary curiosities as the epigraph of poor old "Dolly Jeffrey's," of Paul, and the penny-a-line marvels of the Wrecker's of Breage. I suppose the remark originated under the comparative estimate of the intellect of the Saxon and Celtic races. Being a mongrel myself, I have no prejudice in this matter; but I must say that my little travel and experience have somewhat fortified me against receiving too hastily the deductions of modern Physiologists. The beneficent progress of the present age has practically swept from British memory the radical domination which once held the Celt in sullen thrall, and exposed the Saxon to the imputation of cunning, if not of cowardice. It may safely be averred that many descendants of EDWARD CONFESSOR deeply regret this frequent iteration of "Anglo Saxon" in the ears of their fellow subjects, whose patronymics bespeak a diversity of origin. I think it must be allowed, in the learned gentleman's own country, to be a difficult matter to fix the decimals as to the relative gravity and quality of the furniture contained within the rival *Sincipita*, so often ostentatiously contrasted.

The following names, associated with the rights of Caledonia to universal celebrity, give the antiquarian but little trouble to distinguish:—Ossian, Denis Scotus, Buchanan, Napier, (Lennox,) of Michiston, Crichton, Wallace, Keill, Abercrombie, Scott, Campb'll, Robrtson, M'Intosh and McAuley:—many others could be adduced.

As to Wales,—without referring to the host of heroes both in literature and arms, born in the Principality, I should mention two memorable examples of "*energy*" in Welsh blood, sufficient to stamp the future destinies of every race in Great Britain and Ireland,—I mean TUDOR 1st, the anti-feudal King of England, and WILLIAMS, (Cromwell,) the Protector of Protestant Europe.

With regard to Cornwall, if Mr. Wishart wanted to establish the hypothesis that the commixture of the two races is necessary for the highest development of physical and intellectual enterprise, he has been singularly unhappy in intimating that the inhabitants of the Ducal County are now suffering under the curse of mental infirmity, in consequence of not adopting the means of amelioration recommended by our therapeutic Philosophers.—The basis of the old Dantonian race was undoubtedly CELTIC; but the amalgamation with the TEUTONIC families has as where been more perfect than in Cornwall and Devon.

What we our-elves are accustomed to receive as guidances of ancient Cornish descent, are not always to be relied on. The prefixed Bo, Tre, Pol, Ros, Car, and Pen were, in numerous instances, assumed by FRANKLINS, who purchased the Manors and Bartons, and thus perpetuated in their families the characteristic marks of the former dignants of peculiar localities. On the other hand, many chiefs of Cornish Houses, or others denominated from some one of their Welsh Fees, disliking the rough aspirates of their native dialect, dropped the adjective prefixed, and translated the substantive parts of their names into Latin, Norman, French, English, and (Temp. Hen. VIII.) even Greek synonyms, anglicised, of course, through the medium of a common alphabet. This practice tends, in some measure, to account for the anomaly of the different spellations by which members of the same Cornish Sept were known in distant parts of England.—Such a culpable negligence of uniformity, however, led Heralds and antiquarians into many, and often ridiculous mistakes, which created much confusion in after years. Hence Cornwall has not been credited with her due share of the illustious individuals who added to the fame of England, and contributed to the building up of the British Constitution. I have not a copy of LYSON, nor, indeed, a single treatise on the subjects lightly touched in the preceding lines. Perhaps, had I seen your friend, I might have recollected some half a dozen names not unworthy of remembrance. His list runs thus:—Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wolcot, (P. Pindar,) Opie, Wm. Pitt, Gurney, Polwheele, Davies Giddy, (Gilbert,) Exmouth, Samuel Drew, Dr. Carey, Couch, Foote, Incledon, Trelawnies, and Buckingham.—I will just sprinkle a few in passing, *currente calamo*:—Panreths, (or Latymers, of Iselhamstead, &c., &c.,) Ministers of the EDWARDS, Oldcastle, Cheyneys, (De Holland,) Carminow, Penbruges, (Chandois,) Lord Treasurer Cardinham, Courtneys and Bullers of Trethurfe, Wm. Pendred, (or Latymer,) of Oxford, Coryton, Killigrew, Carew, the Norbone family, Wm. Noy, (the nepos of the Buryan branch, and *quasi pater* of Sir Matthew Hale,) the St. German family, (from which Gibralter Elliott descended,) Arundel, ("the only MAN in the Peloponesus," according to the Sultan,) Admiral Sir C. Penrose, Sydney Godolphin, Dean Prideaux, Beville and other Grenvilles, Admiral Boscowen, Dr. Borlase, Wallis, Trevithick, Henry Martyr, Hussey Vivian, Treffry, &c., &c., &c.; many at the present day, as, Sir C. Lemon, in science, Sir W. Molesworth, in politics, and W. Ranliegh Gilbert, in arms, &c.

To wind up this rather laughable story, one may safely conclude—that the County which is frequently called upon to furnish Cylinders, &c., so large that no other part of the world has hitherto been prepared to supply the like,—the County which returns a fair average profit on the immense capital invested in her Mines,—Mines demanding the expenditure of 13,000 lbs. of Gunpowder, and wood equal to the produce of 140 square miles of Norwegian forest annually,—the County that has the largest Steam Engines in the world in common use,—the County which can and does present the energy of mind and matter requisite for their manufacture and successful application to the stupendous undertakings witnessed throughout the length and breadth of its rocky area,—the County, in short, whose natives are proverbially energetic, and physically and intellectually powerful,—may not, after all, be irretrievably disgraced by the *green* absurdity said to have been promulgated from the rostrum of the Mechanics' Institute.

Methinks I hear the stern shade of Massachusetts PETERELL challenge the columniator of old Cornubia, and GEORGE OF MOUNT VERNON sigh with the "*Rose of Ruby*," but Washington Irving's Cornish mother can only smile at her son's affective dietch:—

I much Van Winkle's ovt, facetious still,
Might come from error, when on Chipman's Hill."

Dear Sir, your faithfully,

EDWIN PETERELL.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

EDUCATION.

LETTER I.

Having long regretted to see so many children in the streets of this now populous City, I determined long since to use my best endeavours to argouse public attention, as well as the feelings and affections of parents, to a careful consideration of this important subject, as I am convinced that children learn more evil practices, and wicked and obscene words during the first five or six years of their existence, than can be eradicated in the same number of years by the most careful moral training, and which, in many instances, can never be totally eradicated, but exercise an evil influence over many otherwise promising children, for the remainder of their existence, making some of the most talented youths in large cities a curse to their parents, and a nuisance to society, besides ultimately ruining their prosperity in this world and their happiness in the next. I need not give particular instances, as I would not either willingly give pain or cause offence—my object is simply to obviate the evil,—and the question how arises, how can this be done? I hope every one of my readers will consider the matter, and be ready on some future occasion to give their opinions on the subject—my own idea is, that nothing can tend so effectually to remedy the evil as the establishment of Infant Schools; many villages in Europe, not containing one-tenth of the population of St. John, have established and supported Infant Schools.—Having made these few brief preliminary remarks, I will now proceed to lay before you some of the leading Principles of Infant Education.

1. As the feelings and affections of human nature, commonly termed the dispositions, furnish the impulses according to their direction, to virtue or vice, it is most important to address education directly to those feelings, as well as to the intellectual faculties.

2. The dispositions being capable of direction either to good or evil, from the very commencement of their manifestations, and being then at their greatest degree of pliability, it is of the utmost importance that the education of the dispositions should commence as nearly as possible with the commencement of their manifestations.

3. Mere precept will not establish, either in infancy or at any other period of life, those moral habits which flow from well regulated dispositions. Example, though it may be a good auxiliary, is apt to operate transiently, leaving the mind which has been partially swayed by it liable to the influence of example in any other direction. Exercise, confirmed into habit by constant exercise, is the true and only effectual means of establishing the virtuous character, as far as it is possible to be established by human means; and how is this to be carried into practice? That it may, to a certain extent, be carried into effect in families, is true; but, as most of families are situated, it can be so but in very rare instances, the general result of home training is the almost entire neglect of moral culture at the time when it is most valuable, and the acquisition of every bad habit from more neglected companions; it is therefore necessary that children should be placed, as early as convenient, under the influence of a system, which, without imposing any painful restraint or burden, will ensure their being properly trained: their being so collected is incidentally advantageous, inasmuch as it is only in a state of society that they can receive much of that culture of the dispositions which is necessarily collected into a place properly fitted up for the purpose, and under the eye of well trained and experienced teachers; a considerable number of infants form a community of equals, or a larger sort of family, in which the selfish feelings can be regulated, and the social feelings strengthened and improved; in which the practice of cleanliness, delicacy, refinement, good temper, gentleness, kindness, honesty, justice, and truth, may be rendered habitual—thus confirming good tendencies in the mind, and leading, to virtue in the conduct, at the same time that the body is strengthened and developed by a judicious use of air and exercise.

4. It is presumed that the best preparation may be thus made for the reception of Christianity.—As most suited for the infant mind, the earliest lessons should chiefly refer to real objects, of which the properties and uses should be explained, so as to impart to the infant mind many new and useful ideas; and for this purpose the objects themselves, or lively pictures of them, should, if possible, be presented; but care should be taken not to overload the infant mind by abstract or scientific reasoning.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

LITERATURE AND THE JESUITS OF NAPLES.

(From the Naples correspondence of the Athenæum.)

In pursuance of my plan of keeping you *au courant* of what is passing in this part of the world in all that regards literature, it will not be uninteresting, I believe, to record the vigorous efforts of the Jesuitical party to exclude the literature of France and England from Naples, and, indeed, Italy. The student of European letters here has long fed on works which, owing to the stringent laws of the press, could be obtained only from a foreign press. But, previous to the late revolutionary movements, the long repose of the Peninsular Governments had induced a sense of security and an indifference which were wont to wink at the introduction of many books registered in the fatal "Index."—Under such a state of things, the students' library was gradually enlarged and enriched with the current literature of the day. The Bourbon Public Library added a few works to the existing collection, and the Royal Typographical Library of Naples was little less active. An immense amount of modern literature found its way into private collections. Every great European work had its quota of subscribers; and French, English, and German periodicals were regularly delivered, on the spur of a little bribery, to the subscribers. An important change has taken place. The office of revision in Naples is positively crowded with literary prisoners, and the subscribers to "serials" ask in vain for their property. Thousands of volumes are under lock and key; more, indeed, than the censors could read in a century, admitting the supposition that they were acquainted with the language in which these are written. The booksellers are desperate. I visited one yesterday, to procure a sight of the "Index." "I have none, sir," was the reply to my demand; "besides, it is of no use, almost every book is in Index," and those which are not are as though they were. Everything depends on the arbitrary will of an ignorant censor, *siamo perduti, siamo morti.* I stand here daily, I know not why. I believe from habit, or just to answer questions, for I sell nothing." "Do you fear my visiting you?" I asked. "I fear everything," was the reply; *ma non ci attristiamo, non ci perdiamo più.* A German bookseller told me the other day that he could carry on his business only by favour of the Prussian Ambassador, who had allowed a few books to be addressed to himself. With great difficulty, too, it is that our public English Library is supplied with periodicals. Another bookseller assured me that he had hundreds of volumes in Purgatory, without hope, by either indulgence, money, or prayer, of ever obtaining them. A fourth complains of the confiscation of twenty copies of Macaulay's "History of England," (Leipsic edition), which is much in demand. And here I must observe, that no history of England ever received so much homage from the Italian mind as Macaulay's narrative. It is considered here by thinking men as a perfect text-book for the great struggle for popular freedom. Speaking of the work, a few days since, with an eminent Italian writer, that gentleman observed, "I now, for the first time, comprehend how the people of England obtained that exquisite balance of royal and popular rule which has made their country the greatest nation on the earth; and I am indebted to Macaulay for this knowledge." "Ah, sir," continued the Italian, "the ocean, which bears no traces of tyrant's will, must gladden as it breaks on the shores of your happy land, for there is unconquered waters of the deep bind the island of freedom. Our struggle will be ever thwarted by our continental position." Returning to the war on books, I may add, that the excellent chaplain of the British Ambassy, who has formed a small library for the use of invalid British soldiers, can now obtain books only through the English Minister. Neither the object nor the character of the works has any weight with the Jesuit party. A book is as much dreaded by the advisers of the Vatican as if it were a child of the devil.—Diodati's Italian Bible is a special object of fear. [illegible] of the sacred volume is the very one allowed in the part of the world, and that on the condition of the individual having a special permission. Speaking with a priest a few days since, I said to him—"If you studied the Scriptures, what Italian Bible would you use?" He replied, "Diodati's edition most certainly." "Then, then if you think that is the best and most correct, why would you not give it to the people?" "We do not hold," said he, "that we have any right of private interpretation; we can only read the Scriptures by the lamp of the Church." I mention these facts, by the way, because I see that it is sometimes contended in England that the Bible is not a sealed book in the Roman Catholic Church. I maintain that the Bible is here a sealed book, perfectly dead, stone dead, to the great masses, whilst the priest himself must obtain a permission to read the Scriptures as they are written by the inspired writers.

ROMAN BANDITTI.

The following letter (from the *Daily News*) describes a most daring act:—

ROME, JAN. 31.—I have to-day to relate a most singular and almost incredible fact, the authenticity of which, however, is established by the most incontestible evidence, including that of official reports.

On the 25th of this month, the theatrical corporation at Forlini Popoli was playing the *Death of Cæsar*. Forlini-Popoli is a small town of about 4,000 inhabitants, inclosed by a high wall, entered by two gates, and scarcely three miles from the town of Forli, of which it is a kind of suburb. By eight in the evening, the hour when the theatres open in Italy, all movements have disappeared from the streets, windows are closed, and the inhabitants have retired to their homes, the coffee houses or theatres. This absence of activity in the streets, which every one remarks at Rome, is still more complete in small towns. It may be thus understood how, at Forlini-Popoli, and particularly on an evening when the theatre was open, the streets should be so deserted as to make possible the occurrence now to be related.

The first act of the piece had terminated, and the curtain had just fallen, when suddenly it rose and disclosed—instead of the actors, who had disappeared—ten brigands of the band *del Passatore*, who, armed with muskets and carbines levelled so as to command the entire range of the pit and boxes. At the same moment another party, consisting of thirty brigands, made their appearance on the floor of the house, the issues of which were guarded, and, armed with sabres and pistols, menaced the spectators. A moment of stupor, during which no one dared move, elapsed, when the chief of the brigands advanced to the foot lights, and, exhibiting the keys of the two gates of the town,—"Gentlemen, you see by these that you are entirely in our power; any resistance on your part would lead to disasters which I would be the first to deplore, but which it depends upon you to avert. Listen, then, to what I have to say. I am about to call out the names of several among you; as I pronounce a name, let him who hears it step forth from his box and repair to his house, in company with one or two of my friends, who will assist him to bring hither all his hoards, and that without defrauding us to a porpetto." This said, the orator displayed a paper, and commenced reading the fatal roll. Submission was inevitable.

Some time was of course required for this operation, which did not terminate before a quarter to 12. It was probably to shorten the agony of the pit and boxes that two brigands went from spectator to spectator, collecting baffuls of watches, purses, chains, rings, and even umbrellas. When the harvest was gathered, and the booty had been heaped up on the stage, the brigands allowed the curtain to fall, and quietly withdrew, carrying all with them. The money thus obtained amounted to 7,000 Roman piastres, or about 40,000 francs, and the bijoux, objects of art, &c., at double that sum.

The next day an Austrian detachment set out in pursuit of the band, which probably had dispersed by that time in the mountains or passed the Tuscan frontier. Their number is supposed to have been about three or four hundred. It is probable that they were in league with some of the inhabitants. However this may be, private houses and public treasuries all have been plundered with the exception of the Monte de Pietà, the fastening of which resisted all the attempts made to break it.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, April 5th.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The House resolved into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Steves, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, moved that there be granted to the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum the sum of £1850 for the current year.

Mr. HARRINGTON said this was a very extensive establishment, and the sum asked for was a large one; consequently he would like to hear some explanations from the Select Committee.—He had heard that the Superintendent was a very good man, and if capable of filling the situation properly, he did not think the salary of £250 a year was too high provided that was all he received. He believed, however, that he lived in the building free of rent, was provided with fuel at the public expense, and that in last year's accounts two hundred pounds was charged for furniture for the Superintendant's rooms, some of it of a very expensive nature. He understood there were about one hundred inmates in the Asylum at present, and the place was so crowded that the Commissioners were asking for an additional building. Many of the inmates, however, were from Nova Scotia, and had no claim whatever upon this Province except the common claim of humanity. He wished to hear the Committee explain.

Mr. Steves read from the Journals of the 27th March the following Report from the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"The Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to Report—

"That they have had under their consideration the Accounts and Reports of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum: They find the average number of Patients at the Institution during the past year was ninety five, and the expenditure for the year amounted to £2,496, 13s., made up in the following manner, viz:—

Food,	£887 19 2
Clothing,	98 2 4
Salaries,	647 0 0
Wages,	30 6 4
Fuel,	106 2 6
Buildings,	315 14 5
Furniture, &c.,	206 1 0
Expenses of Grounds,	164 18 9
Miscellaneous,	41 8 8
	£2,496 13 0

"After deducting the sum of £115 5 8, being the amount received from paying Patients, which your Committee consider a very small sum under the circumstances, arising from that source, there appears to be the sum of £2,380 7 4 as the net expences of the Establishment for the past year; and the Commissioners ask for £2,400 for the expences of the Establishment the present year: Your Committee find that the sums paid as Salaries to Officers in 1849, amounted to £591, and that the Officers paid in 1850, as charged in the Accounts, amount to £677 6 4, for which increase there is no reason given, neither can your Committee understand why it was made.

"The sum of £207 1s. has been charged for Furniture, which appears to your Committee to be large; and it would appear by the Accounts that some of the Furniture is of an expensive description, it is however presumed that no further expenditure will be necessary for that purpose.

"A comparatively small amount will be required for Buildings; your Committee therefore viewing this, although a very important Establishment, has as yet been a very expensive one, and unless the most rigid economy is pursued by the Officers in charge, it will continue to be so: Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the sum of £1,850 be granted to meet the necessary expenses of the Establishment for the current year.

"W. R. STEVES,
W. CHAPP,
S. I. TILLEY,
J. W. WILLISTON,
R. D. CUTLER,
J. MONTGOMERY,
W. J. RITCHIE,
W. SCOULLAR,
B. R. FITZGERALD.

Mr. Steves continued, stating that the Committee did consider the sum of £207 an extraordinary charge, especially as some of the articles were of that general nature that it was impossible for the Committee to say the furniture was not wanted.—The accounts did not specify whether the furniture was for the Doctor's rooms or the public convenience. They supposed, however, that no charges for furniture are likely to recur. The Committee were in the same dilemma with regard to the annual increase of salaries. They had increased very much from 1848 to 1849, and from 1849 to 1850 increased £96. Why they were thus increased the Committee had no means of ascertaining; but they had brought it under the notice of the House, and stated that no reasons were given for the increase. What could they do more? The Committee in their estimate for the present year, had set apart but £50 for buildings, and that sum was for the erection of a barn. The Commissioners had asked for £2,400 for the current year.—This the Committee felt to be too large, and had recommended £1850. They had made up their estimate thus: Food £900; Clothing £100; Fuel £100; Salaries and wages £650; leaving £100 for buildings and incidental expenses.

Mr. RITCHIE had heard a great deal about this establishment, but knew not how much of it was true. Dr. Waddell received a salary of £250 a year, but it was said that he occupied nearly half of the building; the Province had paid £207 for his furniture in one year; the Province found him in fuel, paid his servants wages, and he also kept a horse at the public expense. He (Mr. R.) knew nothing of Mr. Waddell's ability; he might be a very clever man; but if public rumour was true he enjoyed the best situation in the Province,—the Judges were fools to him. He had made enquiries of the Government about this establishment, but could get no answer. He considered it their duty to investigate any charges that might be made, and he hoped they would do so during the recess, and be prepared to satisfy the House next Session.

Captain ROBINSON considered the selecting of a Superintendent from Nova Scotia a great slight to the medical men of this Province, and that Dr. Waddell had one of the best situations in the Province. He did not believe it was ever contemplated by the Legislature that he should have a salary of £250, and in addition thereto be supplied—and his family too—with his House room, furniture, food, servants' wages, and the keeping of a horse.

Mr. TILLEY described Dr. Waddell as an excellent man who discharged his duties faithfully. He did not think it right for hon. members to get up in their places and attack a man merely upon public rumour. With regard to the furniture, although some of it was composed of mahogany it was not of an expensive kind. For instance, there was a mahogany dining table at £6; he did not consider that extravagant. The only article he considered extravagant was a bedstead at £11.

Mr. NERDHAM said hon. members might think a horse was necessary for the Doctor to ride from Ward to Ward to visit his patients, (Laughter) but that was not so. He could inform them, however, what the horse was required for; it was to convey the learned Doctor into the city nearly every day, and sometimes twice a day, where he spent much of his time when he ought to be at the Asylum.—He mentioned this now in order that he might take the hint and stay at home more. The Doctor and his servants occupied *thirteen* rooms in the Asylum, five in front on the ground floor and four in the rear, and four up-stairs. While this was the case, the poor creatures under his care were huddled together in one end of the building, the men all in one room down stairs, the females all the room overhead, with the exception of the more violent of them, who were crammed into the Lodge, about fifty in a place only calculated to accommodate twenty. There was plenty of room if the Superintendant would content himself in reasonable space and place some of the inmates in other rooms. He hoped the whole concern would be submitted to investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it was highly improper first to go abroad to select a Superintendant, and then to allow him such monstrous perquisite over and above his salary.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said hon. members should not blame the Government in this matter. The whole control of the Asylum was vested in the Commissioners. It was they who had selected Dr. Waddell, and had managed the affair down to the present time. If an investigation was required it was competent for the House to move for it in another manner. He hoped the grant would pass without opposition.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY had visited the Asylum last summer. He found some of the rooms very much crowded, and at the same time there were several large rooms empty. He asked Dr. Waddell why he did not place some of the inmates in those rooms. The Doctor replied that it would be a pity and a sin, after the expense the Province had been put to in furnishing up those rooms in handsome style, to place common patients in them.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. Speakes, Thomson, Gilbert, Cutler and Williston, when

Mr. TILLEY again arose, denying a statement that had been made to the effect that Dr. Waddell's salary was higher than that formerly paid to Dr. Peters. Dr. P. was a most efficient officer, and the last year he was employed he received a salary of £250, and £50 additional for laying out the grounds. He denied that Dr. Waddell was in the city, or spent much time there, as represented by his hon. colleague. As to the Lodge being too full, he would explain. The Lodge was erected that the more violent of the patients might be kept separate from the others, and at a distance, so that they might not disturb the others with their noises. He was sorry that, from the state of our finances, the Select Committee were unable to recommend a grant to erect another Lodge, which was much wanted. As regards the rooms mentioned by the hon. member for Restigouche, the case was thus: When the Asylum was built, it was supposed that a certain number of paying patients would be sent there, and a set of furniture were fitted up especially for their accommodation. It appeared, that the small sum of £115 was all that was received last year from this class of patients, and he must express his astonishment that several patients belonging to families well able to support them had been sent there as paupers, & placed at the public expense. The rooms to which he had referred were not fit for violent persons; they would break the windows and get out. This was a question for the consideration of the Legislature whether these rooms shall be furnished with iron gratings, &c., and made fit for the reception of dangerous patients. At present the Superintendant had their energies to be exercised in preventing a release, and rescue that delightful portion of this township provided from its present state of security.

Mr. NEEDHAM reiterated his assertions.

Mr. HARRINGTON considered Dr. Waddell's salary and perquisites was worth about £600 a year. That was too much, and he would move that the House grant £1700 for the current year, the £150 to be deducted from the Superintendant's salary.

Hon. SECRETARY hoped nothing of the kind would be done. It was difficult for Government to procure proper persons to act as Commissioners, and such a reduction would probably cause the resignation of the present Commissioners. Again, supposing the sum of £1700 exhausted before the expiration of the year, and the Government unauthorised to make any advance, the establishment must come to a stand still, and the inmates be sent adrift.

Mr. HARRINGTON then withdrew his motion, and the grant passed.

"It is but justice here to state that immediately after the close of the debate, Mr. Tilley telegraphed to St. John, and enquired how many rooms in the Asylum are occupied by Dr. Waddell and family, and received for answer "five."—*Reporter.*

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 11, 1851.

LEGAL INCONSISTENCIES.—It will be remembered by many of our readers, that much *time, attention, consultation*, and *advice*, were recently brought into requisition for the production of an Act to amend the City's Charter, and so erudite and elaborate were considered the labors of the producers of that Herculean task, that many there were of the Civic board, who aimed at the immortal fame it was supposed to confer on the illustrious framers of its patriotic and glowing page. Something like two years did those Civic Solomons sit in thoughtful conclave on the *mighty modern miracle* about to be ushered into existence, and to astonish an expectant and a wondering world. When, lo! in 1849, sided by the Typographic art of D. A. Cameron, "*Corporation Printer*," the mountain ceased its labors, and, (need we tell the rest!) the mouse was born. For truly such an *Act* was never yet *enacted*, since *Acts* were *Acts*. The 3rd section of this never-to-be-forgotten Act presents one of the deepest enigmas ever propounded by Sphinx; and yet, strange to say, such is its ductility, that like a ball of Indian Rubber, you may press it into a thousand shapes, and each one prove *equally graceful*.

The first provision of this renowned section is, that a Mayor shall be elected out of the Body Corporate on the first Tuesday in May, and in the event of his refusing to serve, or "by reason of dying:" (query, "*Who dying?*") another fit person shall be elected out of said body to fill the vacancy, but that no person "shall be *capable* (query, *eligible*) of being *appointed* (query, *elected*) Mayor, unless he be so qualified in every respect as would *entitle* him *then* to be elected ALDERMAN of said City;" (mark, when there was no vacancy, and consequently no human being could be *then entitled*.) Again, the law provides that *any member* of the Board is eligible to be elected Mayor, a Councillor as well as an Alderman; yet a man may be qualified for the one, and not for the other; who will solve this problem? It is further provided that the out-going Mayor *shall* fill the office at the Civic Board previously occupied by the Mayor elect, and that in the event of his wishing to retire from the Corporation, he shall give two days notice in writing to that effect; and yet in another part of said section it provides that at the *first* election of Mayor, the out-going Mayor *shall not* step into the vacancy caused by the election of the Mayor. This portion of the Act is not unlike Cape Cod Light, a revolver, "now you see it, now you don't." Two other misnomers *only*, and we have done. No stated time is given for the election of a Member of the Board; to fill the vacancy caused by the election of the Mayor; it may be a day, or it may be a year. Another glaring defect, it appears to us, characterizes the whole scheme of the Mayor being elected, which is, that should the Governor be so inclined, he may reject the person elected as often as he feels disposed, until he gets precisely the man that will fit him and his advisers, when he can, by constant refusal to approve of another, keep his favorite in office during pleasure, and yet act in strict accordance with the *great*, the *mighty*, and the well *digested* "*Amended Charter*." Bah!

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—It gives us much pleasure to notice the action taken by the House of Assembly on the Despatches of Earl Grey, relative to the Quebec Rail Road. We are twice pleased—first, that the proposition of His Lordship has been respectfully but firmly rejected, and secondly, that the House in a proper spirit and with a true sense of honor, have not repudiated their original offer, of a very handsome grant of land and a guarantee in money, fully equal to the ability of this poor province. The idea of two such undertakings, as the contemplated Rail Roads at the same time, would in our limited state of finances be truly preposterous. The only thing that we can see at all feasible as a public undertaking in addition to the North American Rail Road, is the elongation of the same, done either in wood or iron, from the Bend to Shediac, and this we would strongly urge both on the People and their Representatives, to lose no time in accomplishing, as we feel fully assured, that a rush of business, beyond the calculation of the most sanguine, would burst upon us from that quarter, and prove equally beneficial to both sections of the country. Such confidence do we feel in the success that would attend such an improvement, that had we the means, we should feel no hesitation in embarking in such a glorious undertaking. Why do not the parties interested in that quarter lend their energies to so promising a scheme, and rescue that delightful portion of this township provided from its present state of security.

CITY NUISANCES.—Under this head the most prominent item is the Inspection of Flour. Some 16 or 17 years since, a Law for the Inspection of Flour was established by our Corporate Body, and gave mortal offence to all importers of that article. The law provided that flour should be inspected as to quality, and marked accordingly; and that every barrel of flour should weigh 196 [illegible] across the both ends of the barrel. This law was puzzled for a year or two, and very much disconcerted the importers, while the community was correspondingly gratified and served by the arrangement. On reference to the books of one of the Inspectors, it was found that on all his inspections for the two first years, the average amount of short weight was 20 lbs. per barrel, an aggregate loss to the community of some two or three thousand pounds per annum. Interest was then made with the Common Council to alter the law, by taking off those obnoxious cullers papers from the heads of the barrels, and substituting the marking of the barrel, thereby enabling any one so disposed to raise the hoops and take out any quantity he might think proper, and make all right again without being detected.—The consequence now is, that altho' the consumer pays the Inspector, and the Inspector of Inspectors, which is nothing more than a SINECURE, yet we are not sure either of quantity or quality. The thing as it now stands is a perfect piece of imposture, practised upon a suffering but patient people. We trust that some of our City representatives will be honest enough to take up this question at an early day, and as there is no kind of protection now afforded to the people, abrogate the law, and let the purchaser, as in days of yore, become his own inspector.—Another farce of the same description is enacted in the appointment of a Lime Inspector. It seldom happens that a barrel of Lime is ever Inspected by the man who receives the pay for inspecting it; yet the law stands good—the people pay the tax, and the work is left undone. Really if the people are to be saddled with the maintenance of such people, would it not be better at once to make provision for them out of the Poor Rates?—thereby putting the public charge in its proper shape. At a future time we shall refer again to this subject, and enter further into detail.

FREE POSTAGE.—As Members of the Newspaper Press, we feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to A. Barberie, Esq., for his untiring perseverance in breaking down that odious and unjust tax upon knowledge, *Newspaper Postage*, with which the good folks of our Province have been so long afflicted. We esteem it a boon, not only to the Printer but to the Province at large, which will be hailed by every one who wishes for the spread of knowledge with cordial greetings. We speak *feelingly*, when we state that in many instances proprietors of Newspapers have paid as much in the shape of postage as the whole of their subscriptions have amounted to. From a desire to spread the intelligence of the day, we frequently send papers to poor persons living in the interior, with little prospect or hope of remuneration; the loss in this instance is quite sufficient to the Printer, without his being saddled with a Provincial postage also.

☞A writer in a California paper states that the state of Society in San Francisco is horrible in the extreme, he likens it to a penal state, without law, every one doing that which seemeth good in his own eyes, that burnings, robberies, and murders are the order of the day, and that the better inclined portion of the people are determined, in the absence of the administration of Justice, to institute "*Lynch Law*." Several desperadoes have already stretched the hemp of "*Squire Lynch*," while other attempts to take culprits out of the hands of the authorities have been made, in order that the good people of California might do the needful, without the ceremony of a trial. Truly may it be said that "gold is the root of all evil."

THE SEASON.—Our River is nearly clear of ice, and great preparations are making for the Summers' Navigation. The weather has burst upon us with a perfect flood of light and heat; still our Streets which during winter were deeply buried up in snow, retain relics of winters severity. A few short days and we shall be in possession of a West India climate. Our transit from Winter to Summer is evanescent and magical.

POISONERS—We have recently heard complaints from several persons, that valuable dogs have been poisoned on the premises of their owners. These depredations invariably occur at night, and there are those who do not hesitate to name suspected parties. A friend of ours a short time since lost a favourite and valuable dog in this way, for which he would not have taken £10.—We would warn those nocturnal murderers that persons are on the watch for their detection.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—Yesterday an unfortunate maniac, a woman, was drawn in the open waggon of George Stockford, Constable, through the Streets of the City, on her way to the Lunatic Asylum. The poor creature was sitting in the waggon, held by Stockford, with her head over the side of the vehicle, and striking against the wheel, uttering horrible yells, and followed by a crowd of idle people. We cannot but think much blame is to be attached to the authority who gave the order for her admission to the Asylum, in permitting her to be so conveyed. Madness itself in a fellow being is sufficiently appaling, without making such indecent exposures of the frailties of poor human nature. We trust on any similar necessity in future, that the decency of a covered vehicle will be obtained.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a remarkably fine Ship called the *Gibson Craig* was launched in Carleton, from the Ship-Yard of Messrs. Stockhouse & McLauchlan—the owners. The G. C. is of the burthen of 1036 tons, Carpenter's Measurement. She is built of hackmatack, pine, and American white oak, and is thoroughly copper-fastened, and exhibits an admirable model, [illegible] of sound mechanical skill and design, which reflects great credit upon her owners, and Mr. Thomas McLeod, the talented Shipwright who built [illegible] The G. C. will shortly proceed to Liverpool.

"MR. GRAY'S EXPLANATION.—It would appear that no blame whatever is to be [illegible] H. Gray, Esq., for the loss of the [illegible] Wharf at Reed's Point. The [illegible] to be in this, that the House is [illegible] large sums for public works if they can [illegible] avoid it, and particularly for the City of St. John, where the greatest portion of the revenue of the Province is raised, but for which they [illegible] no especial favor.

MR. BOND'S EXEMPTION BILL.—We are pleased to find that our friend on the Carleton side has met at the hands of the Legislative Council even handed justice, by being exempt from the law providing that no saw-dust should be thrown into the Harbor, his case was a peculiarly hard one, and was so viewed by that body, who voted for it, with the exception only of one individual.

GARRETSON LECTURE.—[illegible] lectured last evening on the [illegible] is always the date with the [illegible] lectures, a rich treat was [illegible] a variety of pleasing [illegible] successfully performed. [illegible] hear the Doctor remark at [illegible] upon the quiet and appropr[illegible] was manifested by his hea[illegible] and well deserved. Doct[illegible] every closes the lecture [illegible]

PAY OF THE LEGISL[illegible] Bill for this purpose is now [illegible] a majority of that body [illegible] the Legislative Council [illegible] for making their body [illegible] popular branch, who, [illegible] appear determined that [illegible] for their services. Right.

Lower Cove New Church[illegible] ing the Rev. Mr. Armstrong [illegible] in Trinity Church, prepa[illegible] of a subscription for liquid[illegible] against that beautiful [illegible] the whole amount does not [illegible] trifle to the Church going [illegible] We sincerely trust their [illegible] be such as to meet with[illegible] required.

Steamer Maid of Erin.—[illegible] vertisement that this [illegible] completely fitted up for the [illegible] ner, is again on the route [illegible] Portland, connecting with [illegible] She is a substantial and [illegible] in command of our esteem[illegible] friend Captain BEZELEY [illegible] for a successful season.

☞The steamer Admi[illegible] morning at 4 o'clock, and [illegible] large number of passengers [illegible] reference to advertisement [illegible] Thursday's until further no[illegible]

We are indebted to Co[illegible] Express for copious files of [illegible]

MR. WHITNEY'S EXH[illegible] much pleasure to find that [illegible] are again en route, and tru[illegible] public patronage, he will [illegible] up the misfortunes with [illegible] been visited. An advertise[illegible] will show the various de[illegible] the Season.

☞We have received a [illegible] Visitor," an illustrated m[illegible] lished in New-York, by M[illegible] 6d. per annum. It will no[illegible] and obtain a large circulati[illegible] Sears, of this city, are the [illegible]

Portland Police O[illegible]

Alexander McDermott [illegible] before Jacob Allen, Esq., [illegible] fined in the sum of 40s. for [illegible] use of most gross and abu[illegible] Angus McAfee.

Andrew Barns, for an [illegible] Wilson of 97th Regt., by [illegible] struck him, also interfering [illegible] and being drunk and disord[illegible]

William Miles, for drunk[illegible] were paid.

DEANERY MEETING.—[illegible] of the Deanery of St. Joh[illegible] Church, on Tuesday the 8[illegible] Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D.D., [illegible] the Rev. F. Coster, the Re[illegible] Rev. A. Stewart, and the Re[illegible] Sermon, a very impressive [illegible] 6, upon the duties of the [illegible] preached by the Rev. J. A[illegible] Sacrament was afterwards [illegible] number of the Parishioners [illegible] meetings, tightly improve[illegible] might, in no small degree, [illegible] cation and comfort both of [illegible] Church Witness.

☞It appears by the r[illegible] of Schools, for the several [illegible] submitted at the late Gen[illegible] number of children recei[illegible] Parish Schools, are 1465 bo[illegible] 2321, viz.:—In St. John [illegible] Lancaster, 367; St. Martin[illegible] 404,—and that there were [illegible] ing the Provincial allowan[illegible]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTM[

CARLETON LECTURES.—Dr. Patterson lectured last evening on the subject of Heat. As always, the case with the learned and worthy lecturer, a rich treat was afforded to his audience. A variety of pleasing illustrative experiments were successfully performed. We were gratified to hear the Doctor remark at the close of his lecture, upon the quiet and appropriate deportment which was manifested by his hearers; a deserved tribute and well deserved. Doctor Patterson's master's away closes the lecture season for Carleton.

PAY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A Bill for this purpose is now before the House, and [illegible] for its usual courtesy by the Legislative Council having rejected the Bill for making their body elective, has rather soured the popular branch, who, as a retaliatory measure, appear determined that they shall receive no pay for their services. Right.

Lower Cove New Church.—Last Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, preached a Sermon in Trinity Church, preparatory to the taking up of a subscription for liquidating the debt standing against that beautiful little edifice. It appears the whole amount does not exceed £500—a mere trifle to the Church going community of this city. We sincerely trust their christian liberality will be such as to meet without difficulty the trifle required.

Steamer Maid of Erin.—It will be seen by advertisement that this Boat, after having been completely fitted up for the business of the summer, is again on the route between this city and Portland, connecting with steamers for Boston.—She is a substantial and perfectly safe vessel, and is commanded by our attentive and experienced friend Captain BELTER. She has our best wish for a successful season.

☞The steamer *Admiral*, arrived yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and left again at 9, with a large number of passengers. It will be seen on reference to advertisement this boat will leave on Thursday's until further notice.

We are indebted to Capt. Wood, and Favor's Express for copious files of American papers.

MR. WHITNEY'S STEAMERS.—It affords us much pleasure to find that Mr. Whitney's Boats are again *en route*, and trust that with the aid of public patronage, he will soon be enabled to make up the misfortunes with which he has recently been visited. An advertisement in this impression will show the various destinies of his Boats for the Season.

☞We have received a copy of the "*Family Visitor*," an illustrated monthly periodical, published in New-York, by Mr. Robert Sears, at 2s. 6d. per annum. It will no doubt become popular and obtain a large circulation. Messrs. J. & E. Sears, of this city, are the Agents for it.

Portland Police Office, 10th April, 1851.

Alexander McDermott was this day brought up before Jacob Allen, Esq., Police Magistrate, and fined in the sum of 40s. for assaulting and making use of most gross and abusive language towards Angus McAfee.

Andrew Barnie, for an assault upon Serjeant Wilson of 97th Regt., by throwing a stone which struck him, also interfering with him in his duty, and being drunk and disorderly, fined 80s.

William Miles, for drunkeness, 24s.—The fines were paid.

DEANERY MEETING.—A meeting of the Clergy of the Deanery of St. John, was held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday the 8th inst. Present—the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D.D., the Rev. J. Armstrong, the Rev. F. Coster, the Rev. James Disbrow, the Rev. A. Stewart, and the Rev. E. Davernet. The Sermon, a very impressive one, from Ezek. xxxiii. 6, upon the duties of the spiritual watchman, was preached by the Rev. J. Armstrong. The Holy Sacrament was afterwards administered, and a number of the Parishioners partook of it. Such meetings, rightly improved and duly attended, might, in no small degree, contribute to the edification and comfort both of the clergy and laity.—*Church Witness.*

☞It appears by the returns of the Trustees of Schools, for the several Parishes in this county, submitted at the late General Sessions, that the number of children receiving instruction in the Parish Schools, are 1465 boys and 856 girls. Total 2321, viz.:—In St. John 677; Portland, 605; Lancaster, 357; St. Martins, 259; and Simonds, 404,—and that there were fifty-one schools receiving the Provincial allowance.—*Ib*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James Travis and Henry G. Simonds, Esquires, to be Sitting Magistrates at the Portland Police Office, under the provisions of the Act passed in the present Session.

Ebenezer L. Burpe to be a Coroner in Queen's County.

Charles Simonds, Junior, and Drs. David R. Carter, and Joseph S. Waterhouse, to be additional Trustees for the Restigouche Grammar School.

John H. Harding to be a Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons at Shippegan, in the room of Hugh A. Cale, left the place.

Charles Johnston, Esquire, to be High Sheriff for the City and County of St. John; and William Bayard, Esquire, M.D., to be Coroner for the same for the ensuing year.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.

☞The *Canada* left Halifax last night for England, without the New-Brunswick Mail, it not having arrived in time.

☞The Mail Steamer *Africa* arrived at New York yesterday.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—On Friday evening, Miss Maria Lamas delivered a Temperance lecture in the Episcopal Methodist Church, Hamilton, which was, we are informed, of a superior character. The house was crowded to excess.—It is rather a novel thing for a female to be engaged in this cause, as a public lecturer, but we can see no valid objection to it. We do not know who would better describe the sad scenes occasioned by intemperance, than those who have been made the innocent victims of its baleful, crushing influence, and have been forced to drink the bitterest cup prepared and mingled by this greatest foe to human bliss.—Canada paper.

BREWERS TO THE PRIESTHOOD.—Very soon after the Emancipation Act we find in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Mortmain, the case of Mrs. Eastwood, of Brindle, Lancashire, who, with her husband and children, was deprived of her uncle's estate, the value of £10,000 or £12,000 which he left to his confessor, the Rev. Thomas Sherburne. There is also of a similar kind pending in the law courts between Dr. Wiseman and the proper heirs of an estate of the value of £7000. The Court of Chancery exists to annul all bequests and donations of this description.

A Turkish traveller among the Ionian Isles says, the most he took at Athens was a Greek girl selling "Brandreth's Pills." Had the pyramids thrown in, he would have not been more astonished.

M. de Rothschild is now having built at Bordeaux the largest merchant vessel ever seen in France.—She will be 1500 tons burthen, and called the Ville de Francfort.

By the law of France no priest, doctor, or attorney is allowed to accept a deathbed legacy.

A church organ is to be shown at the Exhibition containing eighty stops, and valued at many thousand guineas. The space allowed for musical instruments is 2200 feet.

FREDERICTON.

(By Telegraph for the Chronicle.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 3, P. M.

The House sat with closed doors during a part of yesterday, arising out of the following circumstance. On the 4th April last Mr. Johnston personally attacked the Deputy Treasurer of Dalhousie. Yesterday Mr. Johnston read Mr. Barberie's Speech in reply, as reported in the Head Quarters, and quoted the words "gross fabrications," would throw it back in his teeth, &c." Mr. Johnston denied that such words had been uttered. Mr. Barberie said the report was true, and he would repeat it. Mr. Johnston moved the standing order, when the gallery was cleared, and the House sat with closed doors.—After about an hour, Mr. Johnston apologized for the personal remarks he made use of, and Mr. Barberie apologized to the House for unparliamentary language.

To-day the House passed the new Charter for Fredericton. The amended Charter for the City of St. John also came up for discussion, when it was proposed to have the Mayor elected by a plurality of votes.

The consideration of the State of the Province has been postponed by the house until Monday next. This was done at the request of the Government. The House is now in Supply, but nothing of interest has yet transpired.

The Legislative Council has passed the Bill exempting Newspapers from postage.

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Chas. Edmund Cox, to Miss Isabella Livingston, both of Saint John.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Turner, to Mrs. Hannah Coughrine, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, Mr. Ebenezer McNichol, to Miss Charlotte Maloney, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector, Dean Dudley, Esq., of Salem, Massachusetts, to Frances Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Daymond, of Lambert, Devonshire, England.

On the 18th ult., at Sussex Vale, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Mr. Robert Pagsby, to Miss Agnes, third daughter, of Mr. Nelson Morton, all of that place.

At St. John's Church, Chatham, Miramichi, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. James McCurdy, Mr. James M. Wolhaupter, Merchant, of Bathurst, to Miss Alexandrina R. Thomson, second daughter of the late Rev. James Thomson, of Chatham.

Died.

Suddenly, on Thursday the 3d inst., Vilot, third daughter of Capt. James Fitzgerald, in the 7th year of her age.

At Carleton, on the 4th inst., of erysipelas, Mrs. Mary Harding, wife of Mr. Thomas Harding, Blacksmith leaving a bereaved family of 7 children to mourn their loss.

On the 7th inst., of scarlet rash, Mary Henderson, youngest daughter of Capt. James Fitzgerald, aged 5 years.

On Monday, Maude, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Clarke, aged 12 months.

At Fredericton, on Wednesday last, Mr. Sylvester Wood aged 53 years.

On the 8th ult., Reuben, son of Mr. Jacob Bradshaw, of St. Martins, in the 7th year of his age.

At Richmond, Carleton County, on Monday the 24th ult., Mr James McBride, in the 63d year of his age. Mr. McBride was for more than half a century a pious and consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

At Noel, Hants County, N. S., on the 2d March, Mr. John Neil, aged 56 years.—Mr. Neil was among the first Loyalists who landed in this Province from New York.—He resided in St. John for a number of years, and finally settled in Hants, N. S., where he has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament their loss.

At Westport, Brier Island, Nova-Scotia, on the 21st ult. Anne, wife of Mr John Daugherty, in the 58th year of her age, and second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Mason, of this City.

At Halifax, on Tuesday evening, 25the ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. Charles Kueffer, Sen, in the 53 year of his age.

At Exeter, (N.H.) on the 24th ult., after a short illness, in the 20th year of her age. Francis Amelia, wife of Mr. Daniel A Murray, and second daughter of William P. Sayre Esq., of Dorchester, N. B.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Ocean, Shulz, Leith, 90.—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Sunday—Barque Renfrewshire, McNeil, Glasgow, 38—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

CLEARED.

April 5th—Ship Patrician, Newton, Liverpool, timber and deals; Schr. Alabama, Wall, Providence, deals and laths.

7th—Barque Palander, Lovitt, Greenock, timber and deals: Brig P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, gypsum.

New Spring Fashions,
At the Cheap HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE.

JUST OPENED—An assortment of Gents. New Style Fashionable Satin Beaver Hats, with a large variety of Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps of our own Manufacture and late importations, suitable for the coming season, which are offered at the usual low rates.
March 28. LOCKHART & CO.,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince Wm. street

In the Matter of JOHN WHITE and JAMES WHITE, Absconding Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that a third General Meeting of all the Creditors of the abovenamed JOHN and JAMES WHITE, will be held on the twenty-seventh day of May next, at noon, at the office of George G. Gilbert, Barrister at Law, in Prince Wm. Street, when a further Dividend will be declared, and any claims as yet not proved will be admitted to a participation in such Dividend upon proper evidence being given of their legality.

GEO. G. GILBERT, Jur.,
CYPRIAN E. GODARD, } Trustees.
H. W. FRITH,
St. John, March 28, 1851.

JOHN KINNEAR,
PRINCE WM. STREET,
Is now removing to Messrs. WIGGINS & Son's New Brick Building,
Just opposite the Store he is leaving.
March 21, 1851.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—75 bbls. pure Calcined PLASTER; 25 do. Raw do.
April 8. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

WANTED by the Advertiser, aged 30, a situation in any capacity, where he could be of service to his employer, writes a good hand, and promises to use all his energy to the interest of his employer.—Satisfactory testimonials can be had, as to character. Enquire at this Office.
April 11.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of William Wallin, late of this City, Grocer, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.
SAMUEL HOLMAN,
Sole Administrator.
St. John N. B. April 10th, 1851 (*Courier*)

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.
St. JOHN, April 8, 1851.

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

Bank of New-Brunswick.
1st APRIL, 1851.

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

Bank of New-Brunswick.
1st APRIL, 1851.

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

CORDAGE AND CANVASS.
For Sale, just received by the ship Renfrewshire, Captain McNeil:

GOUROCK CANVASS, of all numbers, Gourock & Glasgow CORDAGE, of all sizes; Hamberline, Houseline, Marline, &c.
April 11.—3i ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

Pig Iron.

FOR Sale low while landing from ship *Renfrewshire*, Captain McNeil:—
50 TONS No. 1
50 do. " 2 } Gartsberrie PIG IRON.
50 do. " 3
April 11.—2i. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

WANTED AT ST. JOHN HOTEL.—A Smart steady Young MAN as BARKEEPER. W. & J. SCAMMELL.
April 11.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber will move to the State Corner of King-street and King Square, at present occupied by Mr. O'BRIEN, on the first day of May next.
April 11. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

Mr. Dooley is a native of this city, which together with the excellent style of keeping his House, coupled with his moderate charge, entitles him to a call from his fellow citizens.—[Ed. Chron.

EDWD. DRUAY'S
Piano Manufactory and Hardware STORE,

IS REMOVED to the Old Commercial Bank, 1 Chipman's Hill, opposite to W. G. Smith's Drug Store:—Importer of first rate TOOLS and HARDWARE,—Agent for Broad's superior Edge Tools, and very superior Grindstones, fitted up in superior style.
☞*Coffin Mounting in great variety.*
April 11, 1851.

CHRONOMETERS RATED.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Jr.

BEGS leave to acquaint SHIPMASTERS that having procured the necessary Apparatus for CORRECTING, is now prepared accurately to ascertain the *Error and rate of CHRONOMETERS*, at the OLD STAND of Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, where all kinds of TIME PIECES and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS are carefully repaired.
Coffee House Corner, St. John, N. B., April 11.

New Books.
Per Steamer Admiral:—

PARTS 2, 3, and 4, Tallis's Illustrated London; Ladies' Album, and Mothers' Magazine for April; Richard of York, an Historical Romance; Amours of Napoleon, and the members of his family, by Prof. H. Masson; Miss Pickering's Novels, in 25 ct. volumes; French and German without a master, in six easy lessons, by A. H. Monteith, Esq.; Illustration of Masonry, by one of the Fraternity; Macauley's History of England, cheap edition; Forgery, False Heir, Smuggler, Russell, etc., etc., by G. P. R. James; New York by Gas Light, by G. G. Foster; My Shooting Box, by Frank Forrester; Island World of the Pacific, by H. T. Cheever, Locomotive Engine, by Z. Colbourn; Book No's of Godey's Ladies' Book, &c.
April 11. B. O'BRIEN.

LOCKHART & CO.,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Cheap Hat, Cap and Fur Store.
Now Opening and to arrive—

GENT'S French HATS, *Rivet's real Manufacture, only 20s., Paris price;*
40 Dozen Gent's Satin HATS, *Spring style;*
40 do Men's Paris and Plate HATS;
40 do Men's and Youth's Drab, Brown, Green and Gold sporting HATS;
60 do Men's and Youth's Pearl, Tampico, *Roxanth, Oriental* and Farmer's Hats;
40 do Men's and Youth's Cloth CAPS, *gnery style;*
60 do Silk and Lawn Glazed CAPS;
10 do Silk Plush Caps, *very nice pattern;*
10 do Brussels and Venetian CARPET BAGS,
Glazed Hats, Oil Cloth;
Gent's Furnishing Goods;
CASH paid for FURS.
April 8. LOCKHART & CO.

EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Saint John, that the Subscriber has commenced a CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, in the basement story of the Reformed Presbyterian Meeting House, corner of Sidney and Princess Streets. Classes are now open for the reception of pupils desirous of learning Classics, French and Mathematics, all the branches of a respectable commercial education will be constantly taught according to the most improved Modern System. Terms moderate,—government good, without the infliction of corporeal punishment, proper improvement ensured, or no pay demanded.—Call and see.
SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.
March 25th, 1851.

Ship Chronometer's Rated.
W. H. COLLINS,
(Son and Successor of the late John Collins, of Liverpool.)
Chronometer and Patent Lever
WATCH MANUFACTURER
South Side of King street, St. John, N. B.
[TWO DOORS BELOW CHURCH STREET.]
Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Barometers, and Compasses—cleaned and repaired

Jewellery repaired

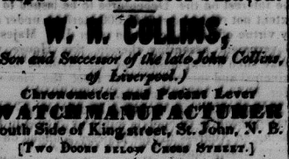
IN soliciting the patronage of Ship Masters, of this Port the subscriber begs leave to state he has had many years practically engaged in finishing repairing cleaning and rateing Chronometers in England.

A good assortment of Charts always on hand.

JUST RECEIVED.

W. H. C. respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received his spring Supply of Watches and Jewellery of every description:—Consisting in part of Gents' Fine with and without Chains; Set Rings, *very rich;* Steel Key Rings; Silver Thimbles, Gold Chains, Sets Purse Mounting Tortoise, Shell Side Combs, Ladies' Ear Rings, Gents' Fine gold Pins, Jet Brooches, Gold Settings, Ladies' Shawl Pins—*in great varieties, set with the most valuable stones,* Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Watch Guards, Gold Eye Glasses, do. do. double Gold Lockets of various sizes, Gold Watch Keys, Enamelled Ear Rings, Ladies' Companion, do. do. with wax rollers, Ladies' Card Cases, Silver Vinegarettes, Cravat slides, Pain Black Brooches, Fancy do.; Gold, Silver, and Steel Beads, Gents' Studs in great varieties; Ladies Rosewood Boxes, Accordeons,—from 15s upwards; Pepin Machie Work Boxes, do. Ink Stands, Portefolios, Pen Trays, a Bellow & Thermometers stands, Toasting Forks, Mahogany Desks, Gents' Dressing Cases, Silk Purses with steel mountings; German Silver Watch Guards, Pocket Knives, Steel Arrows, do, Enamelled, Elliott's; Ivory Tooth Pick's Combs, Brooches, Bronze Tea Bells, Pocket Looking Glasses; Egg Boilers, Cameo Steel Pens, Castors, Sugar Dishes, Sugar Shovels, Mustard Spoons, Tea do., Table do. Bread Trays, Servers, Gothic Waiters, Fancy Toilet Baskets perfume, Railway Companions, Silver Brooches, do. Imitation Screw Cushions, Fine Tooth Combs, Sun Glasses, Hair Brushes, Fancy Boxes, Safety Shawl Pins, Ivory Penholders, Ladies Buckels, Marble Watch Cases, Back Combs, Razor Strops, Pencil Leads, &c.. &c.

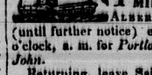
P. S.—Clocks, Watches, Jewellery—cleaned and repaired in the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—all work warranted to give satisfaction.
April 11, 1851.



STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.
For Eastport, Portland, Bangor & Boston.
AT A REDUCED RATE OF FREIGHT AND FARE.

THE Commodious and Sea-Going STEAMER "*MAID OF ERIN,*" CAPTAIN W. R. BELTER, having been fitted up in a substantial manner for Passengers and Freight, during the past Winter, will leave the North Wharf on *Tuesday* Morning, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND, connecting with the splendid Steamer "St. Lawrence," for BOSTON, and Steamer "Governor" for BANGOR.
☞For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS PARKS,
April 11, *Dock Street.*

STEAMER "ADMIRAL."
NEW ARRANGEMENT!!
St. John, Eastport, Portland, and Boston.



THE American steamer ADMIRAL, 700 Tons, Captain ALBERT WOOD, will leave Boston (until further notice) every TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for *Portland, Eastport,* and *Saint John.*

Returning, leave Saint John every THURSDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Freight taken at fair rates.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT.
February 21. *South Market Wharf.*

For Dorchester, the Bend, and Sackville.

THE first Steamer will leave for Dorchester and the Bend on *Friday* the 18th inst., leaving for those places every *Monday* and *Friday* Evenings; returning, leaves the Bend on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, at high water. For SACKVILLE on Wednesday Evenings; returning leaves Sackville on Thursday at high water. April 11.

FOR WINDSOR.

THE Steamer "COMMODORE," will leave for WINDSOR on her first trip on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant: returning, will leave Windsor at high water on Thursday, the 17th.
April 11.

MARCH 25, 1851.
NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

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

Ladies, Gentlemen's, & Children's Indian Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Just Received from Boston:

23 CASES RUBBER SHOES, &c., containing Gent's Rubber BOOTS, for Walking or Sporting; and OVER SHOES of the best warranted quality; Ladies, Misses, Boys and Childs' Rubber BOOTS and SHOES, of all qualities and sizes.
March 28. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.
NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Harriott*, from Liverpool, the first of his Spring Supply of Ladies, Misses, and, Childs' Boots and Shoes, of the Newest styles and best quality. S. K. FOSTER.
March 28, 1841.

NOT PIG IRON.—*To Arrive per Ship "Onyx" from Clyde.* 100 TONS No 1 Gartsberrie PIG IRON. For Sale by
WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

WOOLLEN HALL,
JUST OPENED BY
JAMES GARRETT & CO.
In Wiggins's new Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Princess Streets; opposite the Book Store of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.; and on the corner North of the

Which the Citizens of SAINT JOHN and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to visit and walk through, irrespective of purchasing.

For many years past it has been increasingly our conviction:—FIRSTLY, that private enterprise is one of the most powerful means of forwarding the prosperity of a country;—SECONDLY, that the public are benefitted by being supplied with good and cheap articles for cash, instead of inferior and dear ones on credit.

In the carrying out of the first of these objects, we have repeatedly—in order to the extension of our business—laid out considerable portions of our acquired capital in providing increased accommodation, always with entire success; our last effort in this way being the leasing of that magnificent Shop, recently fitted up and decorated, expressly for us, by our enterprising townsman, Mr. F. B. WIGGINS; and we no more lacking a commensurate increase of our business than we doubt the discriminating powers of the New-Brunswickers.

In the carrying out of our second proposition we commenced the Tailoring Trade, and introduced the system of supplying good and cheap Clothing at moderate prices for Cash, the proof of our success will be found in the extensions we have alluded to, our confidence in the principles we have acted on is evidenced in the large shop we have just taken.

In launching forth our new enterprise on the public sea we do so with the conviction that our success must mainly depend upon ourselves, that there are thousands who want Clothes daily is an unmistakable fact; that many will come to us if they feel we offer inducements is equally true, we avow ourselves in every sense of the word, *Progressionists*—always aiming at improvement, every year adds to our capability of doing business well; we know more this year than last, one conviction has strong hold of us, viz., that honesty is the best policy, we have tested it; and if we know anything, it is, that if the public are fairly treated, they will abundantly appreciate it, we know also that from the pressure of the times, the obtaining good value is increasingly a desideratum; it is then with the determination to continue to carry out these objects to the widest possible extent that we feel confident of obtaining increased patronage.

WITH these views we have devoted much attention latterly to improvements which are making in the manufacture of Woollens; and we think, nay we are satisfied we have succeeded in adopting the most important of them, we may here state that in our frequent use below of the words "Low Quality" it is for articles which we can warrant as really good value.

WITH this preamble, we beg briefly to direct attention to the several departments promising that in every instance where we can procure the best Fabrics, well made and good value; we give them a decided preference.

Department No. 1,	Black Cloths.
Department No. 2,	Medley Cloths.
Department No. 3,	Vestings.
Department No. 4,	Trowserings.
Department No. 5,	Clothes for Over Coats.
Department No. 6,	Waterproof Fabrics &c
Department No. 7,	Gentlemen's Mercery
Departments Nos. 8 9,	Tailoring.

WE NOW PROCEED TO
The Back Warerooms,
THE ENTIRE OF WHICH ARE DEVOTED TO
THE READY-MADE BRANCH,

which is unquestionably the most extensive and perfectly arranged of its class in America. To this branch we bestow increased attention; we know it is the advantage of the public to patronise it largely; let all remember that our stock is not gathered up here and there, made in factories, nor purchased from the wholesale Slop Houses in London; but that every article is carefully cut by our experienced Foremen—made up under their inspection; in fact that purchasers may as fully depend on procuring a ready-made Garment as if it were expressly made for them.

MORNING, WALKING, SHOOTING AND OFFICE COATS,
BLACK CLOTH.

			£	s.	d
Low Quality,	commencing	at	1	10	0
Second Quality,	ditto	at	1	15	0
Superfine,	ditto	at	2	0	0

TWEED COATS,
OFFICE, WALKING, OR SHOOTING.

Low Quality,	commencing	at	1	0	0
Second Quality,	ditto	at	1	7	6
Prime Quality,	ditto	at	1	15	0

DRESS COATS,
BLACK CLOTH.

Low Quality,	commencing	at	1	12	6
Second Quality,	ditto	at	1	17	6
Superfine Quality,	ditto	at	2	15	0
Extra Quality,	ditto	at	3	5	0

FROCK COATS.

Low Quality,	commencing	at	1	15	0
Second Quality,	ditto	at	2	5	0
Superfine,	ditto	at	2	15	0
Extra Superfine,	ditto	at	3	13	0

SACK COATS.

Low Quality,	commencing	at	1	0	0
Second Quality,	ditto	at	1	7	6
Superfine Quality,	ditto	at	1	15	0
Extra Superfine,	ditto	at	2	5	0

Prime Drab, Devons, Mixed Witneys, Arctic Beavers, and all the leading Fashions of the Season.

PALETOTS.

			£	s.	d.
Black Cloth,	commencing	at	1	10	0
Second Quality,	ditto	at	1	15	0
Superfine,	ditto	at	2	5	0

REEFING JACKETS.

Low Quality,	commencing	at	0	12	6
Second Quality,	ditto	at	0	17	6
Superfine,	ditto	at	1	5	0

THIN COATS.
Cashmarett and Russel cord, from . at 0 10 6.
Linen Blouses, ... from 5s. upwards.

Vesting Department.
Black Cloth, ... commencing at 0 7 6
Fancy Vests, all prices;
Rich Silk, Satin, Tabinet, and dress VESTS, in great variety.

TROWSERS DEPARTMENT.

Stout Black,	commencing	at	0	15	0
Black Doeskin,	ditto	at	0	17	6
Superfine Black Dress,	ditto	at	1	5	0
Stout Tweed,	ditto	at	0	10	6

All the new leading Styles, in great variety.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in great variety, in Blacks, Blues, Olives, and all fashionable Shades, Tweeds and Cashmaretts ditto, at equally low prices

☞The public will bear in mind that there is no clap-trap advertising here—that the minimum price is for articles which we are not ashamed to offer for sale. They are particularly requested to bring the list with them and ask for each article, and should it happen in any case from extra demand to be sold out, they will be informed on what day there will be a fresh supply.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.
Corner of Prince William and Princess Streets,
OPPOSITE THE STEAM FERRY LANDING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

HARDWARE.
Received per "HARRIOTT."

ONE Cask, containing best London GLUE;
One Cask containing Iron Squares, Tester Hooks, Cornice Slides, Rim Lock Keys, Butt HINGES, 1½ to 5 inch; Steel LOCKS, Carpenters' LOCKS, 5 to 8 inch;
One Cask, containing Nursery LAMPS, Dish Covers, Plate Covers, Japann'd *Candlesticks;*
One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' PENCILS, Red Chalk in deal and reed, brass Cupboard Turns, Sash Knobs, Escutcheons, Table Fasteners, Sash Drops, Stair Rods 22 to 28 in., Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Glass Paper, Wire Lattice Work & Wire Cloth, 10 to 40 mesh;
One Crate, cont'g COAL SCOOPS and Scuttles,
One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' RULES and Compasses; Gun Wash Rods, Nipples & Worms, FIRE IRONS in variety, Iron Wire, *Castors,* STAIR EYES, Roller Ends, Brass SNUFFERS, Taps, Flush Bolts, Rack Pulleys, Curtain Banks, Sash fastaners, Hooks & Eyes, Tinn'd Skewers, round and flat; chest, desk, and Trunk LOCKS;
One Cask, cont'g BIT SCREWS, ⅞ and ½ in. iron and improved handled SAD IRONS;
Previously received, a good assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS, and all sizes of Hair Seating, &c, &c.
Daily Expected—A full assortment of PLANES.
Corner of Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm, Street.
March 7. J. & A. MARSH.

EAST END.
HOUSE TO LET—from 1st May next:

THAT commodious and well finished House, situated on the corner of Pitt and Great George' streets, containing Four Flats, with a good well of water in the 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 a genteel family, being second to none in the city, thoroughly finished and brick nogged throughout, which will warrant it frost-proof. For further particulars enquire of
C. M. GARDNER,
February 28. on the premises.

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 cellar, &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.

TO LET *for a term of Years from the first day of May next*—

THE HOUSE and WHARF in Lower Cove fronting on Sheffield Street Slip, where the Floating Dock now lies, together with all the rest of the premises suitable for a Lumber, Coal, or Ship Yard, and also where Blocks can be laid for repairing Ships at a small expence. There also a spacious Shed and Loft on the premises. Vessels can lay each side of the wharf which is over two hundred feet, and also at the end. For particulars apply on the premises to BENJAMIN PEEL.
March 21.

TO LET.
From 1st. May next.

THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess Street, at present occupied by Mr. C. Perkins, with the privilege of out-houses, &c., belonging to the subscriber.
April 4, 1851 SAMUEL BUSTIN.

TO LET.

THE House and Premises at present 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 Henniger'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.

AN OFFICE in the Subscriber's Brick Building in Prince William Street, now occupied by G. BLANCH, Esq. Possession given 1st May.
March 28. L. H. DEVEBER.

TO LET,—*From the 1st May.*

THE OFFICES at present occupied by A. L. Street, Esqr., over the Store occupied by Messrs Smellie & Abercrombie, Prince Wm. St. Apply to NELSON DEVEBER,
March 28. *Barrister at Law.*

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.

Provincial Legislature.

[From the City Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

JUDGES' FEES.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish the fees now paid the Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Mr. RITCHIE explained [illegible] He thought the fees were hard on persons who were obliged to go to law, and should be abolished. He also contended that it was the intention of the House last year to abolish these fees when they passed a Bill for the immediate reduction of the Judges' salaries.

Hon. Attorney-General said the question of Judges' salaries and fees was settled by the act which passed in 1849, and hon. members ought to be careful how they disturbed arrangements once solemnly made. Should the House pass it, however, it was necessary that it should pass with a suspending clause.

Mr. Hannington said the Hon. Attorney-General had drawn an erroneous conclusion with respect to the bill of 1849; the question of fees was not then touched upon at all, but merely the question of salary. In the following year (1850) the House expressed their opinion upon this question, which was in accordance with the principles of this bill. It was his (Mr. Hannington's) opinion that £500 a year, exclusive of all fees, was salary enough for a Puisne Judge, but he had voted for £600 in 1849 because it was the greatest reduction he could effect. As to the bill being passed with a suspending clause, he was opposed to it: He thought it was time the Local Legislature should take the management of such affairs into their own hands.

Mr. Botsford would support the Bill, and in the shape it then stood. He was surprised to hear the Hon. Attorney General say a suspending clause was necessary. Were they to be dictated to by Earl Grey upon matters purely local like this? If that was the case it was high time they began to resist.

His Honor the Speaker considered £600 quite sufficient salary for a Judge, without fees. This was said to be a reformed House—pledged to retrenchment—but he had looked in vain for any important retrenchment this Session; but here was an opportunity for them to begin, and a fair one, and he hoped hon. members would avail themselves of it. He also hoped that the Legislature would not be prorogued until they had adopted measures for the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Hatheway said this conduct was just what they had a right to expect of the Hon. Attorney General after his speech wherein he had enunciated the views of the Government. He had then declared against the House taking anything upon themselves contrary to the wishes of Earl Grey. His Lordship had told them that they had no power to touch the salaries of public officers, and the hon. Attorney General had swallowed the Despatch body and bones.

Col. Hayward said he considered this a good measure, and would lend it his support. It was no time now to talk of vested rights, for what was once considered such is now considered vested wrongs. The local Legislature might not possess the power to reduce salaries of public officers, but they certainly had the power to regulate the fees; he should therefore go for the bill without a suspending clause.

Mr. Wilkinson was favorable to the Bill. He did not consider it right for the Judges to draw salaries and fees too; they should be paid in one way or the other; either altogether by salary, or altogether by fees. The payment of these fees was very obnoxious to the people, and this was the very place to commence retrenchment. The bill would relieve the poor people who are caught in the meshes of the law, and it would remove anything like temptation from the Judges.

Mr. Taylor was in support of the bill. He considered this the very place to commence retrenching.

Mr. Johnson said the hon. Attorney General, in enunciating his views, had not expressed himself exactly as had been stated by the hon. member for York (Mr. Hatheway); he had stated that he would not go farther in the reduction of salaries than was consistent with good faith, and a due regard to the public service. He (Mr. Johnson) did not look upon these fees as a vested right; he considered the salaries quite sufficient without fees. The fees bear hard upon poor men who are willing to pay their debts, but cannot always do so in time to prevent being sued. It was for the people of this Province to say what was right or wrong in the matter. In England Earl Grey is responsible to the people, and can be turned out of office for improper conduct, but we have no control over him. Here the people, through their representatives, might turn out the local Government, but Earl Grey might veto everything they chose to do, and if they turned out one Government, he might give such instructions to the new Government as would compel them to adopt the same course. Did hon. members call that Responsible Government? and yet such was the present state of things. And what was the cause? Why, that men were found in this Province who would accept office under such restrictions. If gentlemen refused to go in the Government under such circumstances, Earl Grey would be obliged to give way: (Hear, hear.) Then we should have the power to govern ourselves in local matters. As to there being anything unfair in reducing Judges' fees, he denied it. For instance, he (Mr. J.) had studied the profession of the law, but since he commenced the Legislature had thought proper to reduce lawyers' fees. Now of course this reduced his income, but it was supposed to be done for the public good; and if in his case, why not in the case of the Judges? What vested right had they that other people did not possess? Public opinion called for this measure, and it must come. He should oppose adding a suspending clause, for if they did not possess the right to pass a law local in its nature like this, it was high time to test the question.

Hon. Attorney General said hon. members had put words in his mouth which he had never made use of. He had said nothing whatever about vested rights, but he considered it his duty to set before the Committee the bill of 1849, and the circumstances connected with its passing. The hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had accused him of misconstruing these circumstances, and he should endeavour to set himself right. This was not a measure of retrenchment, as had been represented: it would relieve him, as a practising Attorney, and all others, for at present the Attorneys are obliged to advance the fees, for their clients, but it would not save a penny to the revenue. He would suggest that the fees be still collected, and if the House thought proper the Judges should not receive them, let them be paid into the public chest; that would be retrenchment, because a penny saved was a penny gained. [The hon. Attorney General here read from the Journals of 1849, the amendment offered by Mr. Ritchie to the present bill, relating to Judicial salaries.] That amendment set forth that the salaries of Chief Justices and Judges in future shall be £700 and £600 respectively, with £250 for travelling expenses, exclusive of all fees or other emoluments. This was negatived, and therefore the principle of abolishing fees was then negatived. [Mr. Ritchie—No, it was not.] He (hon. Attorney General) said yes! it could no be denied; and yet, after the elapse of only two years, a similar provision—then negatived—was attempted in this bill. When that amendment (of 1849) was moved, it was rejected by a division of 24 to 9 and he found the name of the hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) among the yeas. He had then shown that by the existing Act, which was passed after full discussion, the House had determined not to abolish those fees. Hon. members must perceive that this bill went to alter the principles of the Act of 1849. Hon. members might say it was not a breach of public faith, and might decide as they chose, but this bill, should it pass, would take so much from the Judges' salaries, one that was guaranteed to them but two years ago.—That being the case, and the present Chief Justice and [illegible] that, for hon. members would find that as long as we remain a British Colony the Imperial Government would reserve to itself the power to approve or reject our local bills.

Mr. KEYSTONE had no objection that the hon. Attorney General should come there and endeavour to instruct hon. members, but he should take good care to be correct in his statements. He would then return to his place, and he called upon the hon. Secretary, and the hon. members from Queens, Albert and Westmorland, (Messrs. Earle, Steves and Hannington,) to bear him out in his assertion, that when his amendment was moved, in 1849, his only object, and the only matter discussed, was whether the bill should be immediate in its operation, or whether a bill merely perspective in its operation, or whether a bill merely perspective should be introduced for immediate reduction by address. [Several voices—That is correct.] Well, that assertion of the hon. Attorney General's was done way with. The next point was, the hon. Attorney General denied that this was a measure of retrenchment. Would it not be a saving to the poor, and to those who go to law? and was it not retrenchment to remove the burdens from the shoulders of the people? The hon. Attorney General said it would benefit practising Attorneys, but how? It was the practice in his (Mr. Ritchie's) office to risk his own fees, but to make his clients pay all other fees in advance; and he was much mistaken if that was not the practice in the hon. Attorney General's office. An Attorney who advanced the money out of his own pocket would have a hard time to live. It was next represented that this bill would be an Act of injustice to Chief Justice Carter and Judge Wilmot, who had taken office under the provisions of 1849; but last year a bill had passed that House, introduced by Mr. Wilmot, which contained in it precisely the same provision of this bill.—He agreed with an observation made by the hon. member for Northumberland, that so long as the Government here submitted to Earl Grey's dictat on, and so long as that Government is sustained by the people, so long may we expect that nobleman, or his successor, to domineer over us: (hear, hear.) He should say no more on that subject until some of the Despatches came under their consideration. He would detain the Committee no longer, but he saw no reason why the Bill should not pass.

Mr. BEARDSLEY was opposed to the Judges receiving fees; he considered it wrong in principle. He believed that such was not the case in England, and knew it was not the practice in the United States. He would go for the Bill, and was sorry it did not go further. When he looked to the United States, and saw the men of talent and integrity on the Bench in that country, with salaries ranging from £400 to £450, he was compelled to the conclusion that £500 a year was quite enough for a Judge in this Province. He would also wish to see the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court reduced. He was sorry to hear the hon Attorney General say the Bill should not pass without a suspending clause. It was a purely local matter, with which the Legislature of the country alone should have to do, and not Earl Grey.

Dr. THOMPSON spoke briefly in favour of the Bill, but suggested a new section, which he read.

Mr. STEVES said the hon. and learned member for St. John (Mr. Ritchie) was quite correct in reference to the Bill of 1849. He recollected the circumstances most distinctly, as he was at the time labouring under considerable doubt as to which course was best.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL again contended that his version of the affair was correct.

The question, on reading the first section, was then put, and the Bill was sustained. Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Speaker and Partelow, and Messrs. Barberie, Botsford, Read, Hannington, Ritchie, Gordon, Scoullar, Chapman, Williston, Tilley, Rice, Stiles, Earle, Pickard, Beardsley, English, Hatheway, Steves, Gilbert, Johnson, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Taylor, Porter, Fitzgerald, McPhelim, Ryan, McLeod, and Thompson. Nays—Hon. Messrs. Street and Rankin, and Messrs. Montgomery and Robinson.

RAILWAY DESPATCHES.—Mr. Gray submitted the following resolutions on Earl Gray's despatches. He urged the necessity of an expression of opinion, going home next mail, that there may be no delay to the Facility Bill. The people, in consequence of the repeated refusals of the British Government relative to the Halifax and Quebec line, had turned their attention to another less expensive and more remunerative project. He pointed out the objections to the proposed plan.

MR. GRAY'S RESOLUTIONS:

"Whereas the attention of this House has been called by message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Gray, &c., the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with several documents accompanying the same, relative to the Railway formerly proposed between Halifax and Quebec, upon which it is desirable that the immediate action of this House should be taken,

"*Therefore Resolved*, That this House fully responds to the sentiments and opinions expressed by Earl Grey in his despatch to Lord Elgin, dated 14th March, 1851, that the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec is calculated to advance the commercial and political interests both of the British Provinces of North America and the Mother Country, and that the time has at length arrived when this great national enterprise may be undertaken; but they learn with painful feelings of disappointment that on a work so admitted to be of such great importance to the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should as a condition antecedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available revenues to build the same at their own expense.

"*Resolved*, That this House will adhere with strict fidelity to the pledges given to Her Majesty by the joint address of the Houses of Legislature of this Province in the Session of 1849, and the address of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1850, guaranteeing to Her Majesty for the purposes of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, "all the ungranted lands through which the said Road might pass, to the extent of ten miles each side on to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable to Her Majesty's Government, and to secure at the expense of the Province a sufficient breadth of way, and the necessary stations, over and upon private property for the use of the said road; and to charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding £20,000 currency, per annum, towards paying the interest upon the capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term not exceeding twenty years."

"They desire distinctly to state that the refusal by Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the several Despatches of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, bearing date the 5th April, 1849, and 19th June, 1850, to give the Imperial guarantee for that important work, induced the people of this Province to turn their attention to the accomplishment of undertakings which it would be in their power to carry out, and which from their prospect of more immediate remuneration, would hold out greater inducements to capitalists to embark therein, and that in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of the people of this Province as expressed by overwhelming majorities of both Houses of the Legislature, they have pledged the public credit to the sum of £300,000 sterling for the building of the European and North American Railway and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway within this Province; and this House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the hon. Mr. Howe and the Right hon. Earl Grey, accompanying His Excellency's Message, and is not prepared to pledge the public credit or the future resources of the Province, further than set forth in the addresses before mentioned, toward the building of the Great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec.

"*Resolved*, That this House would view with unqualified disapprobation any schemes whereby Convicts should be introduced into this Province either for labour or otherwise.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the Executive Government of this Province should, without delay, make urgent application to Her Majesty's Government for the Royal assent to the Act passed at the present Session of the Legislature, [illegible] European and North American [illegible] Quebec Railway, the interest on the Debentures to be issued to an extent not exceeding £300,000 sterling, under and by virtue of those Acts; and upon Her Majesty's Government assenting thereto, this House will make such arrangements for the payment of the principal and interest as will meet the views of Her Majesty's Government.

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Legislative Council be requested to co-operate with this House in preparing an Address to Her Majesty, founded on the above Resolutions."

* This debate was commenced before I entered the Gallery, in consequence a few of the speeches are very much abridged.—*Reporter.*

The following is a copy of the reply of the Hon. Joseph Howe to the letter of Mr. Hawes, Under Secretary of State, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. A synopsis of Mr. Hawes' letter will be found on the last page of this paper.

A debate on the subject in our House of Assembly, will be found in preceding columns. It will be seen that they have rejected Earl Grey's proposition.

5 Sloane Street, March 12th, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th of March, conveying to me by direction of Earl Grey, the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the questions raised in my letters of the 25th November and 16th January.

I beg you to assure his Lordship of the satisfaction with which I have read that communication, and of the sincerity of the belief which I entertain that the Governments of the North American Provinces will cheerfully, and to the full extent of their means, exert themselves to secure upon the terms proposed, the completion of the great national highway, for the construction of which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to propose to Parliament to advance the funds, or pledge the National credit.

Should anything occur to delay a general arrangement, (which I do not apprehend) beyond the period when Nova Scotia may be prepared to execute her part of the line, for local or other purposes, it will be time enough then to submit whether that portion of the work which will run through her territory should not be commenced, either with or without the aid of Her Majesty's Government.

As the rapid sale and settlement of the waste lands of the three Provinces will now become very desirable, in order that their annual revenues may be increased, and the country on both sides of the Railroad settled as the work proceeds, I hope to be able, in a few days, to submit a plan by which these objects may be attained by an organized association, acting under the countenance of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, but without any aid from their public resources. I have, &c.

(Signed.) JOSEPH HOWE.

B. HAWES, Esquire.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Saturday the 29th ult., the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia laid on the table of the Assembly a resolution, which concludes as follows:—"That this House do accept the proposition of the British Government for advancing the above amount (£800,000 sterling), for constructing a Railroad across the Province of Nova Scotia, on the terms and conditions embodied in the letter of the Under Secretary of State, B. Hawes, Esq., to Mr. Howe, bearing date the 10th day of March, 1851."

The subject underwent discussion on Friday; and we learn from a communication received late that evening from Halifax, and posted in the News Room, that it is most likely the Session of the Legislature will close without any action being taken in the Railroad matter. A motion to postpone the whole subject until Mr. Howe's return had been made, and would, most likely, be carried.

Mr. Howe would leave Liverpool in the Steamer of the 5th April. He writes that he would remain until then to organize some of the leading men of the kingdom into a great co-operative Association to buy and people the lands along the line.

The Halifax *Recorder* of Saturday says—"The debate closed and the division was taken at about 10 o'clock last night. For postponing action, 27; against, 17. The names were as follows:—

For the amendment—Hon. Attorney General, McKenna, Doyle, Dimock, Comeau, Ernst, Smith, Archibald, McDougall, Fraser, Fulton, Martell, Young, Card, McDonald, Henry, Mott, Kedie, Bourneuff, Creelman, Wier, McDonald, Mignowitz, Songster, Crow, McKenguey, and Robinson.

Against the amendment—Taylor, Hall, Harrington, Snow, Hudd, Moore, Bent, Whitman, Killam, Mcumpbell, Munro, Ryder, Dickie, Beckwith, Thorne, Johnston, and and Marshall.

"The House now rises without adopting any action on the Railroad. This appears to have been the wish of the Delegate, as shadowed out in the closing paragraph of his letter to the Deputy Secretary. We have no doubt whatever that it was the wiser course. It leaves the whole question open, and if nothing beneficial has been accomplished, no obstruction has been thrown in his way. The pulse of our people has been distinctly felt, and the beat denotes health and vigour. Whichever party prevails at the Elections, beyond a doubt they may count upon a good working majority, we trust, upon any reasonable feasible project for carrying on the work."

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,
Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850
Capital—$50,000!
Stockholders Individually liable
For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,
of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.
☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜
DIRECTORS:
John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Eberwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do.
JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTON, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Br'ch of St. Bk. Ind.
CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

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 1½ 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.

NAILS, &c.
By the "Olive," from Liverpool:
109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
ALSO—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,

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 ⅞ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 24;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
[illegible]
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 5 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent METAL, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAIN, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
28 best Proved Stud CABLE CHAINS, ass'd, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 2 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM,
150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons COROAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Iron SPADES;
40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;
21 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish LINNENS—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.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
ESTATE AGENCY.
HOUSES TO LET.—A desirable Family Residence, now in course of completion, fitted with every convenience, at a moderate Rent—situate in Paddok 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 the town.
FOR SALE—A capital HOUSE in Carmarthen Street; Also, a large Dwelling, with Yard and Outhouses, in Duke Street—will yield 12 per cent, per annum, after paying all charges.
FOR SALE—A FARM, five miles from town, with thoroughly finished House and Barn thereon; the Land is excellent, facing on the Main Road, with a splendid view of the Bay.
FOR SALE—A House in Cooper's Alley, at a low figure, and easy terms, Also, a large Dwelling House in Main Street—a great bargain.
FOR SALE—Capital *Villa* Building Lots.
Do. Two Lots on Jeffrey's Hill.
TO EXCHANGE—Three capital Properties, for either Farm or Town Properties.
Some capital FARMS for sale, in King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, and St. John Counties.
☞ MONEY to lend on Mortgage; and a choice of first rate securities always on hand for Investors.
☞ *Rents, Notes, and Accounts collected.*
Having Agents—active business Men—in every Town and County throughout the Province, the facilities for business cannot be excelled by *any other office in Town.*
Charges and Commissions moderate, and all required information furnished on application to
CHARLES L. STREET,
Office over Flewwelling & Reading's,
March 7, 1851. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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.

New-Brunswick Manual.
A few copies of this valuable work, containing a great variety of useful forms of Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Deeds, Leases, Indentures, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, &c., &c., with Maritime and other Precedents, are now for Sale by the Subscribers, at the reduced price of five shillings to close the concern.
Sept. 20. J. & A. McMILLAN.

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7×9 and 8×10 up to 14×20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20×24 up to 34×46, 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*

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA, &c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. BREAD SODA; 200 assorted CHAIRS; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards FLOOR CLOTH, with many other articles too numerous to describe.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
(*PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.*)
THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine BUREAUS; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre TABLES, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.
* * MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Rutternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
☞ Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.
N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.
St John, Nov. 2, 1850—6t.

Simmonds & Co.
Old-established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,
Barge Yard, London,
CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

STOVES! FOUNDRY,
WATER STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of
COOKING STOVES,
Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.
ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS,* which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.
Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.
☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—if they do not, they may be returned
October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BOOKS.
Received per "Creole,"
HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book. do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s per an.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Altoro Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.
January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

Cheap Restaurant.
THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city.
July 5. JAMES SCRIBE.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received from New York:—
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Matthew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.
The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chambers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Layard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Cowper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.
Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,
Have received per ships *Olive* and *John De Wolfe* the remainder of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising a large assortment of
COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, 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 Whitney 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 Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

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.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

MAGAZINES.
Received per "Creole."
HARPERS Magazine for February;
International Do. Do.;
Mechanic's Do. Do.;
Blackwoods Do. for January.
March 7. B. O'BRIEN.

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.—Per steamer *Admiral*—8 cases Gent's Fine Calf Skin BOOTS; 2 cases Gent's Morocco Bootees; 2 cases Gent's Metallic RUBBERS; 1 case Ladies' Metallic Rubbers.
March 28. B. O'BRIEN.

On Consignment.
Just Landed, ex brig "CLARE," from Dublin—
10 PUNS. IRISH WHISKEY, (a very superior article;)
1 cask ass'd. HARDWARE, Whip Thongs, &c.
3 tons *Hollow Ware,* in Pots, Ovens, Pans, &c.
10 Bales HEMP; 9 coils CORDAGE;
19 bolts CANVAS.—assorted numbers.
All of which are offered for sale at low prices by GEO. WM. CARVILL.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.
THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.
Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. J. S. GLASS.

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.
For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.
☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCHENER, respectfully return thanks for the support they have experienced since their commencement in business, and beg to announce that they continue to manufacture PIANOFORTES and other Musical Instruments, warranted to stand the climate, and inferior to nothing ever yet imported into the country. Prices as follow:—
PICCOLO £35; ditto *elegant,* £40;
COTTAGE £45;
[illegible]
Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes, made to order at equally low prices.
All Instruments made by K & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.
E. Kennay can confidently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.
☞ *Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.*
May, 1850.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.
Selling Off
BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT
Granite Hall!
EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap;* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞ *CASH ONLY.*
Jan. 10. THOS. R JONES, *Dock street.*

IRON, steel, Chains, spikes, &c.
IN Stock and on sale low, by the subscriber:—
1000 Tons Common and Refined IRON, all sizes; 1 ton Cast STEEL, for Axes;
1½ ton Blister STEEL, c. c. n. v. & (L);
10 Chain CABLES, ⅝ to 1 inch;
5 tons short link CHAINS, ⅝ to 1 inch;
10 ANCHORS, from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.;
25 tons Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch;
10 do. Patent Metal, ⅝ to 1½ inch;
5 do. Plough Plate, 2 to 5 inch;
1 do. Plough Share Moulds, single & double;
15 do, Sheet IRON, No. 19 to 24;
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC. IX. DX.
Daily expected, per ship 'Sarah Milidge,'
50 tons Common BOLT IRON.
Per Ship 'Perseverance'—10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted sizes.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
Dec. 27. Nelson-street

☞ NOTICE.
DR. JAMES COXETTER, informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the late Mr. Galt's house, at the head of the Ferry Landing where he intends to give advice in the various branches of his profession particularly the *Eye* and *Ear,* from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. He will be found at his residence foot of Charlotte street, during the intervening hours. Nov. 1.

Railroad Line.
THE Subscribers have commenced running a line of Stages to Fredericton by way of the River, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
The days of starting from St. John will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fredericton the intermediate days.
Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this City, and at York Hotel, Fredericton. The utmost attention will be paid by the Subscribers to Passengers or baggage committed to their charge.
SOLOMON LAWSON.
THOMAS CORRIGAN.
January 17.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jeweled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Brooches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various setting; *Pencil Cases,* gold and silver; COMBS, fancy and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, gold and silver, good styles, together with a varied assortment of other kinds of Jewelery too numerous to particularize. Other Watches and Jewelery taken in exchange; Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch. Every article equal to warrant. J. CROUCH,
Jan. 10. 4, South side King street.

☞ CAUTION.
THE great popularity the *COMPOUND BONESET CANDY* has obtained since its introduction to the Public about two years ago, has induced several persons (three of whom are known to the Proprietors) to issue a Candy made to look like and called by the same name as the true article, but in quality and competition differing from it in both.
The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and further, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.
In future, as heretoiore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO. without which none can be genuine.
November 30.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store,
KING STREET.
A few doors below the Saint John Hotel.
ABRAHAM MAUPE has just received from England and the United States, a large supply of French Satin HAT PLUSHES, with Blocks of the Fall Styles; and is prepared to furnish the public with Fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best description, and at prices which will defy any in the Trade in this city to undersell him.
Also, a large assortment of FUR, Plush, Cloth Sealette and Glazed CAPS, suitable for the latter season. Parties intending to purchase Fur Hats or Caps, are requested to call at this Establishment, where they will be suited with a good article, and at a low price.
HATS and CAPS made to order at the shortest notice, and will be repaired free of charge.
☞ *The highest prices paid for FURS.*
December 6.

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