SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1851.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

February.		R.	Sun.	Moon's	W.
15	Saturday,	7 2	5 27	rises.	H 20
16	Sunday	7 1	5 29	6 21	morn
17	Monday,	6 59	5 30	7 38	0 2
18	Tuesday,	6 58	5 31	8 54	0 41
19	Wednesday,	6 56	5 33	10 7	1 21
20	Thursday,	6 55	5 34	11 18	2 0
21	Friday,	6 53	5 35	morn	2 46

Full Moon 15th, 10h. 49m. even.

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St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

HOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Store 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 the market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

N. B. 24, you will please to inquire,
Nothing elsewhere you may have to pay higher.
All orders in the shoes line will be promptly attended.

St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Clara* from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, ic. ix. nc.

THOS. P. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS.—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street
October 23 J. CROUCH.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1851.

MR. RITCHIE rose amid profound silence to propose the amendment. He could not concur in the motion that the address be put and be adopted. There was another and a preliminary question first to be decided. The country had pronounced the Government to be unworthy of power. The Speech may be a very good one and promise very excellent things, but it was for the House to say whether they had confidence in the Government, that they would perform what they so freely promised. The party who acted with him, were of opinion that this was the most important question, and had chosen him to propose a resolution which would bring it to an issue. He felt that this was about to be one of the most important Sessions of this House, whether for weal or for woe, that had ever been held. And the eyes of the people were on this House, watching vigilantly, anxiously, for the action of the House, on certain questions. He did not think it proper to proceed to the consideration of the Speech, or of any of the important matters contained in it, until his question should first be determined—Do they possess the confidence of the House.—He would therefore propose this resolution.

Resolved—That this House does not deem it proper to proceed at present to the consideration of His Excellency's Speech; the present constitutional advisers of His Excellency, not possessing the confidence of this House, or of the people.

He desired to approach the discussion of this subject calmly and dispassionately, without acrimonious language, and on purely constitutional principles, for though politically he was not by any means personally antagonistic, to the members of the Government.

When first he had the honor of obtaining a seat in that House, he found a fragment of a Government existing then, under the leadership of an honourable friend, who is still a member of the Government, and to whom although politically opposed, he is personally a friend. This gentleman, had declared that it was utterly impossible, that the Government of this Province could be conducted on the principles which the liberal party then desired to see introduced, and that no Attorney General could hold the office in the Province, if he were to be responsible for his conduct to his constituency. At the Elections in St. John, he had pronounced Responsible Government to be Responsible *Humbug*, and asserted that such a form of Government was wholly unfit for this Province. And in they persist, until the despatch of the Colonial Secretary, forcing this change upon them came out: Then his hon. friend, the leader of the Government and his colleagues, pretended to become suddenly converted. A short time after, two late members of the Executive, one of them elevated they need not say when, and another who had lately resigned, who were then leaders of the opposition, went into the Government. He had been at the time opposed to this *coalition.*—He felt that when two parties so diametrically opposed in principle, were brought together, and one party pulled one away, and the other the contrary, as they must, that as a natural consequence they would be brought to a stand-still, and could not advance. He asserted that no matter what professions of liberality they may use, no matter how heartily and earnestly they may pretend, to approve of Responsible Government, these no long opposed to progress, could not, if they would work heartily and earnestly; for just in proportion, as they was successful, did they prove all their former principles to be false and unsound. Besides he thought the men who had borne the heat and the brunt of the day, when the storms lowered and the clouds grew thick, should now, when the clouds had passed away and the sun shown brilliantly forth, enjoy the fruits of their past labors, and that they should not participate on the enjoyment, who had used every means to thwart and obstruct them.—But how did he, having such opinions of that *coalition*, act! He said that though he was certain that no good could come of it—though the old obstructives, he knew, remained the same, he was willing to give them a trial. They said it was the best things could be done—that they would no longer be a do-nothing Government, and he was willing to give it a trial.

In the following year 1849, the Governor's speech at the opening of the House dealt in generalities; few measures were referred to in a special manner. There were, however, some; one was that of Common Schools, speaking of which the Governor said, "You appreciate the importance and value of Common School education." Education was the great primary means of elevating the people. They may legislate as they please; but unless the people were educated there legislation was, in a great measure thrown away.—Ignorance is the parent of prejudice—prejudice of bigotry—bigotry of intolerance, and all those social and domestic dissensions from which they had already suffered so severely. But in this speech there was not one word of the reduction of salaries. On this point the Government observed a total and obstinate silence; and for this silence would he hold them accountable. There was in fact nothing in the speech. He pressed Mr. Wilmot hard as to what they would do for the Schools, Agriculture, Municipal Corporations and more particularly concerning the reduction of salaries and the Railroad from Saint John to Shediac. He looked anxiously for the beneficial results of the new system, of this fusion of parties. He asked where were all those promised benefits, and echo answered where!! However, towards the end of the session, the Government, finding that some members were determined themselves to introduce a bill for the reduction of salaries, did propose a measure, but such an one, retrospective, partial and piecemeal, not beginning at the beginning, and promising to be of use only to their children. He told the Attorney General that such a measure would never satisfy the people, who wanted one of which they would themselves derive the benefit; and he proposed as an amendment that the reduction should be immediate.—Then a fresh objection was started that a bill was unconstitutional, and that an address was the proper means. He told some hon. member who had voted for the address, and who some time after asked him what had become of the address, that this was only a blind, that there would be no address, and so it proved.

There was one exception to this almost total absence of all mention of governmental plans. There *did* occur a conversation on Railways originated by them; but where were government when the question came up. Why, hon. Mr. Rankin, who was believed to be so powerful in a certain quarter that he should be secured at any price, opposed the measure, and still continued a member of the Government. And Mr. Fisher, too, pronounced Railways to be vagaries, humbugs, and declared they caused suffering and misery, and quoted Moore and Byron; and he too, still remained a member of the Government.

Last Session people said, well, the Speech does at length promise something; now at last was something to be done. He asked the Attorney General whether any thing would be done respecting the subjects mentioned in the Speech, and the answer was very concise, "mention being made necessarily implied the introduction of measures." Was there then any factious opposition to the Government—He would pass from point to point and see where they had fulfilled their pledges. Mention was made of Johnson's Report, and 12,000 copies were paid for, yet he knew parties to be unable to procure a copy. Agriculture was of the most vital interest to the country—the primary source of all wealth. He suggested that agricultural instruction should be furnished. Were any pledges given ever fulfilled? Was any measure introduced? Mines and minerals were to be particularly attended to. Here, also, the pledge was unfulfilled. On the 8th April, without explanation or detail, a notice of motion was put on the supply book for a grant to be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, to enable him to cause enquiry to be made into the position of the lower strata of coal fields. The grant so asked was very properly refused.

There was a great deal said about Railways, and at length the Government introduced their little bantling—their pet—a guarantee—the interest on a line from the Head of the Bay to the Harbour of Shediac. He pressed them to take up some more comprehensive plan, but they would not do. Mr. Rankin again opposed even this measure. What a happy position does he hold in this Government—does just as he pleases, and never gets ever such a ministry before; he is the very idol in their imperia, and keep him they must, put him they daren't!"

Next came the Fisheries—the great question of the Fisheries, only second in importance to Agriculture. They were mentioned in the Speech, and there was an end of it. In no Country were the facilities greater. The Government had sent out their universal Commissioner, and had received his Report, and had all the information he could gather; and he would now ask the Secretary, in the name of the Fishermen, what measure had been introduced to advance their interests.

But there was one great measure to which everything else gave way; that glorious measure Consolidation—cutting out one section of one Act, and adding it to one of another. This was the great and glorious measure to which the Government were devoted, for which they neglected everything else—Consolidation—and the effect of all this was that the Queen's Printer earned a large sum, and the lawyers had less law with less trouble finding the Acts The only principle of vitality they contained was the Elective principle in the Parish Act, proposed by Mr. Jordan in Committee, and adopted by the House.

The question of Retrenchment was again forced on the Government, and observe how they acted. A high legal functionary came before the House to complain of the injury about to be done him. And his friend produced in writing his disapprobation of what he called a dishonest act; and he still remains a member of the Government, one of whose acts he so characterised. Such a proceeding could not be dilluted after the world. The Bill, forced on by the introduction of Mr Wark's Bill, was introduced at the end of the Session, and passed, and he was congratulating himself of having had share in passing one good measure, when next day the house was prorogued, and so the Bill never became law.

After such acts of the Government, their broken promises and words, honeyed to the ear but bitter to the heart, could they longer allow the Government to tantalize the people with promises of such measures as those spoken of in the present speech? He thought they must be satisfied that the administration, proved to be so utterly regardless of their first duties, should be tolerated no longer.

One measure the House deserved credit for, that for making the Legislative Council elective. The present Attorney General voted against the principle.

He would defy them to point to any of their promises fulfilled. Was it strange that the public should withdraw their confidence from these men, and insist that those in whom they had confidence should be advisers of the Lieutenant Governor

The Governor in his speech at the close of the Session hoped the people would properly appreciate their services. Ay, truly, never were services more fully and properly appreciated. And observe the consequences. Cloud rose upon cloud, murmurs upon murmurs, the indignation of the people long pent up had now an opportunity to vent itself, and the fact of being a member, but more especially an old member, was as having a ticket marked rogue upon a man's back. As the elections approach there are more expressions of discontent. The writs are issued, and here is the Metropolitan City, the honorable, distinguished for his political acumen, hurled from his seat; a member of the Government whose talents and abilities would, under other circumstances, have placed him at the head of the poll, polled not one half the entire number, and is he occupied his seat to-day, would be the representative of the minority

And the great controller of the Government, who had managed the political machine with such unrivalled skill ever since he had first got his fingers on the strings, he in his own country, where he had been born and reared, where he knew every body, shook hands with every body over and over, enquired after the health of their families and could tell the number of their children. Where he had ever been regarded as unassailable, even there did he suffer an ignominious defeat. Defeated there, he fled not to a people whom he knew but to a far land among strange people, who had never before exercised the franchise separately and on their own account; whose language he did not understand; whose names he did not know, or if he did, he could not pronounce. And they elected him! King's County rejected three supporters of the Government. Onward and still onward went the course of events. Westmoreland heard of it, and if Jove spoke true, Felix trembled.

MR. HANINGTON—Oh, no; he did'nt.

MR. RITCHIE—Well; Weldon was also rejected for the same cause, and a young man chosen in his stead; and in Restigouche, a young man was elected without aid of purse or ledger, by the purity and force of his principles alone.

He did not arraign the present Attorney General with the misdeeds with which he charged them—he had nothing to do with them; nay, he held in his hand proof that Mr. Street condemned their misconduct as severely as he could.—In his address to the electors of Northumberland last fall, he says he will not support the Government, because "he thinks them politically dishonest." Here was the glorious privilege of the Press. Dishonest was a harsh expression; but if they were so then, could they be trusted now? Because of so much promis d and so little done—of their many pledges given and broken; because they have done nothing to promote the interests of the people and the prosperity of the country, and are unfit and disqualified for the Government of the country, did he call on the House to support the amendment.

One word more and he had done. What had they done to secure the interests of the people of this country? Lord John Russell, in a Despatch, told them that all local matters would be left entirely to themselves, and yet the appointment of the two Legislative Councillors was first made known in the London Daily News. They were indeed a Government of mystery and intrigue. Within a few days a member of the opposition was elevated to the same position by an extraordinary kind of transmogrification; and then there was Mr. Fisher's retirement on account of the appointment of the Judge. These matters perhaps formed the subject of a flowery minute in Council, which was transmitted to Earl Grey to be stowed away in one of his pigeon holes.

He had, he believed, said enough to convince them that this Government was unworthy of their confidence. It was not a new—it was an old Government, very old, and tattered, with a strangely coloured patch put on—a very small piece in addition.

Mr. NEEDHAM seconded the amendment.

The Hon. J. R. PARTELOW said it could not be expected that they would go into their defence at that advanced hour. The attack had been wholly unexpected. It was unusual to offer such a resolution on the first day of the Session. He thought they would wait for some days, until the Attorney General would be able to take his seat. He now asked for an adjournment.

Mr. RITCHIE had no objection.

The Debate was accordingly adjourned to Friday, 10 o'clock. (Mr. Ritchie's Speech occupied one hour and forty minutes, and produced a powerful effect.)—*Freeman.*

Mr. Barbarie asked what would be done respecting Reporters; he proposed paying them. Dr. Thompson, Gilbert and Taylor, spoke against.

The Speaker decided that the question could not then be entertained. Mr. Partelow thought it might. Mr. Ritchie could not consent to such delay on the adjourned debate. Mr. Partelow wished if any other gentleman had any charge against the Government, he would make it, that he might answer all together.—Mr. Barbarie then opened the debate on the Government side; he expected more to be said; objected to the introduction of Mr. Ritchie's resolution as premature—it would obstruct the business which the country expected to be done; he thought they should wait until the Attorney General could defend himself, and had already read all those charges in the Morning News. The Government could do nothing when the House refused means. Men of business, not talkers, should be sent to the House. Members should reflect before they throw the country into confusion. Hatheway followed, briefly and ably, against the Government.

Saturday's Proceedings by Telegraph.

SATURDAY, 8th February, 1851.

The Debate was resumed at 11 o'clock. Mr. Crane spoke first, he was in favour of the original motion—imputed the sufferings of the Province to Free Trade policy of England, the potatoe rot, &c.—charged Mr. Ritchie, with helping to carry out delusion, touched upon all the charges, and spoke of the character of the members of Government in the highest terms, especially of the ability and services of Mr. Partelow—said his only fault was extravagance, and this was useful, spoke also of his zeal for St. John, notwithstanding the complaints made against him, none had yet been found to fill his place.

Mr. Gilbert was willing to give the Government a fair trial.

Mr. Hayward did not defend the Government, blamed them for many things—gave them credit for maintaining the public credit, paying warrants and instalments of the Provincial debt in a season of great depression.

Mr. Rice supported the Government.

Mr. Johnston asserted that the vacant places had been offered to more than one of the *outs.*

This Mr Partelow denied

Mr. Ritchie affirmed. Mr. Needham said they had been offered to three. Mr. Botsford condemned the Government on the subject of Retrenchment; had made no pledges; was an independent member; he was willing to give the Government a fair trial, and support them in carrying out the measures alluded to in the speech.

Mr. Williston was not sent there to oppose the Government but to watch them, and assist in introducing good measures.

Mr. Harrington said he left the Council because he felt the labour too great—pride prevented him from resigning before the elections; defended the conduct of the Government at great length on all charges; asserted, that Mr. Connell went to the Legislative Council unpledged, and was an act of justice to him.

Mr. Wilmot the late Attorney General disclaimed his date more able and as faithfully as any other man who ever stood on the floor of this House. Called the appointment an outrageous aggression. Spoke for two hours and a quarter.

Mr. Scoullar proposed an adjournment seconded by Mr. Gilbert. Negatived.

Mr. Chapman wished for Responsible Government and supported the amendment.

Mr. Steves thought the men who sat in the last House needed no explanation of the Attorney General's views; he opposed the reduction of salaries and Elective Council.

Mr. Ritchie moved an adjournment, was opposed by many Government members. Adjournment carried.

Mr. Ritchie replies on Monday morning.

It is supposed the Government will have a majority of from three to five.—[Reading Room.

Miscellany.

Legal Metamorphoses.

THE ROBBERS' REVENGE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER.

(Continued from Chronicle of 24th January.)

Levasseur and his confederates sailed for the penal settlements in the ill-fated convict-ship, the *Amphytrion*, the total wreck of which on the coast of France, and consequent drowning of the crew and prisoners excited so painful a sensation in England. A feeling of regret for the untimely fate of Le Breton, whom I regarded rather as a weak dupe the purposed rascal, passed over my mind as I read the announcement in the newspapers; but newer events had almost jostled the incident connected with his name from my remembrance, with a terrible adventure vividly recalled them and taught me how fierce and unmanable are the instincts of hate and revenge in a certain class of minds.

A robbery of plate had been committed in Portman-square, with an ingenuity and boldness which left no doubt that it had been effected by clever and practiced hands. The detective officers first employed having failed to discover the offenders, the threads of the imperfect and broken clew were placed in my hands, to see if my somewhat renowned dexterity, or luck, as many of my brother officers preferred calling it, would enable me to piece them out to a satisfactory conclusion. By the description obtained of a man who had been seen lurking about the house a few days previous to the burglary, it had been concluded by my predecessors in the investigation that one Martin a fellow with half a dozen *aliasses*, and a well known traveller on the road to the hulks, was concerned in the affair; and by their advice a reward of fifty pounds had been offered for his apprehension and conviction. I prosecuted the inquiry with my usual energy and watchfulness, without alighting upon any new fact or intimation of importance. I could not discover that a single article of the missing property had been either pawned or offered for sale and little doubt remained that the crucible had fatally diminished the chances of detection. The only hope was, that an increased reward might induce one of the gang to betray his confederates; and as the property was of large value, this was done and one hundred guineas was promised for the required information. I had been to the printers to order the placards announcing the increased recompense; and after indulging in a long gossip with the foreman of the establishment, whom I knew well, was passing at about a quarter past ten o'clock through Ryder's-court, Newport-Market, where a tall man met and passed me swiftly holding a handkerchief to his face.—There was nothing remarkable in that, as the weather was bitterly cold and sleety; and I was about to take my steps southerly suddenly behind me. I instinctively turned; and as I did so, I received a violent blow on the left shoulder—intended, I doubted not, for the nape of my neck—from the tall individual who had passed me a minute previously. As he still held the handkerchief to his face, I did not catch even a momentary glance at his features, and he ran off with surprising speed. The blow, sudden, jarring, and inflicted with a sharp instrument—by a strong knife or a dagger—caused a sensation of faintness; and before I recovered from it all chance of successful pursuit was at an end. The wound, which was not at all serious, I had *dressed* at a chemist's shop in the Haymarket; and as proclaiming the attack would do nothing towards detecting the perpetrator of it, I said little about it to any one, and managed to conceal it entirely from my wife, to whom it would have suggested a thousand painful apprehensions whenever I happened to be unexpectedly detained from home. The brief glimpse I had of the balked assassin afforded no reasonable indication of his identity. To be sure he ran at an amazing and unusual pace, but this was a qualification possessed by so many of the light legged, as well as light fingered gentry of my professional acquaintance, that it could not justify even at random suspicion; and I determined to forget the unpleasant incident as soon as possible.

The third evening after this occurrence I was again passing along Leicester-square at a somewhat late hour, but this time with all my eyes about me. Snow, which the wind blew sharply in one's face, was falling fast and cold was intense. Except myself, and a tall, snow-wrapped figure—a woman apparently—not a living being was to be seen. This figure, which was standing still at the further side of the square, appeared to be awaiting me, and as I drew near it, threw back the hood of a cloak, and to my great surprise disclosed the features of a Madam Jaubert. This closed the features of a Madam Jaubert. This lady, some years before, had married an, not very far from the spot where she now stood, a respectable millinery business. She was a widow with one child a daughter of about seven years of age, Marie-Louise, as she was named, was one unfortunate day sent to Coventry-street on an errand with some money in her hand, and never returned. The inquiries set on foot proved utterly without effect; not the slightest intelligence of the fate of the child was obtained—and the grief and distraction of the bereaved mother resulted in temporary insanity. She was confined in a lunatic asylum for seven or eight months, and when pronounced convalescent, found herself homeless, and almost penniless, in the world. This sad story I had heard from one of the keepers of the asylum during her sojourn there. It was a subject she herself never, I was aware, touched upon; and she had no reason to suspect that I was in the slightest degree informed of this melancholy passage in her life. She, why, I knew not, changed her name from that Duplessis to the one she now bore—Jaubert; and for last two or three years had supported a precarious existence by plausible begging letters addressed to persons of credulous benevolence; for which offence she had frequently visited the police courts at the instance of the secretary of the Mendicity Society, and it was there I had consequently made her acquaintance.

'Madam Jaubert!' I exclaimed, with unfeigned surprise, 'why, what on earth can you be waiting here for on such a night as this?'

'To see you!' was her curt reply.

'To see me! Depend upon it, then, you are knocking at the wrong door for not the first time in you life. They very little faith I ever put in professional widows, with twelve small children, all down in the measles, has long since vanished and—'

'Nay,' she interrupted—she spoke English, by the way, like a native—'I'm not such a fool as to be trying the whimpering dodge upon you. It is a matter of business. You want to find Jem Martin?'

'Ay, truly; but what can you know of him?—Surely you are not *so* fallen so low as to be the associate or accomplice of burglars?'

'Neither yet, nor likely to be so,' replied the woman; 'still I could tell you where to place your hands on James Martin, if I were but sure of the reward.'

'There can be no doubt about that,' I answered.

'Then follow me, and before ten minutes are past, you will have secured your man.'

I did so—cautiously, suspiciously; for my adventure three evenings before, had rendered me unusually circumspect and watchful. She led the way to the most crowded quarter of St. Giles's, and when she had reached the entrance of a dark blind alley, called Rine's-court, turned into it, and beckoned me to follow.

'Nay, nay, Madame Jaubert,' I exclaimed, 'that won't do. You mean fairly, I dare say; but I don't enter that respectable alley alone at this time of the night.'

She stopped, silent and embarrassed. Presently she said, with a sneer, 'You are afraid, I suppose?'

'Yes, I am.'

'What is to be done, then?' she added, after a few moments' consideration. 'He is alone, I assure you.'

'That is possible; still I do not enter that *cul-de-sac* to-night, unaccompanied save by you.'

'You suspect me of some evil design, Mr. Waters?' said the woman, with an accent of reproach. 'I thought you might, and yet nothing can be further from the truth. My sole object is to obtain the reward, and escape from this life of misery and degradation to my own country, and, if possible, begin the world respectably again.—Why should you doubt me?'

'How came you acquainted with this robber's haunts?'

'The explanation is easy, but this is not the time for it. Stay—can't you get assistance?'

'Easily—in less than ten minutes; and, if you are here when I return, and your information proves correct, I will ask pardon for my suspicions.'

'Be it so, she said, joyfully; 'and be quick, for this weather is terrible.'

Ten minutes had not passed when I returned with half-a-dozen officers, and found Madame Jaubert still at her post. We followed her up the court, caught Martin sore enough asleep, upon a wretched pallet of straw in one of the alley hovels, and walked him off, terribly scared and surprised, to the nearest station house, where he passed the remainder of the night.

The next day Martin proved an *alias* of the distinctest and most undeniable kind. He had been inmate of the Clerkenwell prison for the last three months, with the exception of just six days previous to our capture of him, and he was, of course, at once discharged. The reward was payable only upon conviction of the offender, and the disappointment of poor Madame Jaubert was extreme. She wept bitterly at the thought that she believed Martin's capture would have secured her—besides sufficient for her travelling expenses and decent outfit, would, she said, purchase a partnership in a small but respectable millinery shop in Paris. 'Well,' I remarked to her, 'there is no reason for despair. You have not only proved your sincerity and good faith, but all you possess a knowledge of how acquired you best know—of the haunts and hiding places of burglars. The reward, as you may have seen by the new placards, has been doubled; and I have a strong opinion, from something that has reached me this morning, that if you could light upon one Armstrong, *alais* Rowden, it would be as certainly yours as if already in your pocket.

'Armstrong—Rowden!' repeated the woman, with anxious simplicity; 'I never heard either of these names. What sort of a person is he?'

I described him minutely; but Madam Jaubert appeared to entertain little or no hope of discovering his whereabout, and ultimately, went away in a very disconsolate mood, after, however, arranging to meet me the next evening.

I met her as agreed. She could obtain, she said, no intelligence of any reliable worth; and she pressed me for further particulars. Was Armstrong a drinking, a gaming, or a play going man? I told her all I knew of his habits, and a gleam of hope glanced across her face as one or two indications were mentioned. I was to see her again on the morrow. I came; she was as far off as ever; and I advised her to waste no further time in the pursuit, but at once endeavour to regain a position of respectability, by the exercise of industry in the trade or business in which she was reputedly well skilled. Madame Jaubert laughed scornfully; and a gleam, it seemed to me, of her never entirely subdued insanity shot out from her deep set, flashing eyes. It was finally settled that I should meet her once more, at the same place, at about eight o'clock the next evening.

I arrived somewhat late at the appointed rendezvous, and found Madame Jaubert in state of manifest excitement and impatience. She had, she was pretty sure, discovered Armstrong, and knew that he was, at that moment, in a house in Greek-street, Soho.

'Greek-street, Soho. Is he alone?'

'Yes; with the exception of a woman who is minding the premises, and of whom he is an acquaintance under another name. You will be able to secure him without the least risk or difficulty, but not an instant must be lost.'

Madame Jaubert perceived my half hesitation. 'Surely,' she exclaimed, 'you are not afraid of one man! It's useless to effect to suspect me after what has occured.'

'True,' I replied. 'Lead on.'

The house at which we stopped in Greek-street appeared to be empty one. From the printed bills in the windows announcing it to be let or sold.—Madame Jaubert knocked in a peculiar manner at the door, which was presently opened by a woman. 'Is Mr. Brown still within?' Madame Jaubert asked, in a low voice.

'Yes; what do you want with him?'

'I have brought a gentleman who will most likely be a purchaser of some of the goods he has to dispose of.'

'Walk in, then, if you please,' was the answer. We did so; and found ourselves, as the door closed, in pitch darkness. 'This way,' said the woman; 'you shall have a light in half a minute.'

'Let me guide you,' said Madame Jaubert, as I groped onward by the wall, and at the same time seizing my right hand. Instantly as she did so, I heard a rustle just behind me—two quick and violent blows descended on the back of my head, there was a flash before my eyes, a suppressed shout of exultation rang in my ears, and I fell insensible to the ground.

(*To be Concluded next week.*)

The oldest newspaper in New York is the "Shipping and Commercial List." It was established in 1796. The oldest penny newspaper in the world is the "New York Sun." It was established in 1833.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

Hon. Mr. Partelow considered the moving of a vote of want of confidence so early in the Session a want of courtesy towards Mr. Street.—As for himself, he had been returned for St. John six or seven times, and several times at the head of the poll. But, from some cause or other, certain parties had always been jealous of him, and young members of that House had often been cautioned to beware of him, as a dangerous man. He knew not why this had been done; he was conscious he did not deserve it. He had been accused of assisting hon. members from other counties to obtain grants of money, on condition that they would assist him in obtaining favourite grants; but he appealed to every old member in the House if such were the fact. He had not been an office-seeker. In Sir John Harvey's time he had been offered a seat in the Executive, but had declined. He had not sought for office upon Sir Edmund Head's arrival, and had no thought of joining the Government until he received a note requesting him to join, the administration being then partially formed. He had documents now in his possession, by which he could prove his assertions. He denied that the Government had been pelting different ways, as had been asserted; they had worked cordially together up to the period of Mr. Wilmot's promotion to the Bench. The hon. mover of the resolution had asked why they had not introduced certain measures, but what could they do? He (Mr. P.) as a representative of the people, whenever he wished for any particular measure, did not wait for the Government to introduce it, but always introduced it himself. He could refer to many measures, beneficial to the country, which owed their origin to him. He would merely instance the Loan Act. In reference to what the hon. and learned members had said about the Common Schools, he would state that Government had provided for training schools, and the classification of teachers, which it was hoped would work well. They had also attempted a measure to support the parochial schools by direct taxation, but the House rejected it. In reference to the remarks upon Agriculture, it should not be forgotten that an act was passed offering £150 to each county, for the support of Agricultural Schools. No money had been claimed, however, and the Act remained a dead letter. Further means of improvement had been suggested, but a Committee of farmers in the last House, to whom it had been referred, reported unfavourably. The Shediac Railway, to which the hon. member had adverted, was in some degree a local measure, and he would ask if ever a Government were unanimous on a local measure. With respect to the Initiation of Money Grants, he had formerly opposed the power being placed in the hands of the Executive, but, although he had not altered his mind, he was willing the Government should receive that power, if the House wished it. It must rest with the House whether they were willing to give it up or not. An attempt was made in 1849, but the House refused to surrender the power into the hands of the Executive. Government could not introduce any very great measure without that power.

He would now proceed to state what the Government had done since its formation in 1848.—He should not dwell upon the consolidation of the laws, because he was no lawyer,—he believed that the less he knew about law the better. An Act had passed (as he had already stated) to encourage Agricultural pursuits; an Act to facilitate the settlement of wild lands; an Act to enable poor settler to pay off the debts due on their farms by performing work on the roads. This Act had been found highly beneficial: already the returns shewed that over 300 persons had availed themselves of the privilege. An Act had passed relative to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; an Act to improve the navigation of the River St. John; and several local Acts for the improvement of the country. In reference to the Bills of last year for the reduction of salaries, he could inform the hon. [illegible] if he had not been in [illegible] a Despatch from Downing Street, that serious objections were entertained in that quarter, and that if the bills had passed the other branch they would not have gone into effect. Now he would ask what had the hon. and learned member himself done? He complained of the Government for doing nothing, but he Mr. R.) had been in the House four years, and he had accomplished nothing worthy of notice but the passing of an Act altering the terms of a Court, to suit his own convenience. He had, it was true, attempted to remove the seat of Government; but in that he had failed, and he (hon. Mr. P.) was one who opposed it, although representing St. John at the time. The Government had introduced the Act for vacating the seats of members in certain cases; the Act for incorporating the Carleton Mining Company; (Mr. Ritchie—"That was not a Government measure.") Yes; the Government introduced it. (Mr. Ritchie—"It was recommended by a Committee of the House.") There was a Committee; and the hon. and learned member signed the report, although he was not on the Committee. (Mr. Ritchie—"I did so at your request.") "I deny it. The hon. member thought it popular, and therefore signed it; I was perfectly astonished when I saw his signature. Mr. Partelow then continued—The hon. member was on the Committee who investigated Mr. Baillie's affairs, and reported that £512 was due to that gentleman by the Province. In consequence of that report, said sum was paid him, as arrears of salary. He (Mr. P.) upon coming into office, investigated the subject, and found not only that the aforementioned sum was overdrawn, but that Mr. Baillie had overdrawn about £1,700 besides. He drew up a report upon the subject, and most of the £512 had been paid back, with the sanction of the Home Government; and recently the same power had authorized the Provincial authorities forclaim the larger sum; and that would be a matter for the house to deal with. Besides this saving to the Province, for which the Government deserved credit, they had saved money in other matters. It was by the very great exertions of the Government that the expenses incurred in supporting sick emigrants in 1849 had been repaid by the Home Government. Under the auspices of the Government, also, arrangements had been made for the transfer of the Post Office Department from Imperial to Local control, which would be carried into effect on the 6th of July next.—The hon. and learned member had dwelt upon that part of the Speech of last year in reference to the coal mines. Well, Government had asked for £500 to explore. It was not for them at that time to tell the House how the money was to be expended; that was perfectly absurd; if Government could not be trusted with £500, why, let it go. In reply to what had been said about the fisheries, he would only say that Government had ordered surveys to be made, and the Reports had been printed and circulated. That gave the people information upon the subject, and that was all Government could do.

He did not know why the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) had attacked him so violently; the hon. member had almost called him a rogue. [Mr. Ritchie—"No, no."] He had certainly made use of the word while censuring the Government. At the last election he had met with the most determined opposition from the hon. member's brother-in-law and friends, although the hon. member met him then with a fair face. The hon. member went about saying "I'm afraid Partelow will lose his election." On the morning of nomination at St. John, the hon. member came and clapped him (Mr. P.) on the shoulder, and said "All's right." He did not know whether the words were earnest or sinister,—perhaps the hon. member referred to his own case, and considered it "all right" for him (Mr. P.) to be out. (Laughter.)—(The hon. member then referred to his colleagues in eulogistic terms.) Four of these—Hon. Messrs Chandler, Hazen, Rankin, and Hill—it was well known, were no office seekers. As to the Solicitor General, it was well known that he bore an excellent character, and possessed the confidence of the people. As for himself, he was by no means a rich man, nor was he very poor.—His new colleague, the Attorney General, was a very honest and respectable man; he was sorry he was not present to answer some of the objections taken by the hon. member from St. John. It was unnecessary to particularize further; he could only say that Government had done all they could to serve the best interests of the country.

With respect to his own career since he had been in that House, he could point to many Acts which, he thought, were beneficial to the country. He had taken an active part in consolidating the Customs, by which a great saving had been effected; he was also one of those who took part in obtaining from the Crown the surrender of the casual and Territorial Revenue,—a measure of the greatest importance to this Colony. With respect to what had been said about the Bills for the reduction of salaries, lost in the other branch last year, he could inform the hon. mover of the resolution that, had the bills passed both branches, they would have fallen to the ground; and that the only way to effect the reduction of salaries of present incumbents, was by negotiation. This the hon. member would have learned by a deputation, had he not been in such a hurry to bring forward his resolution. He regretted that he was no debater; he never was; he was a plain, matter-of-fact man, and unable to contend with the army of legal talent brought against him. He had but one colleague in the House, the hon. member from Northumberland (hon. Mr. Kaulbac), who seldom took much part in debate. Under those circumstances he merely asked for a trial,—he thought the House should await the return of the Attorney General.

If had been correctly remarked that the late Government were composed of five Conservatives and four Liberals,—so they were known to the public; but in the Government he had always found the Conservatives the most liberal men.—The Government could not originate many important measures, while the House claimed the power of initiating money votes. He would not pretend to say that Government had done every thing they should have done. It was very difficult to get the members together from all parts of the Province, so as to have time for consultation. They had done the best they could. One thing should not be forgotten; they had found the Province in a very depressed state, and now saw it flourishing.

He did not know why the hon. mover wished to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Government. If this Government went out, a Government must be formed out of the opposition; but he did not believe that the hon. member would give up his practice at St. John, and come to Fredericton to reside, which he must do so long as this is the seat of Government, if he accepted the office of Attorney General. Would he not, then, attempt to remove the seat of Government to St. John? As for himself, he could safely say his salary had not enriched him, for he had been obliged to stand two contested elections. He was certainly beaten in St. John, but no man could have anticipated it, since he had polled many more votes (we understood the hon. gentleman to say 140—Hoy.) than Mr. Wilmot polled in '35.—He knew he had a certain number of votes, and considered them sufficient; but he was mistaken. He was not defeated, however, because St. John was opposed to the Government, but on account of the appointment of the Mayor; the appointment of the Common Clerk, and a variety of other causes. In reference to the appointment of the Mayor, he did not see what other course the Government could have pursued. The Common Council divided between two Aldermen, six and six. Others were nominated, and obtained a smaller number of votes. The question, then, was this; should they appoint one of the men who had six votes, and give umbrage to the other [illegible] or should they [illegible] at the Council board? They considered it better to appoint some other person, and they chose an old citizen and popular man. He had, however, lost 75 votes by it. He knew he had many bitter enemies in St. John, but he thanked God he never felt a disposition to retaliate; he owed no man ill-will.

The hon. mover, in trying to make it appear that the people throughout the country were opposed to the Government, had referred to the late election in several counties, and among them King's. Now he could inform the hon. gentleman that a strong petition from that county had been presented to the Government, praying that one of the rejected members might be appointed to the Legislative Council; and the signature of one of the members elect was attached to that petition. In Queen's and Sunbury the elections were carried on without any reference to the Government. In Westmorland, the friends of the Government stood high on the poll. With respect to Victoria, a great friend of the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) left St. John post haste to prevent his (Mr. Partelow's) election; he went so far as Woodstock, when he found his canvass forestalled, and that it was useless for him to proceed any further. The hon. member had taunted him with his ignorance of French; but the fact was, he could read French, although he could not read it very well. In reference to York County, he had been solicited to offer; he would not say he would have gone in if he had, but he would have made a good run. One of the new members for York, being then a candidate, offered to resign and support him if he would offer. Then in Charlotte County, he believed that that, if not all the members returned would support the present Government. He should say no more upon the subject. He hoped the House would pause before passing this resolution, and give the Government a fair trial.

Mr. Hatheway said he considered the subject one of the utmost importance, and therefore he, though a young member, was constrained to come forward after what had fallen from the hon. member who had just sat down, and declare his dissent from it. If ever there was a bunkum speech delivered in that House, surely the hon. member's was one. He depreciated too much taking up the time, and yet he had made a long speech himself. He had asserted that the Morning News, a few days ago, contained a copy of the speech delivered yesterday by the hon. mover of the resolution, but if it were so, it was no less a copy of certain speeches delivered in that House a few years ago. He (Mr. Hatheway) could have wished this debate had not come up until the hon. Attorney General was returned, but since it had come up, he was prepared to give his vote, and would take the responsibility. He regretted extremely that a man he respected as much as he did Mr. Street, should have joined the present administration; but whatever might be said, that gentleman was not responsible for their conduct up to the period of his joining them. He held this to be identically the same Government as before, (hear, hear) and what had they done? When the administration was formed, in 1848, it was composed of five Conservatives and four Liberals; of course they were pulling against each other; they had not rendered a single pledge they ever made. The late Attorney General had left them—he could not now be held responsible; and he was this day asked to give his confidence to those who remained—to that section who had been opposed to the principles of Responsible Government! He could not do so. It had been said that, were a new Government formed, the Seat of Government would be removed to St. John. He considered that a bugbear, only fit to frighten children with. It had also been said that, were the present Government upset, proper men could not be found to take their places. He considered that an insult to the common sense of every member in the House. He thought he could find sufficient ability and integrity in men not belonging to this House at all, to form a government. He gave the government full credit for preparing to meet this debate by lessening the number of those in opposition. They had selected one member of the opposition to fill a seat in the other branch. The present government lacked not ability. The late Attorney General possessed talents of a high order; another member and seeking a seat in this House, was distinguished for his cunning, and others for their deep calculations; but he gave no credit for their integrity. He should not trouble the House any longer, but he had risen because he would not give a silent vote. He should support the amendment.

Mr. Gray said his agreed with his hon. and learned colleague, who opened this debate, that this was a most important question. He believed this was the first time the question had been mooted within those walls whether the Government should be supported as men, or whether they should take their stand upon principle, (hear, hear). Responsible Government had been formally adopted in this Province, but he would ask hon. members if it had ever been carried out? Before he entered into the main point of the debate, he wished to remove two minor impressions which certain hon. members seemed to entertain. The first was, that the hon. Secretary had dwelt upon his conduct as a Representative, which had he conceived, nothing to do with the present question. If he understood the matter aright, every member of that House, in his legislative capacity, was responsible to his constituents for his acts; but a member of the Government was responsible to this House for the acts of that Government; the hon. Secretary's past conduct, as a Representative of St. John, therefore, was no excuse for the misconduct of the Government of which he was a member. The second erroneous idea set forth was, that the House would be acting unfairly towards the present Attorney General if they tried the Government during his absence. Now he (Mr. Gray) thought it highly complimentary towards that gentleman that they should do so. If they looked through the Journals of the last two sessions, they would find that Mr. Street very generally opposed the present Government, and last summer, in his address to his constituents, he pronounced them "politically dishonest." He called it the present Government, for the fact that Mr. Street went into the Government with six of the old members, no more changed the nature of the Government than the waters of the river St. John changed the Atlantic ocean into which they flowed. Those who supported the resolution offered yesterday by his hon. and learned colleague, did not arraign Mr. Street, but the Government which he opposed; he contended, therefore, that it was neither unfair, or discourteous, to bring the subject up thus early in the session. If Mr. Street had been called upon and formed a new Government, and had then gone back to his constituents, no hon. member would have brought forward a resolution of want of confidence. He (Mr. G.) was willing to trust not the house right upon those points, he would now come down to the question under consideration whether the Government deserves the confidence of the people. He had no hesitation in saying that the people want the measures recommended in the Speech; but they had been promised the same measures last year, and did not get them.—The opening Speech of 1850 was most satisfactory to the country, but the Government, after pledging themselves to introduce the measures recommended in it, kept them back. Were the Initiation of money votes placed in the hands of the Executive, and Municipal Corporations established, it would invest the people with power to manage their own local concerns, and instead of this House being kept in Session two and half months, the whole business of the country could be done in a month, or a month and half. It was there they should commence their retrenchment. He was in favour of giving public officers a fair remuneration for their services, and no more. But one of the best things any Government could do at the present time, was to encourage Railways, for by so doing they would develope the resources of the country. It was the duty of the Government to bring forward measures like these; the people required them and a Government possessing the confidence of the House were the proper party to introduce them, because they alone had power to carry them. He contended whatever was recommended in the opening Speech, it was the duty of the Government to carry out, by measures introduced in this House. If the House rejected these measures, let them dissolve the House and appeal to the people and stand or fall by the result. No government should recommend what they did not conscientiously believe was for the good of the country; and if this rule was followed up, the Government should be prepared to stand or fall by such measures as they recommend. If the Executive Council last year did not recommend such measures as was referred to in the opening Speech, but the Governor undertook to do so without their advice, then he contended the Council should have recommended them. The hon. Secretary attributed his defeat in St. John last election to other causes than those connected with the Government; but he [Mr. Gray] knew of many of the hon. gentleman's old friends who voted against him for no other reason than their disapproval of the conduct of the Government. He (Mr. G.) was in the lobbey of this House last session when the question was put to the Government whether they intended to carry out the recommendations of the Speech, and the late Attorney General pledged himself to bring forward measures for that purpose. It was the most cheering announcement he had ever heard in this house. But nothing had been done. Now if Government falsified their pledges last year, what guarantee had they that they would do any better this year? Men should be called to the Government of a country not less for their integrity than for their ability; and should be prepared to stand or fall by their measures.

The question of removing the seat of Government was unfairly dragged in to this debate; it had nothing to do with the present question, and was mooted for nothing but to create local jealousy. What personal favour had he and his colleagues to ask of the Government that they should wish to remove the seat of Government to St. John that they might the more conveniently take office, as had been insinuated? He and his colleagues were independent of anything of the kind, and were placed in as comfortable situations as they would be, were they to accept of anything within the powers of Government to bestow, (Hear, hear,) and as long as he was in this House, and he believed he might say as much for his colleagues, he would do whatever he thought was right upon every occasion, independent of any local feeling. (hear, hear.) They, as young men having professions, or being in business, had but one object in view—the prosperity of their country, with which they must stand or fall. This, then, was the proper time to bring the question up, for in order that a country may prosper it must be well governed. Let them now decide whether the Government possesses the confidence of the people or not, and if a dissolution of the House should be the consequence, there was nothing he would like better than return to his constituents upon this principle, (hear, hear). He did not believe the Government would bring forward the measures they had suggested—We had no confidence in them; but the question now before the House he decided either way, he was determined to support every measure he conceived to be good, and not to oppose, even though it emanated from the present Government.

Mr. Wetmore said he had not intended to speak upon this occasion, but thought it his duty to raise after what had fallen from the hon. Secretary respecting the County of Kings. A petition had been got up in favor of Dr. Earle being called to the other branch, and he (Mr. Wetmore) had signed it; but he did it for this reason: King's, one of the oldest counties in the Province, had never yet been represented in the upper Branch. Why that county had been always overlooked he did not know; but the people residing there were anxious to have a representative in that Branch to watch over their interests, as bills for their benefit, after passing this house, were frequently thrown out above through—he had almost said—the treachery of the Government.

Captain Rogerson professed to have had but little confidence in the Government before the late changes were made; but as Mr. Street was now leader of the Government, he considered it his Government. He had great confidence in that gentleman's integrity; perhaps he was the lowest that would leaven the whole lump. He thought the House should take no action in the matter until he returned from his county, and they had ascertained whether he would, or would not, carry out the recommendations of the opening Speech. On this ground he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Tilley differed altogether from the view taken of the subject by the last speaker. They were not trying Mr. Street, but the Government he had just joined. He did not think he was the leaven to leaven the whole lump; they were too corrupt for that. One man added to six old members, in whom the people have no confidence, could not materially effect the nature of the Government. He was very glad to hear from the hon. and learned member for Restigouche that the people of that country are equal in intelligence to the people of St. John; he hoped they would give some proof of it on future occasions. Insinuations had been thrown out that the St. John members were actuated by local feelings. He denied it, both on the part of himself and his colleagues.—Honorable Members had expressed great confidence in the present Attorney General, and that he would introduce such measures as the country required. He must confess that he felt no such confidence. He recollected that the hon. Gentleman last year opposed the Address to Her Majesty in favour of elective Legislative Councils, and he remarked that in the Speech at the opening of session the house was cautioned how the approach the matter. Now he (Mr. Tilley) considered this one of the measures the country required, and from the evidence before him, he had no confidence that Mr. Street would carry it out. He thought with his colleagues who had preceded him that this was the proper time to press the question, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Pickard had declared on the hustings that he was opposed to a Coalition Government; he thought a party Government could best carry on the business of the country. It was true, some changes had been made, but that was to suit their own selfish purposes. Mr. Wilmot was offered a seat on the Bench, and accepted it, leaving his constituents to take care of themselves; Mr. Fisher had resigned, as an election for the county of York was approaching; and rumour said the hon. member for Westmorland resigned that he might succeed for the Speaker's Chair. (Laughter.) He considered the whole affair a humbug, (Laughter). The hon. Secretary had stated that one of the candidates for the County of York, now a member, had offered to resign in his favor. He was the person alluded to, and it happened thus. It was well known that the hon. Secretary had great influence in the House, and had a knack of getting grants passed; he could do more for his county in that way than any other man. One day, early in the canvass, before he (Mr. Pickard) had fully made up his mind to offer for the county, he met the honble. Secretary, and after some conversation told him that if he would offer for York, he (Mr. Pickard would retire. He did it that he might serve the interest of his county in a pecuniary way. But the hon. Gentleman declined; he said the people of St. John wanted him there, and he must go; he could not forsake his constituents. (Much laughter) The Government had done their best to prepare for the present trial. In making appointments to the other branch, they had kept it in their view. He believed the appointment of Mr. Odell was made because he might not stand in the way of a certain Gentleman at the approaching election for York. He considered the conduct of the late Attorney General, in going on the Bench—shelving himself on £600 a year for life—leaving the political field—after all his fine promises to the people, very reprehensible. As to the present Attorney General, he respected him much, both as a man and a lawyer; but he was a tory—he was not the man to carry out the principles of Responsible Government.—He believed the members of the present Government were all tories, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who might as well be in a nest of bumble-bees, (Laughter.) He (Mr. Pickard) had pledged himself on the hustings to oppose the Government, and was returned for that purpose. He had not altered his mind, and should redeem his pledge by voting for the amendment.

Mr. Cutler said he came to this house with his mind made up, and whatever he might do in this matter, was the result of conviction that he was doing right, after calm and mature deliberation. He should irrespective of men, act entirely on principle. He was in favour of Responsible Government, and wished to see it fully carried out; he should therefore oppose the present Government because they refused to carry it out. He came to the House with his mind made up to support a vote of no confidence, and he had heard nothing during this debate to alter his opinions.

Mr. Beardsley had listened attentively yesterday to the Speech of the hon. mover of the resolution (Mr. Ritchie) and must acknowledge there was too much truth in his statements. That hon. gentleman had given the House much information, which he (Mr. B.) believed to be correct. But they should recollect that this Government was not precisely the same as that which the hon. gentleman charged. He ascribed most of the sins of the late Government to the leader of that Government, the late Attorney General. It was notorious that people were disgusted with that gentleman's political career, & that he did not possess public confidence. The present Attorney General, on the contrary, was a man of strict integrity; he would not promise anything he was not fully determined to do, (Hear, hear.) He considered the present Government very different from the Government of two or three months ago. He thought this a crisis when caution was required. If hon. members thought the present Government would redeem their promises, why should they attempt to turn them out? Let them be tried, and then, if they failed to carry out the measures recommended in the Speech, he would join the opposition, and assist in dismissing them. These being his views, he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Wetmore said he differed decidedly from the views taken of the subject by the hon. member from Carleton, and the hon. member from Charlotte. He did not pretend to be a great politician, but he was a practical man, and could take a common sense view of what was passing. If Mr. Street had formed a new Government, and then came before the House, he (Mr. W.) would not have opposed him until he had given him a fair trial; but his going in with six old members did not by any means make a new Government. He (Mr. W.) was a Protectionist, but neither an Ultra Tory nor an Ultra Liberal. When he first came into the House he found a Government in existence, of which he could say nothing good nor only that it was working to their ill. After that a Coalition was formed, embracing most of Blackburn's political friends, those views of the old party dubbed by Mr. Hill, who was well known in this House as an ultra Liberal and an ultra Free Trader. Did they go into the Government upon any principle? No, that was impossible; and therefore he (Mr. W.) opposed them. A Coalition should introduce measures for the benefit of the people; but they could not, because they held conflicting opinions. He considered the present Government emphatically the same. He was surprised to hear the hon. member for Restigouche accuse the opposition with office-seeking, and ascribe the present attempt to overthrow the Government to the mercenary motive of the outs to be in and ins outs. If the hon. member had been aware of all that had transpired, he would not have hazarded the assertion. As to the removal of the seat of Government, it had been thrown out as a bugbear to frighten hon. members. It was well known that when the question was brought up he (Mr. W.) opposed it. Let them look at his acts in that House for the last four years, and they would find that he had never been governed by local feelings. He had first entered the House as a Protectionist, and his great endeavour had been to encourage home industry. He was sneered at for a while, and had encountered much opposition, but he was happy to say that his constituents appreciated his success, and the cause was gaining ground. He opposed the present government upon public grounds alone, and should support the amendment.

Mr. Porter merely rose to make one observation. When Mr. Street addressed his constituents last summer, and denounced the Government as politically dishonest, the Government was differently composed; two or three had since gone out, and these were, most probably, the men to whom Mr. Street was politically hostile. He thought they should await his return.

Mr. Taylor was ready to acknowledge there was a great deal of truth in the charges brought against the Government by the hon. mover of the resolution. When the coalition was formed he was quite surprised that two of his colleagues went in, as they never gave him the slightest intimation of their intentions. What could any one expect of such a coalition but that which had happened? The hon. member was not exactly fair, however, for he had charged the Government with all the sins they had ever committed, but gave them no credit for their good deeds. When the late Attorney General was elevated to the bench—in an unconstitutional manner, it was opinion that every member of the Government should have resigned, and then a new Government must have been formed. At the last election he had given no pledge to vote for a resolution such as the one now before the House, but he had stated that he would support, or oppose the Government according as their measures were good or bad. He had but little confidence in Government up to the time of Mr. Street's appointment; but he really thought that gentleman—being now the leader of the Government—should have an opportunity of explaining his views. It was his opinion, judging from that gentleman's character for honesty and integrity, that no better guarantee would be required that the measures recommended in the Speech would be introduced, and carried out. He thought it much more likely to be done by this Government than by a new one. He thought that, if the present Government—or rather the old members belonging to it—failed to assist the Attorney General in carrying out those measures, he would leave them. If they failed to carry out those measures, he (Mr. Taylor) would then oppose them. Although his feelings were much wounded by the conduct of the late Government. He thought some allowance ought to be made. They had to deal with a new system, and he was willing to believe they tried to do the best. He would ask who were the leaders of the opposition? They were men distinguished in that House for bringing forward visionary measures.—He would instance the bill for the construction of the Shediac Railway,—a measures beneficial to St. John, perhaps, but ruinous to the country.—For the reasons he had given he should oppose the amendment.

Mr. Needham thought Government Members might justly exclaim "save us from our friends" The hon member who had last spoken had damaged the government more than any other hon. member who had spoken during the debate. He had represented Mr. Street as all that was honest and good upon which ground he would support the Government. Now the true interpretation of this was, if Mr. Street had not been appointed Attorney General, he (Mr. Taylor) would have opposed the Government,—that there was not another honest man among them, (Laughter). In answer to the hon. member from Restigouche, who recommended short speeches, he would state at the outset that he should not be deterred by that hon. member, or any one else, from saying what he liked, and as much as he liked. The hon. member had but taken up an old dodge with lawyers; after having talked about an hour and half, he deprecated long speeches! (Laughter) He should avoid saying anything against private character, but every man's public conduct was open to investigation and animadversion, of which he should avail himself. It could not be denied that the Government had failed to carry out the principles of Responsible Government. The very fact that the late Attorney General was promoted to a Puisne Judgeship, and not made Chief Justice, was a proof of his assertion.

Saturday, February 8th.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Crane said, that before adverting to the motives by which the hon. mover of the resolution was apparently actuated, he would state that he did not expect any thing he could say would affect the question before the House; but he rose because he did not like to give a silent vote. Any person who had resided long in this Province, and had acquired a knowledge of the inhabitants, must have witnessed great political changes: a system had been introduced which, though it may have worked well elsewhere, did not work well here. At the same time, by the dispensations of Providence, crops had failed, business had been depreciated, and the people had suffered from poverty and hunger. Under these circumstances it was natural the people should seek for a change.—One great cause of public discontent, however, was in the adoption of the system called Responsible Government; the people expected great things from it; they had said one to another "Be patient; we shall get this new system, and things will be better by and bye." Having been disappointed, and being exasperated also at the extravagance of the last House, they began to cry out for a change of public men. "Oh," said they, "Responsible Government has not been fully carried out; the remains of old Toryism, and Family Compacts are in the Government, and we must have a change." If those who clamoured thus had lived so long in public life as some hon. members of that House, they would have known better. He thought the speech delivered by the hon. mover of the resolution would fully answer the expectations of the people he had described, until he came to the promises; but of them he was chary; he did not say what he would do were he in the Government. He had assisted in carrying on the delusion. In every Government he (Mr. Crane) had been connected with, or knew any thing about, they had always considered it their duty to ascertain what was best for the people, and carry it out; but the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) considered it the duty of the Government to do just whatever the people requested. He (Mr. C.) did not believe that would do. He had listened attentively during the debate to hear what sins of commission could be laid to the door of the Government, but he had heard nothing; while the sins of omission were dwelt largely on. In reference to the Bill to reduce the Judges Salaries, which passed the Lower House in 1849, he, (Mr. C.) being then in the Legislative Council, was the only member of that House who opposed it upon the ground that it did not go far enough. The hon. mover (Mr. Ritchie) being in this House, why did he not then move a vote of want of confidence in the Government, instead of waiting till the present time? He (Mr. C.) had since learned, however, that Government supported a half measure because they despaired of getting anything more from the House Government at that time, and that if the Bill had passed for an immediate reduction, it would have been rejected. Still, something had been done: the salary of the Chief Justice, and the salary of one of the Judges had been reduced, and a saving to the country effected.

The hon. mover had next termed the Bill for constructing a railway from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac a bantling. He thought the hon. member had a better knowledge of the affair than this would imply. In 1849 a measure was brought forward to construct a railway from Shediac to St. John. This had failed, and the next year they endeavoured to get a bill passed to construct the most important part of it—from tide to tide. That measure was also lost, and therefore the Government were not to blame. The hon. gentleman had then referred to the Fisheries. He (Mr. C.) was surprised to hear him complain of the fisheries being neglected; the public monies had been squandered in aid of them year after year, and yet there was no visible improvement; and why? Because the people preferred to invest their capital in other branches of industry. If it should be thought necessary to encourage the fisheries, it should be done by giving bounties, the same as was the practice in the United States. Our fishermen should imitate the fishermen of Marble Head; they catch fish during the summer, and make shoes in the winter. Few of our people liked to fish, because they think they can do better lumbering. He must now come to the personal character of the Gentlemen composing the Government. The present Attorney General was a man of strong intellect, and a man of honest integrity; he had full confidence in his honesty of purpose at the present crisis, and that he would carry out whatever he had promised.—The period had gone by for arbitrary control, and no doubt the Government would support liberal measures. Then there were two Gentlemen in the Government of high standing—men of wealth and respectability, which he thought was a high recommendation; they were above office-seeking—indeed, if he was not misinformed, one of them had recently refused the offer of the Chief Justiceship. He thought men of wealth should be called to the Government when practicable; and if those men were turned out he did not know how they could be replaced. Then there was another member of the Government (Mr. Kinnear), who once sat in this House as the representative of St. John; a man who always borne an excellent character. As to the hon. Secretary, many complaints had been made of his undue influence in this House; but notwithstanding those complaints he was still here in his old place. He had not always agreed with the hon. Gentleman; he had always considered him too extravagant in the expenditure of public money. He had done more for distressed widows and damsels than any mailed Knight of History; (laughter). (The hon. member then enumerated the grants Mr. Partelow had been instrumental in procuring for the city and county of St. John.) After all this they had rejected him. Now he thought that when they rejected him they ought to send back the public money he had obtained for them over and above their share. He hoped Mr. Ritchie would be appointed a committee, and charged to get this money back.

The hon. mover of the resolution had attacked the Government for their extravagance, although he was one of the Committee who were the instruments, by their report, in causing Mr. Baillie to be overpaid. He (Mr. Crane) had been chosen by the House as one of the Delegation to England to effect the transfer of the Casual and Territorial revenues. He was intimately acquainted with the case, Lord Glenelg had, in one of his despatches, clearly defined that all the salaries should be paid in currency, Mr. Baillie's among the rest. This despatch the Committee must have overlooked.

The Government existing previous to this was complained of because it was not Liberal enough; consequently a Coalition was formed, Liberals having been taken in. Something had been said about this being a question between the ins and outs. He would not put it in precisely that light, but it was customary, when a Government was upset, for the leaders of the opposition to go in; in that case, were this Government to go out, the hon. mover of the Resolution would be Attorney General. He questioned if the Government led by that hon. Gentleman would be better than the one we have now.

Mr. Gilmor said he did not rise to make a long speech, but a short one. The ground had been well ploughed up during this debate, and it was now ready to receive the seed. The seed he wished to sow is this; to engraft on the Government as it now stood three agricultural gentlemen; (Hear hear) If they would give the ploughshare three shares in the Government, he would support it; if this was not done he would support a vote of want of confidence. He would not say the Government was without sin, but let any hon. member who was free from sin cast the first stone. If this Government went out, who would they get in their stead? He was afraid they would fare worse. It reminded him of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. The monarch dreamt he saw seven fat kine, and that seven lean kine arose out of the river and swallowed up the fat kine. He feared the opposition were the lean kine. (Roars of laughter). He was disposed to leave well alone.

Colonel Hayward considered the charges made against the Government were two-fold in their nature—general and specific. He acknowledged that they were but too true. Recommendations were made in the Speech of 1850 that could not be carried out; all the old members in the house knew that; the new members would ask why. He would tell them. In 1849 the house refused to yield up the Initiation of money grants, and of course they would have done the same the next year.—Then, it was very properly asked, why did they not try it, and, if defeated, appeal to the peo-

"The hon. Secretary spoke so rapidly and indistinctly, that we are necessarily obliged to omit some of the measures he named while on this part of his speech.—*Reporter.*

ple? He should not attempt [illegible] But there were good things th[illegible] which they should receive du[illegible] had taken office in a crisis of [illegible] mercial depression, and they h[illegible] as to maintain the public credit [illegible] issued were all paid, and the [illegible] loan had been punctually paid [illegible] ago, at the period of a similar [illegible] warrants were hawked about St. [illegible] to speculators at a discount of [illegible] yet the Government of the day [illegible] sured. Hon. members of the [illegible] generally admitted that the S[illegible] was satisfactory, provided its re[illegible] were carried out. He believed [illegible] the Government were honest in [illegible] and that the recommendations w[illegible] out. Believing that, he would s[illegible] vernment, and vote against the [illegible]

Mr. Rice read a short spe[illegible] the following are the princi[illegible] He would support the Go[illegible] this occasion, but he would [illegible] himself to continue his supp[illegible] any backwardness on their p[illegible] ing out measures for the b[illegible] country. With respect to the [illegible] tary, he was proud to sele[illegible] as his colleague, and would s[illegible] port him in whatever he be[illegible] right. He would be sorry [illegible] voice for any measure which [illegible] prive the country of his valua[illegible] he should therefore vote [illegible] amendment.

(Continued in our nex[illegible]

THE CHRONI[illegible]
SAINT JOHN, FEBRUAR[illegible]

THE LEGISLAT[illegible]

The opening of our Provincial P[illegible] perhaps been the most boisterou[illegible] bered since the erection of this [illegible] British Province. The storm that [illegible] several years past gathering, has a[illegible] with uncontrollable violence on the [illegible] of the old Coalition Government. [illegible] has been the burst of indignation [illegible] raged people, yet such has been [illegible] and fact of its leaders, that no sch[illegible] been made in their hitherto impreg[illegible] Thus far, however, have the Refor[illegible] that altho' they cannot boast of h[illegible] their point by storm, yet has the [illegible] their Bulwarks been so shaken, as to [illegible] unequivocal indication that an hono[illegible] mise on the part of the Governme[illegible] more discretion than a stubborn [illegible] resistance to the public voice, to be [illegible] by certain disgrace and defeat. Tha[illegible] ment for many years has been ten[illegible] mowing the people with visions of R[illegible] to be realized, must be apparent [illegible] casual observer. That the time and [illegible] country has been frittered away [illegible] having for their object the aggrand[illegible] few "place men," rather than the [illegible] must be equally obvious; and that [illegible] arrived when the people will arise in [illegible] and annihilate such iniquities, we th[illegible] fully apparent to the most ultra [illegible] the march of intellect. We said in [illegible] Mr. Ritchie's amendment was out o[illegible] cause premature, we say so still; [illegible] locked like taking the Government a[illegible] tage, in as much as it was not co[illegible] numbers, and that the avowed leader [illegible] and consequently not in a position to [illegible] arguments that might be brought for[illegible] of those charges of disfelection of do[illegible] ported on that unpopular Body.—[illegible] "a clear stage and no fawr" [illegible] perfectly willing to award Mr. Rit[illegible] meed of praise due to him for his [illegible] powerful speech, made in defence of [illegible] rights; in reference to which we wo[illegible] that nothing short of the whole [illegible] which our Representatives were pla[illegible] last Election will satisfy the people [illegible] others but such as go to the Legisl[illegible] full determination to support such me[illegible] future be tolerated. That the den[illegible] vernment has done many things for [illegible] ment of the country, we are in com[illegible] compelled to admit, but that the [illegible] undone many things which they [illegible] done, and to which they pledged th[illegible] their places in the popular branch la[illegible] the crying sins of which they stand[illegible] We need scarcely to recapitulate th[illegible] to which those who received the suf[illegible] Constituency at the late election w[illegible] as the cry has gone up through [illegible] and breadth of the land, that [illegible] suffice short of the surrender of [illegible] of Money Grants to the Executive [illegible] lative Council being made Elective [illegible] lishment of Municipal Corporatio[illegible] reduction of all Salaries suitable to [illegible] of the Country.—These are the [illegible] on the political Card, by which the [illegible] is to be piloted. The consumation [illegible] can allay public clamour.—Among [illegible] have voted for the sustaining of the [illegible] vernment, we have no doubt consci[illegible] are to be found, and as the oppo[illegible] consistantly now take office, we th[illegible] circumstances that it would be q[illegible] to fill the vacancies with such men a[illegible] and Captain Robinson, and let [illegible] of the Country go on by carryi[illegible] wishes of the Country. With respec[illegible] named gentleman, (Capt. Robinso[illegible] state from personal acquaintance, [illegible] him to be liberal in his opinions, abo[illegible] and unflinching in his integrity, [illegible] eminently qualified to fill a seat in t[illegible] We therefore sincerely hope and t[illegible] viction will come home to the mind [illegible] power, and that all the branches of [illegible] ment may harmonize, and that a sin[illegible] will be kept to the public Weal, [illegible] heart-burnings may be buried in o[illegible] the country may prosper.

Convict Labor versus Honest[illegible]—We are pleased to find, that a petiti[illegible] gislature is going the round for Sign[illegible] to the object the stopping of such [illegible] in the penitentiary, as will interfere [illegible] Mechanics' out side its walls, we [illegible] opposed to a bounty being given to [illegible]

The Corporation Accounts.—[illegible] was given to the public in the C[illegible] week, and exhibits, we have eve[illegible] tatives, a true statement of receipt [illegible] ceipts

ple? He should not attempt to defend them. But there were good things they had done, for which they should receive due credit. They had taken office in a crisis of very great commercial depression, and they had so managed as to maintain the public credit. The warrants issued were all paid, and the interest on the loan had been punctually paid. Several years ago, at the period of a similar crisis, treasury warrants were hawked about St. John, and sold to speculators at a discount of ten per cent, and yet the Government of the day were not censured. Hon. members of the opposition had generallly admitted that the Speech this year was satisfactory, provided its recommendations were carried out. He believed the members of the Government were honest in their purpose, and that the recommendations would be carried out. Believing that, he would support the Government, and vote against the amendment.

Mr. Rice read a short speech, of which the following are the principal heads.—He would support the Government on this occasion, but he would not pledge himself to continue his support if he saw any backwardness on their part in carrying out measures for the benefit of the country. With respect to the hon. Secretary, he was proud to acknowledge him as his colleague, and would cordially support him in whatever he believed to be right. He would be sorry to raise his voice for any measure which would deprive the country of his valuable services, he should therefore vote against the amendment.

(Continued in our next.)

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 14, 1851.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The opening of our Provincial Parliament, has perhaps been the most boisterous ever remembered since the erection of this country into a British Province. The storm that had been for several years past gathering, has at length burst with uncontrollable violence on the devoted head of the old Coalition Government. Yet violent as has been the burst of indignation from an outraged people, yet such has been the discipline and tact of its leaders, that no actual breach has been made in their hitherto impregnable fortress. Thus far, however, have the Reformers prevailed, that altho' they cannot boast of having carried their point by storm, yet has the foundation of their Bulwarks been so shaken, as to give quite an unequivocal indication that an honorable compromise on the part of the Government will evince more discretion than a stubborn and useless resistance to the public voice, to be followed only by certain disgrace and defeat. That the Government for many years has been temporizing and amusing the people with visions of Reform, never to be realized, must be apparent to the most casual observe. That the time and money of the country has been frittered away on questions having for their object the aggrandizement of a few "*place men*," rather than the public weal, must be equally obvious; and that the time has arrived when the people will arise in their might and annihilate such iniquities, we think, must be fully apparent to the most *ultra* sceptical, as to the march of intellect. We said in our last that Mr. Ritchie's amendment was out of place, because premature, we say so still; because it looked like taking the Government at a disadvantage, in as much as it was not complete in its numbers, and that the avowed leader was absent, and consequently not in a position to reply to any arguments that might be brought forward in favor of those charges of direlection of duty so thickly poured on that unpopular Body.—Our motto is "*a clear stage and no favor*."—We are perfectly willing to award Mr. Ritchie the full meed of praise due to him for his manly and powerful speech, made in defence of the peoples rights; in reference to which we would observe, that nothing short of the WHOLE TICKET, to which our Representatives were pledged at the last Election will satisfy the people, and none others but such as go to the Legislature with a full determination to support such measures will in future be tolerated. That the denounced Government has done many things for the advancement of the country, we are in common justice compelled to admit, but that they have left undone many things which they should have done, and to which they pledged themselves in their places in the popular branch last season, is the crying sins of which they stand accused.—We need scarcely to recapitulate the measures to which those who received the suffrages of the Constituency at the late election were pledged, as the cry has gone up through the length and breadth of the land, that nothing will suffice short of the surrender of the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive.—The Legislative Council being made Elective.—The establishment of Municipal Corporations,—and a reduction of all Salaries suitable to the condition of the Country.—These are the Cardinal points on the political Card, by which the Ship of State is to be piloted. The consummation of which alone can allay public clamour.—Among those who have voted for the sustaining of the present Government, we have no doubt consciencious men are to be found, and as the opposition cannot consistantly now take office, we think under all circumstances that it would be quite as well to fill the vacancies with such men as Mr. Crane, and Captain Robinson, and let the business of the Country go on by carrying out the wishes of the Country. With respect to the latter named gentleman, (Capt. Robinson) we may state from personal acquaintance, that we know him to be liberal in his opinions, above corruption and unflinching in his integrity, and as such eminently qualified to fill a seat in the Executive. We therefore sincerely hope and trust that conviction will come home to the minds of those in power, and that all the branches of the Government may harmonize, and that a single eye alone will be kept to the public Weal, and that all heart-burnings may be buried in oblivion, that the country may prosper.

CONVICT LABOR *versus* HONEST INDUSTRY.—We are pleased to find, that a petition to the Legislature is going the round for Signature, having for its object the stopping of such Manufactures in the penitentiary, as will interfere with honest Mechanics' out side its walls, we are decidedly opposed to a bounty being given to Rascality.

THE CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.—This document was given to the public in the *Courier* of last week, and exhibits, we have every reason to believe, a true statement of receipt and expenditure for the year ending Dec., 1850. We would call the especial attention of our fellow Citizens to a critical examination of the outlay of that body, which we think in many instances both lavish and uncalled for, and we should be happy if we could conscienciously pronounce them HONEST. We would particularly direct the attention of our readers to the amounts expended in the respective Wards for cleaning and repairing Streets. Which will be found to stand thus. KING'S—including for repairs £93 11s. 10d.—the enormous sum of £394 10s. 4d., while it is a notorious fact, that that Ward has been kept in a most filthy state during the whole period; and and how the Alderman could have expended a sum nearly as great as was the cost for cleaning the whole City, when Carts Men and a City Inspector were employed for that purpose, and when the Streets were kept in much better order than they were before, or have been since.—QUEEN'S, we find for cleaning, £40 8s. 6d., for repairs and improvements £122 14s. 7d., making a total of £163 5s. 1d, thereby shewing a monstrous discrepancy between it and Kings; perhaps as the Alderman is so celebrated for public addresses, and like Falstaff, is never short taken for an excuse, he may enlighten the taxpayers on his return from the seat of Government.—DUKE'S, for cleaning, £43 2s. 9d., for repairs, £150 7s. 9d., making £173 11s. 6d.; this Ward, as well as Queens, considering the large amount expended for this purpose, appear to have contented itself with a very moderate share of "*what was going*." SYDNEY, for cleaning, £51 7s. 0d., for repairs, £190 18s. 0d.; now it is by no means a piece of news for us to inform the public that this Ward is thinly inhabited, and that the Streets were perfected, gravelled and curbed many years since, and require nothing but the Statute Labor to keep them in the best possible order, and how such a sum could have been legitimately expended, does appear to us a mystery. The £190 18s. 0d. said to be for repairs certainly calls for public enquiry, we shall, however, in the course of the next week, endeavour to obtain some light on the subject, and inform our readers. Time and space, at this moment, forbid our entering further into detail yet we trust enough has been said to set on foot an honest enquiry, for the purpose of bringing home, (if any,) the culpable delinquency.

RAIL ROADS.—Our friends in Portland, Maine, appear to be much more in earnest on the North American Rail Road question, than either the people of Nova Scotia or this Province, and who will, if permitted, should our "*Slow Coaches*" break down, take the whole responsibility of the undertaking on their own shoulders. In reference to which a late Portland paper discourses as follows:—

"The only fear as to the success of the scheme is to be found in the peculiar circumstances of the the lower Provinces. If New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will follow the example of Maine, and give the parties in management a free and liberal charter; the road can be built without aid from either government, and in spite of all the indifference the home government, or that of the colonies may entertain.

"We advise the friends of the measure to ask for nothing but a charter from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick at the outset. Let the markets of New York and of London be tried in the right way. Let both the British and American public be first appealed to, and the necessary contracts for carrying the mails, and for the transportation of emigrants, be secured, before lands or guarantees from the Provincial governments are asked. If there is anything in railway statistics susceptible of mathematical demonstration, it is the fact, that a railway on the shortest route, in point of time, between Europe and America, must hereafter be the GREAT MONOPOLY of the world.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—Our Republican neighbours have long laid the flattering unction to themselves, that in naval architecture they bore away the palm this is true, but like all other *effects*, it has its peculiar *cause*. In Great Britain it has always been a desideratum of the Ship-builder, so to construct his vessel, as to cause her to carry the largest cargo possible for her tonnage, hence symmetry and sailing properties have been sacrificed to utility. In reference to which we copy the following from the *London Times*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A letter from Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, appeared in Friday's *Times*, in which these gentlemen went minutely into the recent voyage in the American ship Oriental, lately occupying so much attention. They also state their incredulity that any British merchant ship could be constructed to compete in power and speed with the above.

Fair play has been a popular motto of this country, and if this country, and if these gentlemen, or any of our spirited Shipowners are desirous of deciding the question, are inclined to offer the inducements granted to the American builder of the Oriental, viz., a *carte blanche* as to the dimensions, construction, and material, with no restrictions as to Lloyd's rules and surveyors, the writer of this is prepared to construct a British merchant ship of same tonnage which will flog the Oriental out and home in all weathers, and on every tack.

The screw propeller has recently been thought the only means of producing that speed so much wished for in the present day, among merchant ships; but it is to be feared the propelling power of the wind has not yet had a fair trial with models suited for obtaining its greatest effects on principles which in this country have not yet been generally adopted, owing to circumstances which our shipowners are best able to explain.

Enclosed is my address, and accept my apology for occupying so much space.

Your obedient Servant,
Greenock, Dec. 29. A SHIPBUILDER.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison, has been so pleased with the general good conduct of the Men during their Christmas festivities, that he has issued a Garrison order informing all those who are under sentences of confinement to Barracks, and to wear bail conduct stripes as a punishment, that he freely forgave them on the last day of the year, and every Man of the Royal Artillery under control for minor offences would rise on the first day of 1851, without being under any restraint whatever; and he hoped as they would now start fair they would all strive to run a good conduct race, so as to prove a credit to Her Majesty's Service, which would ultimately be of the greatest benefit to themselves, and a satisfaction to their superior Officers. We trust the excellent example shown by the gallant Commandant will be universally adopted in the Army at this season of the year, as we feel convinced the Men will duly appreciate the kindness conferred on them when least expected. There has been so many excellent arrangements recently made in the Royal Artillery Regiment, that this gallant Corps may now be looked upon as a model Regiment. Many of these improvements have been suggested, and ably carried into effect, by Brigade-Major Bingham; and it is highly gratifying to be able to add that the greatest unanimity and good feeling prevails amongst all the Officers in everything tending to be beneficial to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Long may this state of things continue in the Garrison is the best wish we can express on entering a new year.

This valuable arm of the Service is now more appreciated than ever. The public having become aware of the great advantage of having men trained as Artillerymen, and at the same time well acquainted with all the duties of Line Regiments. A wish is now becoming general that this branch of the Service should be raised, in the course of the present year to 20,000 Men, and that would not not be too many for the defence of this country and its important colonial possessions.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.—A Surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the Captain of the Company, containing fifty-five, in a pledge never to disclose the name of the Officer or Private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated stations in life.—Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers. The experimenter believes, if it were not for his pledge of secrecy, that this would be as interesting a history, and would exhibit the frailty of human nature as fully as any experiments ever made on the subject of the passions.—*New York Courier.*

☞TRIUMPH OF NATIVE INDUSTRY.—The Public are requested to-morrow, (Saturday) to call at the Establishment of Messrs. Kenney and Scribner, to inspect four new Pianofortes We shall enlarge upon this subject in our next.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Revd. John Thompson delivered a lecture on *Education*. The Rev. Mr. Cooney will lecture next Thursday evening.

PUNCH will appear in our next.

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

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

Heavy Cloth Top Coats.

this severe and changeable climate—not confining the perspiration and injuring the health, like the entirely superseded rubber cloths, which article they have FAR than half the cost.

Corner of King and Cross NETHECA,
Jan. 1851. John

BE NOT DECEIVED.
REMEMBER,
SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
This article was originally prepared by
WILLIAMS & CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Now that this preparation is so WELL KNOWN,
There will be,
AND NOW ARE,
Found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the GENUINE BALSAM. We raise no false alarms. We advise the public of the schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our just rights.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES! after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

BE CAREFUL,
And see that what you buy has the Signature of I. BUTTS.

PERFUMERY, &c.—*Per Sarah, from New York*:—2 Cases PERFUMERY, from Germany: comprising Eau de Cologne, in large and small bottles, assorted; Perfumers Hair Oil, Pomades, &c. Which he will sell at very small advance by the case, dozen, or retail.

Also—Ladies' Madonna Frizzetts, Braids and Ringletts, always on hand.
February 7. cour. W. MAJOR.

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

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

Private Dwelling to Let.
FROM the 1st of May next: that pleasantly situated and genteel Residence, corner of Great George and Pitt streets, comprising ten Rooms, a Kitchen and Out houses; also, a never failing Well of WATER.
This house is new, and well furnished with the Gas Pipes laid through the house, making a very nice residence for a genteel family.
Feb. 14. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

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

TO LET,
FROM 1st May next—One Flat of a HOUSE situate about three minutes' walk from the Market Square:—with Garret, frost proof Cellar, Woodhouse, and Water in abundance. Enquire at the *Chronicle* Office. Feb. 7.

TO LET.
THAT pleasantly situated Two Story House in Brunswick Terrace, Paddock street, adjoining the residence of the Subscribers, suitable for a genteel family. The House is well finished, and fitted with Gas pipes. Possession can be given immediately.
For further particulars please apply at the Counting Room of
WM. & GEO. CARVILL,
January 31. *Nelson Street.*

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

TO LET.—*For 1 or more Years.*
THE Subscriber's HOUSE, at Indian Town, (*formerly occupied as a Hotel.*) it contains four large rooms, ten bed rooms, frost proof cellar, &c., &c., possession given the first of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber or the Premises.
JOHN B. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, January 24th, 1851.

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

TO LET.—Three Dwelling HOUSES in eligible situations and in good repair, with Stables &c. attached. Enquire at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE, Princess street. Possession given immediately if required.
January 31.—2i.

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

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

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

Head Hat and Cap Store,
A few doors [illegible] John Hotel, STREET.
ABRAHAM MAGEE has just [illegible] ply 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 this winter season. Parties intending to purchase either 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. . . . . .

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, Butternut, 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—6i.

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. s. o. & (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 1 ¼ 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 ton Common BOLT IRON.
Per Ship 'Perseverance'—10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted sizes.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
Dec. 27. Nelson-street

BY the *Richmond*, just received and for sale:—20 Kegs Hogs' LARD; 50 bundles CHAIRS; 10 cases of India Rubber SHOES.
December 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

Notice.
WANTED, to take charge of the ALMS HOUSE and WORK HOUSE in the City and County of Saint John, a KEEPER and MATRON; also, a MEDICAL Attendant.
Applications, in writing, to be left at the Book Store of HENRY CHUBB & Co. until the 4th day of March next, at noon. Information as to terms &c., may be obtained from either of the subscribers.
JAS. GALLAGHER,
JOHN KERR,
G. C. CARMAN,
JAMES MORAN,
WILLIAM HAWKS,
WM. O. SMITH,
HENRY CHUBB,
} *Commissioners.*
Saint John, 14th February, 1851.

TO LET.
THREE HOUSES in Garden Street, Jeffrey's hill, two of them suitable for two Genteel Families each. THOS. FAIRWEATHER.
February 14, 1851.

Mutual Insurance Company.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty per Cent is payable to the Members on the account paid by them respectively in the year 1849, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
Jan. 24, 1851. ii I. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

SELLING OFF.
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
THE Subscriber having made arrangements to leave the City, will positively close up his BUSINESS before the 1st of May, and will commence immediately to sell off his whole.
STOCK—IN—TRADE,
Consisting of a Large Assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Comprising every Variety usually kept in a Drapers Establishment.
The above will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, as they will be disposed of at PRICES hitherto UNPARALLELED IN THE TRADE.
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.
St. John Jan. 24. N. S. WETMORE.

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.
Janurry 17.

☞NOTICE.
DR. JAMES CONETTER, informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the late Mr. Gait'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.

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.
The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:
900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3 16 to ½ inch;
[illegible] tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons [illegible] IRON, No. 12 to 26;
5 tons Blistered [illegible] STEEL;
5 tons Cast STEEL, Sandersons;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & [illegible]
260 bags SPIKES, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent METAL, ⅝ to 1 ⅛ inch.
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAINS, assorted, ½ to 1⅛ inch;
28 best Proved Stud CHAIN CABLES, ass'd, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Irish SPADES;
40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;
21 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish LINENS—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.
In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.
All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.
Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.,
Wine Merchants, &c.
Offer for sale at their Establishment, Prince William Street—
A CHOICE assortment of OLD WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS of every description, in Wood and Bottle; also best London PORTER and BROWN STOUT, East India and other ALES, in Pint and Quart Bottles.
St. John, N. B., 24th Dec., 1850.

Wolf and Buffalo COATS.
A spendid lot of Buffalo Skins—from $4 upwards Ladies Furs, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, & Cuffs—*in rich Furs.*—Also, a large variety of French Hats—selling of cheap to close the years business.
☞*CASH PAID FOR FURS.*☜
LOCKHART & CO.
December 20. No. 1, Prince Wm, street

Winter Fur Coats.
A GOOD assortment of Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensable to Gentlemen travelling in the Winter season. For sale by LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince William street.

PAPER HANGINGS, STATIONERY, &c.—On Hand—For Sale—January, 1851.—3000 pieces Paper Hangings; 100 reams Writing Paper; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best Ink; 20 dozen Toilet & other Looking Glasses; 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates. For Sale by. JOHN KINNEAR.
January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.
THE Subscribers have received a further supply of Fashionable *HATS, CAPS and FURS,* by the "*John S. De Wolfe*," which are offered at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 8th. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

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.

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

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale,—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2½ 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; ½ tons Small Chain.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

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,
Brown CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Prince Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

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.

Dr. Rushs' Refined Liquid Soap,
FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.
THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this fluid, at the above price, duty paid. J. CROUCH,
Dec. 13. 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 whem 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 compotition 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.
CO. witts, as heretoiore, each package of the November 30. [illegible]panied by a circular with [illegible] FELLOWS &
WATERPROOF INSO[illegible]
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.
Just received and for sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—
WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gents, Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them.) Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Patent India Rubber Garters; Flat Silk and Cotton LACES for Ladies and Child's Boots and Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do, Do. Do. Merino ditto;
Do. Do. and col'd cotton ditto;
Babes' Fancy and Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black silk Hose;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. superior Cotton Hose.
November 9. K. FOSTER.

VULCAN FOUNDRY.
MAIN 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 AND FRANKLINS, 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 their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned
October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

St. John Religious Tract Society
RECEIVED by the ship *Ashley*, just arrived from London, at the Depository, Prince Wm. street, the following BOOKS & TRACTS for sale—
Six Sailors; LIBRARIES, in cases, 25 vols each
Ten Sunday School LIBRARIES, 100 vols each
Ten Thousand TRACTS.
ALSO—*For gratuitous distribution*:—
Two Thousand TRACTS;
Two Thousand back Numbers PERIODICALS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 20. *Secretary and Treasure*

ACCORDEONS—from 2s. 6d each to £4—South side King st. J. CROUCH.

Poetry.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM, WITH ADDITIONAL VERSES.

From the Dublin Church Sentinel—by the Revd. Thresham Gregg.

God save our gracious Queen;
Long live our noble Queen;
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy, and glorious;
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen.

Oh Lord our God arise;
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics;
Frustrate their popish tricks;
On thee our hopes we fix;
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleas'd to pour;
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

Oh Lord, uplift thy hand;
Bless Albion's favour'd land;
Bless Erin, too.
Guard Britain's Church and Throne;
Here let thy word be known,
So may its power alone
All foes subdue.

And should "the Man of Sin,"
Hoping by craft to win,
Thy Church assail,
Do thou his pride bring low;
Give him the final blow;
Make him at last to know,
Truth shall prevail.

Bless, Lord, the Prince of Wales,
Whom the whole nation hails
Her future king.
Do thou to him impart
Wise mind and holy heart;
Shield him from Popish art,
And sorrow's sting.

God save our gracious Queen;
Long live our noble Queen;
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy, and glorious;
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen.

A Medical Cat.—There is a family residing at South Boston, who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music, and almost invariably seats herself besides any member of the family, when they commence playing the piano. A few days since when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and repaired at once to the parlor, where, much to their surprise, Tabby was discovered seated on the piano stool, with her four paws upon the keys, making them fly in double quick time, evidentally much delighted with her first effort, and almost greaty to the edification of the family. No sooner, however, did the mistress of the house, appear, than puss very politely resigned her seat; but has since resumed her attempts, seemingly with a determination to acquire a knowledge of so desirable an accomplishment.—[Boston Journal.

A gentleman was agreeably surprised to see a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was got.—'Why, sar,' replied Cuff, 'dat ar turkey hab been roosting on our fence dese tree nights; so dis mornin I thought I would seize him for de rent of de fence.'

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

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

—ALSO—

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

In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

WM. O. SMITH,
May 17. *No 1, North Side Market Square*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 180 Gallons Rasberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do. Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only by FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists*,
Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

COUNTRY DEALERS—The largest variety of Song Books, Primers, &c. may be had wholesale or retail, 4 south side King street.
October 4 J. CROUCH.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have opened ex the "Avon" an assortment of the following Goods:

BLACK flat and Coat Hooks and Buttons, Bullet Moulds, Dog Colars and Chains, Hatter Chains, Bed Keys, Dressing Combs, Brass Lifting Handles, Lamp Hooks, Bell Mounting and House Bells, Table Catches, Curtain Rings, Trunk Nails, brass headed Nails, polished steel Fire Irons, Bed room Latches, Wood Screws all sizes, Bitts with square heads, Lock Screws Plated CRUETS, plain and revolving; Crocia Hooks Garden SPADES, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

And by the *Maid of Erin*—A handsome assortment of Bird CAGES,—which, with the large assortment previously received, are offered at the usual low rates.

N. B.—Domestic Cut Nails, all sizes.

J. & A. MARSH,
Corner Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap. LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.
October 25 J. CROUCH.

DR. LAMERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON 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, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel Le'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secret uses, 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, Gonorrhea, 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 physicial 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, or 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. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advance 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 accurate 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. LAMERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Cunan & Co. price 2s 6d stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Mott on & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.
August 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

R. C. MINNETTE, Jn.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
September 13.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
GERMAIN STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, of every size and Pattern, and warranted good; for sale by
Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds on Sale as usual.

J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sale at limited Prices.
June 7th, 1849. J. L.

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.

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—
80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Ds. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
3 Ds. Patent Metal RODS, ⅜ to 1¼ inch.
For sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.

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.

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, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CABOOSES; 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.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he lately renovated his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

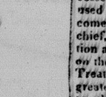
WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2, 1849.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave this place and Saint Andrews simultaneously, at half-past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, or at the St. John Hotel, where Stage Books will be kept. GEORGE CURISTY.

NEW MUSIC.

November 28 1850.

WALTZES—Sentimental Waltz—by Miss Lee; Aurora, do. Sabitzky; Friendship do.

SONGS.

Awake my Love for me—Serenade · Good Luck Polka; Marrion Schottisch; Good old days of Youre; Old Bird's Nest; Benger on the Rhine; Nelly was a Lady; Gwan to run all night; Loves twilight Star; Mountain Wave; *Lament of the blind orphan Girl*; Mother dear oh pray for me; Celebrated Masquerade scene; Lady Mine; Oh would I were a boy again; Jennett and Jennot, complete; do. do. in single copies; Scottish Ramble; Vale of Rest; Horticultural Wife; Joys that were Fash'd; Dolly Jones; She sleeps in the Valley; Way down Cairo; Dearest Mate; Never mind the white Folks; Laughing Eye · What are the wild waves saying; Song my Harp on a Willow Tree; Jenny Lind Polka, &c

QUADRILLS.

L'Emperor Quadrille, Diabolique; La Polka do; Don Tuichott; Paris Ethiopian; Les Fouyons; Don Pasquale; Knickerbocker; Mozamka; California, &c.

DUETTS.

Come to the Forest; Hily; Frith, Frond & Co. selection of admired Duetts; Tell me where is beauty found; Medley overture of Diana; the Wild wound Carroll; Cottage Duetts; Summer Night, Polka, &c.

Together with a large assortment of other Popular Music too tedious to enumerate.

J. CROUCH,
November 8. 4 south side King street

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, and Jewelry.

THE largest assortment in this market for sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. CROUCH,
August 16. 4, South side King Street

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. JAS. GLASS.

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.

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 18. 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.

JAMES SORLIE.
July 5.

130 TONS Common and Refined IRON all sizes; for Sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.

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. 16. THOS. R. JONES, *Dock street.*

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,

SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,

in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto

All descriptions of

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

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

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.
May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—

21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
20 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock,
from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by
May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received, a package of BEST CHAINS, of best quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the '*Avon*.'
J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 31x46;
18 cases ground and cut TUMBLERS,
3 do. ground and cut WINE GLASSES.
Also, 5 cases LOOKING GLASS PLATES, all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm-street*

Fashionable FURNITURE and **Upholstery Ware-Rooms.**

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

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

J. & G. LAWRENCE.
Sept. 20. *second story.*

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

Horse and other Nails.

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

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Geneva.

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

5 HHDS. Hennessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—
For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

IRISH LINEN.

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

5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street

GRANITE HALL

No. 1, Dock Street.

Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

GREAT BARGAINS—in Fall and WINTER CLOTHING, for my numerous customers for 1850.

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:
£1800 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

300 OVER COATS;

Brown Beaver Cloth, at 25s. 30s. 35s. and 40s.
Black, Drab, and Blue, at all prices;
Black, Drab, and Blue Pilot, at 20s. 22s 6d. 30s.

150 REEFING JACKETS,

Constantly on hand:—these are the best value in the City at the prices—from 10s 6d to 30s.

BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s. and upwards;

Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

HUNTING COATS,

in all Shades, Colors and Variety, from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.

500 VESTS;

White and Fancy Marseilles, black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doeskin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;

A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES; Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers, Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises—*in great variety;*

Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,

150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

☞ A first rate assortment of Cloths, Over Coatings, Vestings, &c. kept constantly on hand, and will be made up to measure under the superintendance of a first rate artist, in a style that cannot be excelled in the city, at my very lowest prices.

THOS. R. JONES.
St. John, October 25, 1850.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Underwriters' and Furniture Sales*, on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

Also—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at his *VARIETY ROOMS*, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞ The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*
14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.

THE Premium Cook STOVES;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hatheway Cook do.;
The Economest Cook do.;
Several Patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet Iron and cast Iron Air Tight do.;
Box and cylender stoves; also, Canada do.
October 4th, 1850.

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.

J. & A. McMILLAN.
Sept. 20.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

ON CONSIGNMENT—Now landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool—
24 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 26 cwt
12 best proved studded Chain Cables, ass'd 15, 16 inch to 1⅛ inch.
For sale low GEO. & WM. CARVILL,
October 5. Nelson street

Common & Refined IRON.

Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 23. Nelson street

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 10d. and 14d. Press NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine Carpets;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—
1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13, Prince Wm-street

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.

November 12.

Just received on Consignment:—

50 PUNCHEONS *MOLASSES*;
100 barrel MESS PORK;
66 barrels NAVY BREAD; 104 Pilot do;
88 chests Congo TEA;
170 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR.—For sale low while landing. J. CROUCH,
4, South side King street

Also—140 barrels Woodstock POTATOES, a prime article. J. C.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The subscriber has just received a quantity of Congress Lemonade, which is the most pleasant and cooling drink ever offered to the public.

Also—Sarsaparilla Compound and other SYRUPS—a very superior article.
August 23. J. CROUCH,

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child, but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are *sold only genuine* by COMSTOCK & CO., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; COMSTOCK & BRO., 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and COMSTOCK & CO. 21 Cortlandt st, N. York, proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, besides made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have received per 'Olive,' and 'Mary Caroline,' an extensive assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham HARDWARE, consisting of per 'Olive'—

1 CASK, containing Socket, Firmer and Turning Chisels; Plough and Plane Irons Hunters Hatchets; Caulking and Creasing Irons; Screw and Pod Augurs; Curled Hair of superior quality; Hair Seating, 17 to 22 inch.

1 cask containing TABLE CUTLERY, Putty Oyster and Sheath Knives; Sliding Bevils, Turnscrews, Handled Brasiwls, Nail Punches, Spokeshaves, Braces and Bits and separate Bits, Gimlets, brass back, hand and Pannel SAWS; Jack Knives, Scissors, Cork Razors, Razor Strops, best German silver Spoons & Forks, Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons.

1 cask containing Britannia Metal Candlestics; 7 Rolls SHEET LEAD & LEAD PIPE.

Per "Mary Caroline."

1 Cask, containing Counter Weigh Scales, 14 to 56 lbs.; chair, boot and girth Web, tinn'd iron Skewers, flat and round; Steelyards and painted Beams, Iron Squares, marked on both sides.

1 cask, containing painted Tin Ewers and Basins for Wash stands, with soap and brush Trays to match—a new article and superior to crockery ware; box wood Slide Rules; bottle, scrub, shoe, hair and Nail Brushes; whitewash, hearth, and Banister Brushes; pearl, salt & mustard spoons, Ivory small tooth Combs, Mane Combs, Cork Screws, hoof Lifts, steel Tweezers, plain and multiplying Fishing Reels, cotton chalk lines green and scarlet Window Cord, Cook's Scives, Vegetable Ladles and Cork Drawers.

1 cask, containing Carpenters Pencils, flat and round, mahogany and zebra wood Bureau Knobs—new style; Gun Tubes, nipple Wrenches, Percussion Caps, steel pointed Compasses, mattrass, packing and sail needles, plated corks and labels for Wines and Liquors, Porcelain and Glass Furniture for mortice Locks, gilt and painted, the most splendid article ever imported into this city. Percussion Pocket Pistols, Curtain Bands, various patterns, Curtain Pins, Liquor Flasks, Stair Rods and Eyes, brass roller Ends and Sockets Castors, 1½ to 1½ inch.

1 cask containing Flat Irons, with improved Handles, Tailor's goose Irons 12 to 18 pounds, Horne's Patent Hinges, H. HL. Chest and T.

1 cask, containing enamelled Saucepans, Stew Pans, and Preserving Kettles, Tinned Saucepans stew pans and tea kettles.

1 cask, containing Italian Iron Sash Rollers, Bed Castors, Screw Pullies, Door Scrapers, Frying Pans, Garden Rakes and flat iron stands.

1 cask containing Chest LOCKS, Mortice Locks, with and without Furniture, Carpenters' Locks, 4 to 8 inch, extra Staples for do., 3 key'd French Latches, 4 key'd Night Latches, Butt Hinges, 1½ to 5 inches, Trace Chains, hand rail Screws, Screw Bolts, bed Screws, brass but Hinges, Table and Bed Hinges.

1 cask containing cut and wrought Tacks 4 to 24 oz., Tester Hooks, Wire Lattice Work, Iron and brass Jack Chain, Wove Wire, 12 to 30 Mesh, canister Powder, Cupboard, Sideboard, and Closet Locks.

1 cask, containing tinn'd Iron, Tea, Table and Gravy Spoons, Glass Paper, Pad Locks, Door Collars, Handcuffs, Turkey Slips, bench Planes, Tea Trays in sets, 15s. to 20s. a set, Cake separate Waiters, and a complete assortment of superior Coffin Mounting, with white and black cord and tassels to match, Sofa Gimp and Tassels.

1 case containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

1 cask containing Gravy Strainers, Cash Boxes Flour Dredgers, Pepper Boxes, Egg Ladles, Nutmeg Graters, Sugar and spice Boxes, Candlesticks, Paste Cutters, Sets of Toilet Service, Slop Pails, Cheese, Spoon and Knife Trays.

1 cask containing Patent Metal Tea Pots, Dish Covers, round plate covers, Oval Tea Pots, Egg Coddlers, Tea Kettles, Spittoons, Cullenders, Patent Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks, &c.

The above Goods, with the Stock on hand, are offered at very low rates for Cash or approved pay.

J. & A. MARSH,

SAINT JOHN

Volume 13.

Provincial Legislature

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Needham contended that he was not a new Government. If he received a carte blanche from the form a new Government, he dreamt of opposing that Government. Gentleman had returned, and had fairly tried by its measures. He low the hon. and learned member in the charges he had made against the government, but he would take that hon. members had touched and notice some things that supporters of the Government the debate, and say just what his mind as he went along. He hon. the present Attorney General he believed that gentleman stated his address to his constituents when he said the members of the government were "politically disbelieved they were the same now know how to be honest, and in never would. Let them take Speech of last year, and see all mendations in it; were these ever carried out? were promises No: no measures were introduced they not come down then, as can't make bricks without straw. Why did they not say, "we means to carry out our measures sign?" If they had, there would they would have been sustained House. *Then* they might have good grace for a vote of confidence would have been cheerfully given the present resolution having Had the Government any right of confidence now? He defied the supporters of Government to point single act of theirs, during their administration of public affairs, calculated to advance the interests of the community. When did this, the only answer they had "Oh! we asked for £500 to explore fields, and you would not give would not give us the money to bowels of the earth, to discover tum of coal!" (laughter) as the not black enough already, will against a coal mine! (Great laughter) if £500 would enable them to lower stratum of the members government, he would cheerfully vote of laughter.)

It had been intimated by a member Government, that if this Government ousted, materials could not be found another. He did not agree with he believed that there would be forming a Government, and one more than the one in existence at present. Secretary had, in his speech, capable to defend the Government believed him; he believed that the man in whom God had put brains defend the acts of the Government could it be done, when they had fend! (Laughter.) He would that the appointment of the Master made him unpopular; the nail was pretty well driven but clinched it. (Laughter.) But hon. Secretary might think, in appointment of the Common Council assure him that it had done him Wheeler was a very efficient officer pular one. But it was the distraction strange which had ruined the h