# The Weekly Observer.

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**The Weekly Observer.**
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## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

### NOTICE.

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

### ☞NOTICE

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

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

### JUST RECEIVED,

*Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—*

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

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

### Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.
—ALSO—
1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS.
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

### FLEWWELLING & READING,

**Prince William Street,**
—(Corner of Church Street)—
*Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,*

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA; 5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

## Grocery Goods.

*Just Landing, per "Edward."*

### 111 Packages Grocery Goods,

—COMPRISING—

INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY, English CHEESE.
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER, Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
Poland STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
*NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,*
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine Vinegar,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.
For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

### 19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

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

### SUGAR, &c.

*The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—*

25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use;
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

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

## DRY GOODS
### SELLING OFF!

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

**VALUABLE STOCK,**

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

**A General Sale,**

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

The Stock consists of every description of useful

**Staple and Fancy Goods,**

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

## WOOLLENS,

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

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

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

## JAMES BURRELL,

*Corner of King and Germain Streets,*

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

*MILLINERY.*

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

## Fall Importations.

*Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—*

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

## WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

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


## Miscellaneous.

### SYMPATHY.

The odour that springs
From the ruby wings,
Of the rose in its blooming hour,
When the light of morn
Bids its blossom return,
Hath a far less healing power
Than a kind word breathed,
With a sweet smile wreathed,
When the sky of fate looks dark;
For it lightenth up
Sorrow's saddest cup
With a soul-restoring spark.

There's a soothing balm
On the moontide's calm;
There's peace in the midnight hour:
There's a golden beam
Over wood and stream,
And a glory gilds each flower,
While only frail man
In the wondrous plan
Hath set his Creator at nought;
Love's feeling glows not,
Sympathy flows not
Deep in his heart as it ought.

Oh, man! there is not,
In the fairest spot
On the earth or the living sea,
A work more grand,
From Jehovah's hand,
Or a rarer gem than thee;
Then why should thy heart,
From its faith depart,
Or a kindly thrill resign?
Suffer for awhile!
Be patient and smile;
For a blessed hope is thine.

### THE SOWER TO HIS SEED.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Sink, little seed, in the earth's black mould,
Sink in your grave so wet and so cold—
There you must lie:
Earth I throw over you,
Darkness must cover you,
Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words you could say
What grief make known for the loss of the day
Sadly you'd speak:
"Lie here must I ever
Will the sun-light never
My dark grave seek?"

Have faith, little seed; soon yet again
Thou'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain;
Thou'lt be so fair,
With thy green shades so light,
And thy flowers so bright,
Waving in air.

So we must sink in the earth's black mould,
Sink in the earth so wet and so cold;
There must we stay,
Till at last we shall see
Time change to eternity,
And darkness to day.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir—By publishing, from the *Glasgow Mail*, the following learned and truly eloquent address of Sheriff Alison, (the historian,) on his installation as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on the 27th February, you will, I think, largely interest many of your readers, and confer a favor on
St. John, March 21, 1851. A Subscriber.

*From the Glasgow Daily Mail, Feb. 28.*

Installation of Sheriff Alison as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Alison, the newly elected Lord Rector of the University, was formally installed to that office. The ceremony took place in the Common Hall of the College, which has so often been the scene of similar memorable displays. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the area of the hall was densely crowded by students and others, who had been so fortunate as to obtain tickets, while the galleries at either end were appropriated to the accommodation of ladies, of whom there were a great number present. The interval that elapsed ere the appearance of the Senate was devoted to those noisy demonstrations with which academic youths usually celebrate such assemblages.

Shortly after two o'clock Sheriff Alison entered the hall, wearing his rectorial robe, preceded by the bedellus carrying the mace, and accompanied by Colonel Mure, M. P., the Dean of Faculty for the University; the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, and the various Professors; the Earl of Eglinton; the Lord Provost; Mr. Sheriff Bell; &c., &c. His appearance was hailed with loud and prolonged applause.

The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan having opened the meeting by offering up prayer in Latin, the minutes of election were read by Professor Ramsay. The Lord Rector then took the oath, and subscribed the formula in the usual manner, after which he rose and delivered the following inaugural address:—

Mr. Dean, Mr. Principal, and Gentlemen—The distinguished honour which your kindness has conferred upon me, would call for a heartfelt acknowledgment from an entire stranger in this community; but in my own case I feel, from peculiar causes, the emotion of gratitude in a more than ordinary degree. When I recollect that the chair which I now hold has been filled during nearly a century by the most illustrious men whom the country can boast, and whose works have rendered the name of England immortal; when I call to mind that it has been dignified by the prophetic wisdom and burning thoughts of Burke, the enlightened philosophy and enlarged views of Adam Smith, the deep sagacity of Sir James Macintosh, the graceful fancy of Jeffrey, the lyric fire of Campbell, the varied intellect of Lord Brougham, the powerful oratory of Sir Robert Peel, the far-famed eloquence of Lord Stanley, the practised rhetoric of Sir James Graham, the brilliant genius of Macaulay—I feel that for a literary man to be associated with such a line of greatness, is indeed the highest honour which it is possible to receive. (Applause.) Nor is it the least gratifying circumstance in this distinction, that I am indebted for it, in a certain degree, to the casting vote of a distinguished scholar who has so worthily established his claim to the preceding enjoyment of the same honour, and who, after the lapse of two thousand seven hundred years, has for ever vindicated for old Homer the merit of single and undivided greatness. (Great cheering.) But in addition to this, I have a peculiar, and I may say a domestic, cause of interest in this University. My ancestors have taught, my descendants have learned within its walls. I can claim a collateral relationship with Dr. Reid, who carried into the recesses of the human mind the torch of severe and sagacious inquiry, and has rendered for future times these walls as memorable as the groves of the academy. My father studied here, he underwent the Blackstone examination, was sent as an exhibitioner to Baliol College, and the tastes and the habits which have won for me the honour of your suffrages are those which, communicated to the past generation, were originally acquired within these walls. My sons have obtained the inestimable advantages of education in the same seat of learning; and I attest from my own personal knowledge how ably and successfully your different professors discharge their important duties. I cannot but feel it, also, as a distinguished honour to have been selected as the opponent of the very eminent statesman who divided with me your suffrages. Were I in the presence of that noble lord, and this was a fit place for such discussion, there is no man who would more gladly join issue with him than myself on many points of foreign policy; but in his absence, and in these halls, I will speak only of his great abilities, his untiring energy, and his anxious desire on every occasion to uphold the honour and the reputation of England. (Great applause.) This year is a memorable one in the annals of this University, and worthy of remembrance in the history of the country. It is now four hundred years since its gates were first opened, and a foundation was laid in a barbarous and distracted age for the permanent communication of the blessings of knowledge to a then benighted community. The recurrence of such an anniversary, and the lapse of so long a period—a period in the course of which twelve generations have gone to their graves—call for a momentary pause in our usual avocations to contemplate the vast changes which have taken place during its continuance.—Reflect on what the world and this nation then were and what they now are. In 1451, when your walls were first tenanted, Scotland, sorely straitened by above one hundred years of almost incessant and devastating warfare with its gigantic neighbour, but still nobly maintaining the contest, presented little more than a desert wilderness in all the provinces exposed to invasion—wild and desolate heaths stretched over the uplands; deep and scarcely passable morasses overspread the plains; and over the wide and uncultivated expanse a few herds alone wandered, ready to be driven into the glens of the neighbouring mountains when the glare of the beacfire announced the approach of the dreaded Southern foe. If one of the knights who then traversed the gloomy moors of Clydesdale, to combat for the independence of Scotland, were to rise from his grave, he would recognise in the busy and smiling scene, with which he would now find himself surrounded, no features of what he recollected but the cataracts in which the Clyde still descends in unchanged grandeur from the pastoral scenes amidst which it takes its rise, the red towers of Bothwell Castle, whose ruins yet surmount its dark and caverned banks, and the noble spire of your Cathedral, which still rises erect and unshaken, as if to demonstrate the lasting ascendant of the Christian faith over all the changes of time (great cheering). Instead of a war-stricken region, he would behold the busy scene of peaceful industry; instead of a cluster of huts surrounding a venerable Cathedral, he would find a city of four hundred thousand inhabitants, vieing with the first in Europe in riches and splendour instead of a wretched haven, filled only by a few fishing boats, he would see a magnificent harbour crowded with the pendants of all nations, and wafting the produce of Scottish industry to the most distant parts of the earth (applause). In this wonderful change we recognise chiefly the blessings of knowledge and the influence of religion, and in both influences this University has borne a prominent part; for it was here that Knox laid, three centuries ago, the broad and deep foundation of religious freedom in the land; it was here that Watt discovered the steam engine, which has halved the distance of nations, and quadrupled the powers of industry; and here that Adam Smith taught the doctrines which are now changing the face of the moral world.—Cast your eyes abroad, and you will see equal, or even greater changes. In 1451, the Byzantine empire tottered to its fall; the dominion of the legions was confined to a single city: the brand which had filled the world with its flames was sinking like a taper in the socket; and the cannon of Mahomet were already battering that breach which still exists to attest the entrance of the Osmanli conquerors into the capital of the East—Russia, now so dreaded and so powerful, was still writhing under the horrors of Arabic invasion: Moscow had not long before been committed to the flames, not by the French but the Tartars, more even than that of Napoleon, in after times, the name of Timour had spread terror through the world: and the hordes of Batu had devastated those plains from whence have in our times issued those warriors who have carried the Russian Eagles in triumph to Paris, Adrianople, and Erivan.—England as yet confined to its own limits, was on the verge of the dreadful wars of the Roses, that "*bellum plus quam Cicile*, which so long drenched its plains with blood: and France, devastated by the united arms of the English and Burgundians, had recently seen an English king crowned in the future capital of Napoleon, and the ancient glories of the House of Valois eclipsed by the rising star of that of Lancaster. Literature and sciences were unknown; the genious of Dante in Italy, and Chaucer in England, had alone pierced through the dark gloom of the middle ages. Twenty years only had elapsed since Joan of Arc had been committed by English barbarity to the flames, at Rouen, and a deed committed which has for ever sullied the glories of Cressy and Poictiers, and which the "execrations of ages have inadequately censured." The splendid regions of Australia were unknown, the Cape of Good Hope had not been doubled, a dark cloud still overspread the Atlantic, the trembling mariners steering to the south crept cautiously round the headlands of Africa, and imagination even had not ventured to anticipate the discovery of those magnificent regions where 25,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race are now speaking our language, reading our authors, and glorying in our descent Two things only are unchanged—in two respects only the ancient type is still implanted on the modern race of men. The courage of the Anglo-Saxons has undergone no diminution. In 1451 thirty six years had elapsed from the battle of Agincourt. We are now in the thirty-sixth year from the battle of Waterloo. The ambition of the Romish hierarchy has undergone no diminution, the same undying spirit of animosity to any deviation from its tenets still animates that Church. (Immense applause.) In 1451, 36 years had elapsed since they sought to extinguish religious freedom by burning John Huss at Constance, in violation of the safe conduct of the Emperor, and this year the British empire has been convulsed to the centre by the attempts of the Pope to re-establish the Romish hierarchy in these dominions. The Papacy is unchanged and unchangeable. Four hundred years ago it lighted the fires of persecution to crush the rising spirit of truth and freedom throughout the world; and now it is seeking to resimpose the same dominion on the human mind, even in the realms where it has received its fullest development. (Renewed applause.) I cannot but regard this as a very serious circumstance. I am not to be blinded by the imaginary advantages of unity of belief on religious subjects—they are great in appearance, but little in reality. *(To be continued.)*

Jenny Lind and Barnum.—A French paper in N. Orleans, *l'Entracte*, says that after Jenny Lind has concluded her American engagement with Barnum, she is going to engage him and exhibit him in Europe.

Death.—There is perhaps no feeling of our nature so complicated, so vague, so mysterious, as that with which we look upon the cold remains of our fellow mortal. The dignity with which death invests even the meanest of his victims, inspires us with an awe no living creature can create. The monarch on his throne is less awful than the begger in his shroud. The marble features, the powerless hand, the stiffened limbs, the eye closed and glazed;—oh, can we contemplate these with feelings which can be defined? These are the mockery of all our hopes and fears; of our proudest love and our fellest hate.

The Wife.—If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company—even if that reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated speak not an angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes, and if he is perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. Were the wife careful how she conducts, speaks, and looks, a thousand happy hearts would cheer and brighten our existence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom, sorrow, and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband, and to make home appear attractive.

Patience.—If I were asked what single qualification was necessary for one who has the care of children, I should say patience—patience with their tempers, patience with their understandings, patience with their progress. It is not brilliant parts or great acquirements which are necessary for teachers, but patience to go over first principles again and again; steadily to add a little every day; never to be irritated by wilful or accidental hinderance.

SHOW FURNITURE.

Furniture too good to be used is a nuisance. What can be more unpleasant than the aspect of a room, or suite of rooms, where every thing is *bagged up?* Chairs and sofas in pinafores, mirrors in muslin, a *druggeted* carpet, a hearth-rug wrong side out, and a chandelier in a sack, seen by rays of light that straggle in edgeways through the slits in the shutters, and exhaling that peculiar brown-holland fragrance which belongs to drawing-rooms in masquerade dress, form one of the most cheerless, dispiriting, *unhumanlike* spectacles in the diorama of domestic life. We would as lief be ushered into a vault as into such an apartment. Nothing can be more chilling to the feelings, except, perhaps, a perspective view of the family wash taking an airing on the clothes-lines.

Why do people buy magnificent furniture to clothe it in hideous disguise? Does the glory of exhibiting the articles undressed half a dozen evenings in the year pay for all the cost and trouble? The miser enjoys the flashing lustre of his gold every time he lifts the lid of his strong box; but what pleasure can there be in possessing a species of property that is invisible to the owner three hundred and fifty days out of every three hundred and sixty-five?

Give us furniture that is made for *wear*—tables upon which you can bring down your fist with an emphasis without throwing the lady of the house into hystericks—chairs that you can lean back in—carpets that you can promenade upon; in a word, give us comfort, and let us *wear things out*. It is provoking to see chairs and sofas preserved for years without spot or blemish, while the wrinkles are multiplying in the face and the grey hairs on the head of the proprietor. For these and sundry other reasons, we have an especial spite against show furniture.—*Major Noah.*

BRITISH HONDURAS, OR BELIZE.

The settlement of Honduras extends along the eastern coast of Yucatan between 15 deg. 54 m. and 18 deg. 36 m. north latitude, and between 88 deg. and 99 deg. west longitude. It is separated from Yucatan by the Rio Hondo, and its southern boundary is formed by the Sarstoon River, which falls into the Gulf of Honduras not 20 miles west of the mouth of the Rio Dolce. Honduras is in length about 175 miles from north to south, and 110 miles from east to west, the whole settlement embracing an area of 69,759 square miles.

South of the River Belize the low country is thickly wooded, but it does not extend more than from three to six miles inland, behind which mountains rise to a considerable elevation. The country comprising the mountain slopes and valleys, and the interior country, is covered with forests, and the soil is said to be very fertile. The rivers are navigable for twenty or thirty miles from their mouths, but higher up they are interrupted by rapids and falls. Mahogany, dyewoods and timber are floated down these streams. The Hondo, the New River, the Belize and the Seboon are the most remarkable; on the banks of the latter are extensive forests of Mahogany. The Belize probably winds for more than 150 miles in its length. The Hondo is the most navigable of these streams.

The geology of this country presents many of those features which are a primary inducement to settlement. With a substrata of reddish sandstone, its soil consists chiefly of a deep loam mixed with sand and enriched with the decays of successive ages. In accordance with the elevation of districts, it is capable of producing all European as well as every species of tropical vegetation. The natural prairies or pastures spread over a large portion of the country. On the margins of the numerous creeks and rivers an inexhaustibly rich alluvial soil is found.

The mineral productions are equally valuable. Veins of fine marble and mountains of alabaster are known to exist. Valuable crystals have been found in the interior, and fine specimens of feldspar lie along the banks in many places, and are often used in ornamental stucco work. Gold has at various periods been found in the Roaring Creek, a branch of the Belize, but it is uncertain from whence it has been derived. Quantities of lava and volcanic substances have been found in different situations. Laboring Creek, about 100 miles inland, on the Belize, is remarkable for the petrifying properties which it possesses. Its waters have a powerful cathartic effect on strangers, and a healing property when applied externally to ulcers.

The climate about Belize is a compound of heat and moisture. The mean annual temperature is 81½ deg. Fahr. In July the dryest and hottest month, the average maximum is 83 deg., and the average minimum 80 deg., but it is seldom oppressive, the atmosphere being refreshed by sea-breezes. From April to July is the dry season. During the remainder of the year rains are frequent, especially in July, August and September. In the beginning of October the north winds set in and generally continue with little variation to February or March, when the weather becomes exceedingly variable. During the wet season the temperature sinks sometimes to 60 15 deg. between sunrise and noon, and at night it is 20 or 25 deg. less than during the day. Nevertheless the extreme annual range is only about 40 deg. With regard to the salubrity of the climate, however, there is every reason to believe that it is more favourable to the European constitution than any other climate under the tropics, and many instances of longevity, as well among Europeans as natives, are recorded.

The natural growths of the country are as various as valuable. In the forests are the cabbage tree, cedars, pines, iron wood, silk cotton trees, logwood, fustic and braziletto, and, the most important of all, the mahogany tree. Sarsaparilla is collected in the southern districts. The mahogany and logwood are the great staples of Honduras. There are also several other woods of great value, as rosewood, palmaletta, dark and beautifully figured, Santa Maria, which possesses the properties of the Indian teak, caoutchouc or Indian Rubber, sapodill and innumerable others. The most common fruits are oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, mangoes, quavas, cashoo nuts, tamarinds, avocada pears, pomegranates, wild plums and grapes.

The agricultural products consist of Indian corn, rice, yams and plantains. Arrow-root is cultivated in small quantities. The soil is extremely well adapted for the culture of coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, but no great quantities of these have hitherto been raised. Cocoa grows spontaneously and in great quantities in the thickets. Cochineal is brought from the interior and exported to a considerable amount. A few garden vegetables are cultivated.

The indigenous animal kingdom comprises many valuable fur-bearing species, as ounces, panthers, tapirs, deer, antelopes, peccarils and warrees, (animals of the hog kind,) cavies, agoutis, armadillos, opossums and racoons.—Monkeys are numerous, and some of them are eaten. Manatis and alligators are met with in the lagoons along the coast. Among the numerous birds are turkies, spoon-bills, toucans, Muscovy ducks, macaws and many kinds of parrots, pelicans and humming-birds. Fishes are plentiful and in great varieties, some of which are very large, and turtles furnish a very common and nutricious edible to all classes. Lobsters and shell-fish are abundant and excellent. Domestic animals, as cattle, sheep and goats, are not kept in sufficient numbers for consumption. The cattle are principally used in drawing timber and logwood from the forests. But few horses are bred in the settlement.

There seems to be no aboriginal tribes within the limits of British Honduras except some Caribs who have fled into it as a place of refuge. The present population consists principally of negroes, originally brought into the country as slaves, and coloured persons sprung from the intercourse of Europeans with Africans and Indians. They are engaged in cutting mahogany and dye-woods, and in fishing; a few of them cultivate small patches of ground. The scanty white population is occupied in commerce. The number of inhabitants is stated in the Superintendent's returns for 1845, to be:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whites | 240 males | 159 females | 399 in all. |
| Colored | 6,755 " | 2,655 " | 9,410 " |
| Total | 6,995 | 2,814 | 9,809 |

In 1823 the population numbered 5,179, and consequently has nearly doubled itself in 27 years. The Indians are probably included in the enumeration of the coloured races.—The number of slaves manumitted in 1834 was 1991, and the compensation paid £101,398.

Honduras is governed by a Superintendent nominated by the Sovereign "to watch over the interests of the settlers, to secure them from any improper intrusion of foreigners, and to regulate all affairs which more particularly affect the dignity of the Crown." There is also a mixed Legislative and Executive power, termed the Magistrates of Honduras, consisting of seven members elected annually.

The Military protection of the Colony consists of one company of Artillery and a Regiment of the Line. There is also a local maritime force. The Superintendent is Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. All duties and taxes are levied under the authority of acts passed by the Magistrates and sanctioned by the Superintendent. The ordinary expenses of the Government amount to about £20,000 per annum. In Church affairs, Honduras is an appendage to the Diocese of Jamaica, and the public religion that of the Church of England. There is but one church, however, and one or two chapels in the settlement, but there are also several Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship. The public support a Common School at Belize, and there are several good Private Schools, beside a number of Sabbath Schools, the latter of which are conducted chiefly by the Dissenters.

The Commerce of Honduras is as yet but in its infancy. Prior to 1845 it amounted, in the aggregate, to about half a million of pounds sterling per annum; but since that year, in consequence of the duty on Mahogany in England having been reduced to a nominal amount, the trade has greatly increased. Mahogany, Cedar, Logwood, Indigo and Cochineal are

the great staples, which are exchanged for British manufactures and other commodities.

## Provincial Legislature.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—March 14.

DEBATE ON THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL RESUMED.

Mr. Ritchie said that in rising to offer a few remarks upon this bill he could not avoid noticing what had fallen last evening from the hon. and learned member from Carleton. Imputing improper motives to hon. members who might differ with one's own views, was calculated to engender bad feelings towards each other. This Government was virtually the same as that which existed last year; it could not be considered a new Government merely because one man—the Attorney General—had joined it; that hon. gentleman was opposed to the Government last year, but who imputed improper motives to him? It was not fair to impute improper motives to him then, neither was it fair to impute improper motives to those who opposed the Government last year, and were still opposed to it. Having said this much, he would proceed to the consideration of the Bill. He was in favor of Municipal Corporations. He believed the time had arrived when the people should be entrusted with the management of their own local affairs, and not trouble the Legislature with them. He could answer for his own County that the people were prepared for the change. There were intelligent men in all the out-parishes quite capable of managing the parochial affairs. He thought the same must be the case in other counties, if the people only knew it; but they had been taught to consider self-government a much more difficult thing than it really was. If there was any parish in the Province where the people are incompetent to manage their own affairs, they were not fit to vote for the representatives to this House, and should be disfranchised. He believed with the hon. member for York (Mr. Taylor) that Municipal Corporations was part and parcel of Responsible Government, and that the system could not be properly carried out without them. Now that being the case, they should be introduced simultaneously over the whole Province; if introduced on the voluntary system, as laid down in the Bill, one county would accept it and another reject, and thus the House would be legislating for part of the Province, occupying the same time, and at the same expense, as if legislating for the whole. In addition to this, while a different policy prevailed in the different counties, which would lead to bickerings and dissatisfaction, it would be impossible for the House to yield up to the Executive the Initiation of Money votes, without which the principles of Responsible Government could never be carried out. For these reasons he (Mr. Ritchie) was in favor of a Bill that would make the adoption of Municipal Corporations imperative. He was aware that many hon. members differed with him on this point, and therefore he did not blame the Government for not making the Bill imperative. He differed with the hon. member for Carleton who had spoken at the close of the debate yesterday, (Mr. English); he had been generally pleased with that hon. member's shrewd remarks, but he was wrong when he justified the Government in bringing down a bill with the details crudely filled in, professing their willingness for the House to correct or alter them. The Government should, in submitting such an important measure as this, have given the matter the most serious deliberation, prepared every part carefully as interwoven and connected with the whole, and brought it down to the House, saying "There is our bill, and we will stand or fall by it." He did not mean to say that the House should not have power to alter the details of a Government Bill to a certain extent, but they should not alter the principles, or if they did it should be deemed a Government defeat; and in this Bill, many of its main principles were embodied in the different sections. He admitted that it was *possible* for the Government to have been in earnest in reference to this measure—that they *may* have the bill at heart, but from the circumstances of the case he should draw a contrary conclusion. If he must judge from the past,—if he must judge from what had transpired that very morning, when the hon. leader of the Government (Mr. Street,) and an hon. member of the Government (Mr. Rankin) were found in a minority of six voting against the principle of the people electing their own officers, *and against that reform which he considered most essential to good Government in this country*, vote by ballot: *to judge from this he was bound to believe that at least two members of the Government were adverse to the principle of the people managing their own affairs.* He (Mr. Ritchie) would not go for the postponement of the bill, but when they came to the details he should be prepared to move several important alterations; and if they were not carried he would then oppose the passing of the bill, for the bill in its present shape was not what the country wanted, and would, if passed, prevent the adoption of the very institutions it was said to establish. If those who brought in the bill had been in earnest, they would have brought in one that would suit the people, whereas it was easy to perceive that this bill would never work. The first section provided that a county could be incorporated whenever two-thirds of the people, assembled at a public meeting, might desire it. To this he had already expressed his dissent. He would then pass on to the 10th section, which was of so much importance that he thought it should involve the fate of the Government, since it could not be altered without changing the whole principles of the bill. That section was in reference to the qualification of electors. It provided that a man could not vote for a Councillor unless he was a British subject, had resided in the parish at least a year, owned real estate in the parish worth forty-shillings a-year, or leased land to the value of five pounds a year, and had paid his taxes. Now here was a principle involved, just as much as though the Government had said every tax-payer shall vote; they must have deliberated upon this, before they came to such a conclusion. It was one of those deliberate acts, involving a great principle, for which the Government should be held responsible. And what was their proposition? Why, it was to take a step backward. None but freeholders of 40s. annually, or lessees of five pounds annually, could vote! I proposed to *disfranchise* the rate-payers holding no such property, who, under the Consolidation Act of last year are empowered to elect their own parish officers. This was no accidental circumstance: this was nothing done hastily and submitted to the revision of the House; but it was a deep scheme which the Government could not but have considered in all its bearings. He (Mr. R.) was determined to divide the House upon it, and also upon the principle of adopting the practice of vote by ballot. He also objected to the 18th section. That section authorised the Council to appoint a Secretary Treasurer, a County Surveyor, Commissioners of Highways, Fence-Viewers, Pound-Keepers, and other public officers. He (Mr. R.) did not like these long, high-sounding names; they generally led to *long pay*. What did they mean by "Secretary Treasurer?" It was the first time he had ever heard of such an officer. But besides the power to appoint so many officers, the County Council were to be endowed with many other extraordinary powers. They were to be invested with the power of making, improving and maintaining roads and streets, or of stopping up any but a Great Road: to *erect*, preserve, or repair, any bridges or *public* buildings; to purchase and manage any real estate; to superintend and manage all the property of the county: to support the poor in each parish; to establish and regulate markets and fairs; to licence and regulate Tavern Keepers and Retailers; to regulate Ferries, Public Wharves, and Landings; to provide for the support of Schools and Hospitals, and the erection of School Houses; to levy Taxes and impose Tolls on public works; to determine what officers shall be paid, and also to fix their salaries. Let hon. members recollect that all these powers were to be given a Council over whom the rate-payers—excepting the owners and lessees of land—would have no control, as they were to have no voice in their election. With their Secretary Treasurer, and their County Surveyor, their Sagamouche, whose duties no one knew, the people would be afraid to trust themselves in their hands; and no wonder; they would be a complete Board of Works; a House of Assembly in every County, armed with supreme powers. The people would say "What is all this to end in? The latter state of this Province will be worse than the first." He would ask would the House place such great powers as these in the hands of a Corporate body over whom the rate-payers would have no control? The system, in his opinion, should be carried out in the parishes as well as counties. Supposing a County contained two rich *parishes* and four poor ones; under the provisions of this Bill the four poor parishes might, and probably would, decide in favor of some great public works, and the people in the two wealthy parishes would be obliged to pay most of the cost. He was opposed to the appointment of those great officers, and endowing the Municipal Board with such unlimited powers, while none but the occupiers of land could vote for them. Why call one officer Warden, and another Secretary Treasurer? People were apt to entertain vague notions of the importance of officers with high-sounding titles. Why not call the presiding officer "Chairman?" Why not constitute the Clerk of the Peace Chairman of the Municipality? That was an office (Clerk of the Peace) which the Bill would not abolish, and of course he must still be paid, although the Bill would relieve him from his present duties! Something had been said about personalities, and reference to the local affairs of the counties, and he did think yesterday that his learned friend from Northumberland (Mr. Johnson) was going a little too far when he remarked upon the conduct of the Miramichi magistrates. He had come to a different conclusion to-day, however, for he had fallen in with a petition sent to this House a few years ago by Mr. Williston, now a member for Northumberland, inveighing in bitter terms against these magistrates of whom he was yesterday the apologist, and praying for their dismissal! (Laughter). He had found the petition on the files of the House, and by permission of the House he would now read it. (The hon. member then read the petition, amid roars of laughter from all parts of the House). The Committee would of course appreciate the hon. gentleman's *consistency*, and ascribe to a proper source his *motives*, when he rose in his place yesterday, and repelled in the most indignant manner any reflections upon the ability and integrity of the Northumberland magistrates—the immaculate men whom he had set down in his petition as everything bad, and unfit to hold Her Majesty's commission! (Much laughter.) To return to the Bill, it was exceedingly long and tedious, burdened with machinery, and yet it left the Municipal Bodies power to enact their own bye laws, so that there was no chance for uniformity. As a contrast to this, showing the different construction of men's minds, he would read a bill introduced into the New Brunswick Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Howe. (Here he was holding it up) the whole bill printed on one side of a small sheet of paper. (The hon. member read the bill—passing some commendatory remarks as he proceeded—which was concisely drawn, and was simply to incorporate the county of Halifax). He should say no more at present: he should not oppose going into details, but would do his best to amend them. The bill could never pass in its present state; it was like the Indian's gun, it wanted a new *stock, lock, and barrel*; (Laughter.)

Mr. Hayward said it was remarkable that the principal opposition to the bill came from the legal gentlemen from St. John. If they were really opposed to the details it might be fair ground to oppose the Bill in detail, but to oppose the bill *in toto* while they professed themselves in favor of Municipal Corporations was, in his opinion, a factious opposition. They found fault with the hon. Attorney General for not having made up his mind unalterably upon every section of the bill, and brought it down saying "You may either accept or reject, but you shall not alter it." Now had he done that, those hon. members would have been among the first to object to such a course, and they would have been right. But he had not pursued that course, and they found fault with him because he expressed himself willing to alter the details. He (Mr. Hayward) held that the hon. Attorney General was quite right in submitting the details to the majority of the House. No one man could frame a bill so perfect that an amendment for the better could not be made in that House; (Hear hear). He was in favor of the bill; he knew that his county wanted it; and he would like to see its provisions extended to the parishes if it could be done without too much machinery. He would not say that *some amendments would not be necessary when they came to the details*, and if any were offered by hon. members of the opposition which he thought would improve the bill, he would support them.

Mr. Gray was not certain that this was the proper time for him to take part in the discussion, as he was in favour of the bill, although opposed to some of its details; but as hon. members generally were expressing their opinions, he would make a few remarks. He should not oppose the bill because there were some things in it he did not like. He was in favour of Municipal Institutions, and wished to see them introduced as quickly as possible, and hoped that if this bill passed and one or two counties became incorporated, others would soon follow. In reference to the details, he had held no communication with his hon. colleague (Mr. Ritchie) upon the matter, but he had taken a copy of the bill home with him the previous evening and given it a careful perusal, marking the sections he thought required amendment, and by reference to his notes while his hon. colleague was speaking, he found that he had marked the same sections to which his hon. colleague objected, and had intended to propose the same amendments; so that they perfectly coincided in opinion. He thought it was high time to establish those institutions, for the people would remain in ignorance to a certain degree until they were called upon to manage their own local matters. An instance had been mentioned by his Honour the Speaker lately, of a disorderly public meeting held in Portland. This showed that they were behind the age,—that the people ought to have been instructed in self-government years ago. He was surprised at the remarks of the hon. and learned member for Carleton yesterday. That hon. member had imputed improper motives to certain hon. members who opposed the bill; he had asserted that had it emanated from another source, word for word, it would not have been opposed. How did he know this? That hon. and learned member came to the House pledged to oppose the present Government, just as much so as any member of the opposition, but had taken the first opportunity to turn round and support them; and yet he had heard no one impugn the hon. member's motives, or ask what those motives were. He hoped the hon. member would be more guarded in his language for the future. He feared there was too much personalities in that House. He had remarked that whenever an hon. member for Northumberland arose, another member from the same county was sure to follow, and recriminatory remarks were freely used; and although his hon. and learned friend near him (Mr. Johnson) generally came off best in these conflicts, he (Mr. Gray) did not think that House was the proper place to indulge in them; local disputes should be settled on a local arena; (Hear hear). To return to the bill, he found that the principle of establishing Municipal Corporations was almost universally conceded by the Committee; when they came to the details, he, or some other hon. member, would move amendments as to the qualification. He held that the qualification of voters should be based upon taxation; all rate payers should have a right to vote. These institutions were political schools, and would lead to the diffusion of general information. They would lead to a better system of education, and finally to direct taxation for schools. He believed them to be the foundation of a system which would give us an intelligent and highly-educated population. He loved them because they were English; they originated with our Saxon ancestors. England had flourished under them, and they had followed the English across the Atlantic to the United States, where they were again planted and caused the country to flourish; (Hear hear). If it be conceded that the principle is good, he would not object to the bill because it was not compulsory, although he would rather it had been so; he was for getting all the good he could, and not for rejecting a good measure because it did not go so far as he wished it. He hoped, however, that in going through the details they would be enabled to make some alterations for the better.

Mr. Botsford said he could not agree with some hon. members who had stated that the details of the bill amounted to principles; he considered them two distinct things. The principles involved were *first*, whether it was requisite to have the Counties governed upon the Executive system as at present. He was in favour of the former; he had seen it in operation in other countries, and they flourished under it, therefore he was willing it should be adopted here. The second principle involved was, shall the measure be imperative, or left to the option of the people. He believed it should be optional. Were they to try to force it on the people, they would set their faces against it. People did not like to be coerced. It might be compared to the Temperance Societies; as long as they used the weapon of moral suasion, the people were content, and many joined them, but if they should try force they would stir up the people to resistance. He believed those institutions would do very well in populous districts, but they would not answer where the country is thinly inhabited. They would never do for the back settlements, and should not be forced upon them. There was one thing they ought not shut their eyes to; he would tell hon. members, and tell the people of this Province, that the moment they adopted Municipal Institutions they must be prepared to support their own roads and bridges, and the parochial schools, by direct taxation. And as to back settlers paying taxes, and wading through mud and water to get out to the Shire town to take a part in self-government, it was out of the question; they could not do it. The legal gentlemen from St. John knew nothing about the back settlements, and the many obstacles in the way of their being incorporated. He should vote for the passing of the bill, and oppose its being made coercive. Having thus expressed his opinion upon the general principles of the bill, he would forbear going into the details until the different sections came fairly before the Committee.

His Honor the Speaker said that since he found that the passing or rejection of this bill would not affect the Government, and that the hon. Attorney General was willing the Committee should make such amendments as they saw fit, in the details, he should not oppose the principles of the bill.

Mr. Gilbert said it was true, as had been stated by the hon. member for Westmoreland (Mr. Botsford,) that from and after the passing of this bill they must support their own roads, bridges and schools. They had been legislating year after year from bad to worse, and now they had laid a deep scheme to seize all the public money and spend it on railways, and tax the farmers to support the roads and schools. It was too much legislation that had done this; they would not let well alone. They had already driven away out of the country ten thousand of the best of the inhabitants—the sons of the old loyalists—the very bone and sinew of the country, and now they were going to drive away more. And who had they got instead? Why, a host of paupers, idlers and loafers, who would now attend the public meetings and vote to put the Counties to all the expense they could; it was no matter to them how much the country was taxed, for knowing they had got nothing, it was impossible for them to pay any thing, and the whole must come from the pockets of the old settlers. As for the railways they talked of building, even if the Province was able, and they should be finished, and the cars running over them, they would never pay. He would not take them as a gift, and be bound to keep them in repair and run the cars over them regularly, for they would never pay expenses—(much laughter.)

Mr. Williston here made some observations, alleging that he had not been mercenary, as represented by Mr. Ritchie, in a change in the commission of Magistrates for Northumberland had taken place since the date of his petition to the Assembly.

Messrs. Johnson and English followed with brief remarks.

Dr. Gordon said he was favorable to the bill. He had pledged himself to his constituents to support the bill, and would do so the more cheerfully as it was not coercive.

Mr. Ryan said he had intended to have made a few observations upon this measure, but he had been anticipated, the remarks he intended to have offered having been already made by those who were quicker on the wing. He should now merely say that he was favorable to Municipal Institutions, and would support the principles of the bill, but if it had been coercive he would have opposed it.

Mr. Needham would not have risen again were it not for the remarks made by the hon. and learned member for Carleton. That hon. member had imputed improper motives to him, but how would his (Mr. N.) be received if he should impute improper motives to that hon. member in assisting a Government he came there pledged to oppose? No hon. member in that house was more firmly pledged, and yet, with the same Government in power, and only one addition, the hon. member had forfeited his pledges and become a Government supporter! He (Mr. N.) could not conceive what his motives were, but he would not impugn them; he presumed he had good reasons for what he had done. The hon. member had also stated that his convictions in favour of this bill were materially strengthed by hearing him (Mr. Needham) lecture. He (Mr. N.) was very much mistaken. He had lectured in favour of Municipal Corporations, but never in favour of such a bill as this. His opposition to this bill arose from the fact that he did not consider it a bill in favour of Municipal Corporations, but a bill *to prevent* their adoption.—(Hear, hear.) He was in favour of Municipal Corporations being adopted not only in the Counties, but in the Parishes—to be carried into effect simultaneously over all the country, every rate-payer having the privilege of voting, and to vote by ballot; and the power to be ceded to the people to elect every parish and every county officer. That was the measure he had advocated; not such a mongrel thing as this. He was opposed to this bill in toto. The hon. Attorney General might say "Oh, you may do as you like with the details, only pass the bill!" Why, could they not alter the details so as to alter all the great principles of the bill? and if they were to do so, would the Attorney General still claim it as his child? Would it be a Government measure then? What did it amount to, this accommodating announcement of the Attorney General's? He contended that it was tantamount to his bringing down a bill having for it's title "A Bill to establish Municipal Corporations, with not a section of it framed; for just as well might every section be left blank, as for it to be filled up with sections and called a Government measure, when the leader of the Government expressed himself perfectly willing for the House to strike out *every* section and substitute one of their own. The establishing Municipal Corporations was one of those great organic changes in our constitution which should emanate from the Government, and the measure should be one upon which the Government is prepared to stand or fall. He came there to oppose the present Government, believing them to be unworthy the confidence of the people; and if any thing was wanting to confirm him in his belief, this bill would have been sufficient. He would oppose it, then, because he would hold the Government responsible for their measures; and he opposed it because he considered it calculated to retard the adoption of Municipal Corporations rather than facilitate the movement.

Mr. McLeod was not in favour of Municipal Corporations. Whatever other Counties might think of them, he believed that King's was not prepared to adopt them. He looked upon the system with suspicion. As the Bill was not imperative he would not oppose it, believing there was good sense enough in King's to reject it.—(laughter.) He thought the bill was as perfect as they could expect it to be from the hands of any one man, although it would require some amendments in the details.

Mr. Chapman doubted the applicability of those institutions to the Province, and was glad to see the bill proposed to leave it optional. He agreed with much that had been said about the details, and agreed with the view taken of the matter by the hon. and learned member for the City; the Government should be held responsible for their measure.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hatheway and Dr Thomson, Mr. Scoullar moved that the Committee rise and report progress, which was carried.

SATURDAY, March 22.—This morning Mr Ritchie, chairman of the committee on the scrutiny between Messrs. Boyd and Fitzgerald, reported that the committee met this morning at nine o'clock, according to adjournment, and waited an hour, which was all they were entitled to do by law, and Mr. Barberie did not attend. Mr. Barberie disputed the power of the chairman of a committee to command his attendance at an earlier hour than ten o'clock, to which hour the House adjourned. The Speaker ordered Mr. Barberie to attend the House on Monday morning to answer the charge of absenting himself unlawfully.

The bill for repealing the Fredericton Corporation Act was defeated on its third reading, fears being expressed that if it passed, a bill for a new charter might be defeated. Mr. Hatheway then introduced a bill to repeal the Fredericton Corporation Act, and enact other provisions instead.

The Bills to facilitate the European and North American, and St. Andrews and Quebec Railways, received a third reading.

Mr. Robinson shewed that 10 miles of the Saint Andrews Road are already nearly built at a cost of £3,199, the whole line would cost when built £30,000 and would pay well. The third reading of the Bill was carried by a vote of 27 to 12.

The House next went into Committee on the Bill to loan a sum of money (by Debentures) to aid those who wish to erect fire-proof buildings in the Burnt District, Fredericton. The bill was sustained by a vote of 20 to 10, and the blank filled up with £12,000 by a vote of 17 to 13.

Colonel Hayward from the Road Committee reported in favor of £18,265 for the Bye Roads, and £11,000 for the Great Roads.

MONDAY, March 24.—Mr. Barberie's dispute with the Scrutiny Committee was settled to-day, and the Charlotte Scrutiny was proceeded with. The House then went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Colstown Settlement, and progress was reported.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill. The first section was fought through, and passed after a struggle. Mr. Ritchie moved an amendment to the second section, to incorporate Parishes. A long discussion took place on the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 23 to 16. The section was then put, and sustained by a vote of 22 to 17.

To-morrow the order of the day stands for the House to go into Committee of Supply, and on Wednesday the House will go into Committee on the State of the Province.

Mr. Ritchie presented a Petition from Carleton against, and Mr. Gray a Petition from the Trustees and Bondholders, in favor of the Bill, in addition to the act relating to the public debt of the City of St. John, which Bill was introduced yesterday and read a second time to-day.—*New-Br.*

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 21st.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to afford facilities to the construction of the European and North American Railway, Mr. Hatheway in the Chair.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL addressed the Chair in explanation and support of the bill. He considered it a measure of very great importance. It was important, inasmuch as it contemplated making Halifax the great depot for Atlantic Steamers, and inducing travellers to and from London and New York to pass through this Province. It was also important that it contemplated a heavy charge upon the resources of the Province. Hon. members should turn their attention to it, and be governed by this: "do the advantages to be derived warrant the risk?" He believed the bill was guarded as much as necessary, and having looked into the subject and gave it his consideration, he had no doubt but the money would be well expended. When he enunciated his views, as leader of the Government, after his return from Northumberland, he had declared against the Government taking stock in railways. Since that, however, he had been called upon to enter into the subject now before the Committee more minutely, and the result of that consideration, and the consultations with his colleagues, was that he had altered his mind so far as this railway was concerned, and he now thought that it was better to take stock in this railway than to offer a loan and take security on the line. It was evident that the Government ought to do something for this railway, if they wished it to go on. It had been urged upon his mind, and he acknowledged the force of the reasoning, that if the Province loaned a sum of money to the railway, and held the whole work under mortgage, it must hurt the sale of shares in England, for persons about to take shares would not like the whole line to be mortgaged to the Province for £250,000. Were they to aid by a loan, taking a mortgage on the line, and the undertaking should prove successful, the money would be repaid; but were it to fail the Province must lose its money. It would be precisely the same under the proposition of the present bill. The Committee would thus perceive that although he had altered his mind as to the details, the principle was pretty much the same; and he was surely right in changing his views upon the subject when he saw it was for the good of the country. The Province would be guaranteed thus: they would advance nothing until there was £10,000 subscribed and paid in, when the Province would advance a like sum; and so on pound for pound. This he thought was a sufficient guarantee, for people would not risk their money unless they saw good reason to believe that it would prove a paying undertaking.

His Honour THE SPEAKER said he intended to support the bill, it being so very popular, the whole country crying out for it. He gave the hon. Attorney General great credit for bringing in the bill, especially because it was so popular; it would strengthen the Government, and that was a thing all governments should endeavour to do: (laughter.) He differed with the hon. Attorney General in the mode of assisting this railway; he thought the Government should not take stock in the line, but loan money to the Company, taking security on the whole stock, as was done by the State of Massachusetts. He agreed with the opinions expressed by the hon. Atty. General on a former occasion, and regretted that he had altered his mind,—he did not think the reasons he gave for doing so were sufficient. The inhabitants of Massachusetts were a knowing people; they managed their affairs better than we do ours, and he would like to follow their example. If the Committee were in favour of the bill as it stood, he should not oppose it, although he would rather the aid was given by loan.

Mr. GRAY said he differed from His Honour the Speaker; he liked the bill best as it stood, and would give it his cordial and unqualified support. He was glad to have had the opportunity of following so quickly after the hon. Attorney General, as he could now show day characterized as "factious," was prepared to support the Government whenever they brought down a measure that was actually for the good of the country. He would tell the hon. Speaker why the bill was better as it is. If the whole line was mortgaged for £200,000 currency, it would be impossible to dispose of the stock; it would be utterly useless to go to Europe to ask capitalists to take stock, while the whole line was mortgaged for that amount: (hear, hear.) He believed also that the interests of the Province could best be secured by taking stock in the line. The first point to be considered was, will the line pay? (The hon. and learned member here showed the geographical position of the Lower Provinces,—their eastern position, situate close to the most expeditious sailing course to Europe—the interest felt in England, the United States, and Canada, in the practicability of shortening the route from the old world to the new, &c.) Were Halifax made the depot for Atlantic Steamers, and this line constructed, the said Steamers would cease going on to Boston and New York, and this would shorten the sailing distance about 500 miles; and as it is well known that a railway car will travel two miles to a steamer's one—this, with the efforts made to shorten the distance on the other side of the Atlantic, would shorten the time of travelling from London to New York from three to four days. It must be also taken into consideration that these Provinces from their geographical position were free from all competition, as no parallel line could be laid down in any other country. There was no risk to run, for it ever the travelling and traffic over the line should induce competition by laying down another line through these Provinces, the shares must first be enormously high. Were this line constructed it would run within a short distance of Fredericton, to which there would of course be a branch; it would also intersect the line from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and thus in a short time most of the counties in the Province would be connected by railway. What would have been said five years ago to the man who would predict what had taken place even in this Province, in the establishing of telegraph lines. He would have been taken as a madman. But what did they see! A line was in operation through the Province from Amherst to Calais, another line was in operation between St. John and Fredericton, which at present was the best stock in the country, and which would be continued to Quebec in the spring, and stock was subscribed for a line from Dorchester to Miramichi. These lines were the precursors of railways; just as surely as these telegraph lines were laid down through this Province, as surely would railways follow. (The hon. member then went through statistics of travel between St. John and Shediac, and estimates of traffic, and also quoted from the Report of the Select Committee on the Shediac Railway in the session of 1849.) The line through this Province was extremely favourable. There were a few engineering difficulties between Amherst and the Bend of Petitcodiac, but there were none between the Bend and St. John. When he stated that there were a few difficulties in the former district, he did not mean what would be regarded as difficulties in Europe or the United States. In England they tunnelled through mountains and undermined cities. Starting from Liverpool to London by the Birmingham railway, you plunged at once into a tunnel and passed underneath a portion of the city; while in Europe they are about to tunnel the Alps for a railway,—aye, tunneling the very Alps!—It had been estimated that this line would cost £7,500 a mile, but he thought it could be built through this Province, where the tract was so very level, for £5 000 a mile. He held in his hand a list of the cost of fifteen American Railways, which he would read.—(The hon. member here read the list.)—From this it would be seen that only one out of fifteen cost more than £5 000 per mile, and that nine out of fifteen cost less than £2,500 a mile. He believed he was right, then, in estimating this line at £5,000 a mile, especially as most of the farmers along the line had given the right of way through their lands. It would be recollected that the line North of St. John passed chiefly through intervale-lands, one acre of which was worth three or four acres of upland, and no better proof could be adduced of the anxiety of the people to have this Railway, than the fact of their voluntarily giving those rich lands for the line. There was one farmer who owned but five acres of intervale, and the road running through would take the whole. He thought it hard at first to give it up, but at last concluded to do so rather than set a bad example and retard the undertaking.—He knew there were people who considered this a wild project, but it was not so, if they could judge by the results of public works elsewhere. He would beg leave to quote an instance. When DeWitt Clinton was Governor of the State of New York, he planned and determined to carry into effect the Erie Canal. This great work had proved of such vast benefit to New York that Clinton is almost canonized; but it was far different at the time. His scheme made him unpopular; people cried out that the State would be ruined, and every obstacle was thrown in his way. Still he persevered. His great mind disregarded all opposition, for he saw in futurity the success of his gigantic undertaking. The work was at length finished, and booming cannon at intervals along the line from Albany to Buffalo announced the Canal open. What has been the result? Why, the work has not only paid the interest on the outlay, but the income has nearly paid off the capital; in a few more years the Canal will have freed itself, and from that moment the tolls will be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the State Government, including their splendid School establishments, and a man living in the State of New York will not be taxed one farthing towards the support of the Government of his country! (hear, hear.) [The hon. member concluded his speech by showing the receipts on many of the American lines, and the rapid increase of travel and commerce wherever Railways are laid down, and inferring from these statistics that the same results may be expected here.]

Mr. GILBERT was opposed to the measure. (The hon. member read from a periodical certain statistics, tending to show that Railways did not pay in England.) If Railways would not pay in such a country as England, how would they pay here? Its origin was in fanaticism, and it was like that which existed in London, where they collected large sums of money for missions, and sent out Missionaries to all parts of the world, while there were *millions* of persons in London who never heard the Word preached! If this Bill should pass, it would have a withering and ruinous influence upon the country.

Mr. MONTGOMERY was not opposed to the principles of the Bill. He was willing to give such aid towards this Railway as the state of the finances warranted, but he considered the sum contemplated by the Bill far beyond our means. If £250 000 sterling was given in aid of this Railway, and £50,000 sterling for the St. Andrews line, making altogether £300 000 currency, the interest on which would be £21,600 a year. In addition to this, large quantities of land had been granted near the line. Now, if the Crown lands were given up and the Province revenues pledged to this amount, where would the amount required for public services come from? It was evident that if these Bills passed, that amount must be made up by increased duties and direct taxation.

Captain ROBINSON knew the editor of the Journal quoted by the hon. member for Queens; he was one of the Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, and that fact proved that the sentiments quoted were not his—at least so far as Railways in this country were concerned. He (Capt. R.) was in favor of this Bill. He found, by examining the returns, that wherever Railways were laid down, the amount of travel increased to an enormous extent. [The hon. member then read statistics, showing the great increase of travel betwixt Glasgow and Paisley since the opening of a Railway there, and also upon one of the Ohio Railways.]

Mr. CRANE would cheerfully support the Bill. He had seen enough of Railways to know the immense benefit every branch of industry derived from them.—In travelling once between London and Liverpool, he conversed with a Manchester manufacturer, travelling to Liverpool to purchase cotton, who informed him that he expected to purchase his supplies, return to Manchester, and have his purchase safely lodged in his warehouse within six hours. Upon enquiring how long it would take him to effect this before the Railroad was constructed, he was informed that it would then take from five to six days. The enormous saving of time was, of course, a saving of money. He knew merchants and manufacturers in England who had doubled the amount of their property in a few years, and they ascribed their success chiefly to Railways. An hon. member had spoken about the Province giving wild lands to facilitate the construction of railways; but what then? would it not increase the value of those that were left? He owned wild lands, and rather than not have this railway, he would give ninety-nine acres out of a hundred, and consider the one acre remaining worth more than the whole now at present. If this line for some years should not pay but three per cent, he should consider it an excellent investment for the Province, because it would pay indirectly by increasing the population and the revenue—increasing the value of property on the line, and farm produce, and cause great activity in the country by the expenditure of a large amount of foreign capital.

Mr TAYLOR should not oppose the Bill. He believed the time was come when we must have Railways. But he would like for some of the advocates of the Bill to point out some instance there was of the Nova Scotia section of the line being built, provided the New Brunswick portion of it were finished.

Mr. GRAY replied that letters had been received from the Hon. Mr. Howe, now in England, in which he stated, that if the British Government refused their guarantee, there were capitalists in England who would advance the money upon the guarantee of Nova Scotia.

Mr. RITCHIE said he had given proof that he was in earnest in support of this measure, and that he thought it would prove a paying line, by taking £1000 worth of the stock. When he first heard the hon. Attorney General enunciate his views upon Railways, condemning the policy of Government taking stock, he said within himself, "Our Railway is done." Were aid given to the line in the shape of a loan, security being taken on the whole work, it would never have come to go into the market with it seeking capitalists to take stock. It would bear upon its face evidence that the Government of the country entertained suspicions that the line would not pay. The capitalists would say—"You risk nothing, and you place all Stock-holders in a false position, for you advance a small portion of the amount, and take security on the whole." He believed that a loan granted in that manner, would be injurious to the undertaking, rather than beneficial, and he was very glad to find that the hon. Attorney General had seen cause to alter his mind. He would satisfy the Committee that he was thrown into the interest taken in this line in Great Britain, by mentioning one circumstance: A house in Glasgow had offered to furnish the iron for the whole line, and take one half the amount in Stock. Independent of the line becoming, as it probably would, the great highway between the United States and England, that section of it from St. John to Westmorland would connect the North of the Province with the South—a trade would spring up between them—they would no longer be as strangers to each other, and their interests would no longer be conflicting. He also believed that when the first car would run over the line, the value of the land in the vicinity would be increased twenty-five per cent. In travelling by Railway in the State of New York, he had been struck by the simple and convenient manner in which farmers conveyed their poultry, butter, eggs, &c., to market. A farmer living near the line, say fifty or a hundred miles from the City, brought his goods to a depot safely locked up in a tin box or case; he would see it placed in the train, and then return and attend to his ordinary business on his farm. His agent in New York kept a key to unlock this tin case, disposed of the goods, purchased such articles as the farmer might require from the City, and in the evening the farmer received his tin case again with his marketing done, and the requisite articles enclosed. Let them contrast this with a farmer fifty miles from St. John, frequenting the market. He must keep a strong waggon and a good pair of horses, leave home the day previous, pay his own expenses and that of his horses on the road, spend most of a day in town, still having to pay not only his own expenses, but for his horses' feed, and then return home in the same manner—about three days of his own time gone, and three days' expenses for himself and horses, to accomplish what could be done by those living near a Railway line for a mere trifle, and without any loss of time.

Mr. EARLE was opposed to the Bill. He was satisfied that it would be a long time before the line would pay, and that the Province will not only be called upon to pay the interest on the Debentures, should the Bill pass into a law, but be compelled ultimately to pay the capital too. This, together with the present Provincial debt, he considered much more than the country was able to bear, and misery must follow. He saw, however, that the Bill would pass, and therefore, although he regretted it, it was useless to make a long speech about it.

Dr. GORDON was not opposed to the principles of the Bill, but considered the sum named too large.

Mr. ENGLISH would support the Bill, and for this reason: He saw that the people in the Eastern section of the Province were extremely anxious to have this road, and as the members from that section had dealt generously with the Western section upon former occasions, both his constituents and himself were willing to reciprocate their kindness, and aid them in what they appeared to have so much at heart. He had travelled a great deal by Railway, and from all his experience had taught him, he did not think this would be a paying line for many years. He did not think it would benefit St. John much. He had seen towns built up by Railways, and he had seen towns pulled down by them.—He would rather have seen the terminus of this line at St. John than at Halifax, for by extending the line to Halifax, we should build up that town and benefit Nova Scotia at our own expense. As to the amount, he did not think it too much. On the contrary, he should not be surprised if the Province would be obliged to take more stock before the line is finished. He would be quite satisfied, were the line finished, to see it paying expenses, without any dividend, the first ten years.

Mr. JOHNSON was favorable to the Bill.—Coming as he did from the North, he would be delighted to see the Halifax and Quebec line built, as it would pass through his County, but if called upon to select either that line or this, as a Provincial undertaking, he would feel himself bound to select this, because he believed it would pay best (hear, hear) In answer to some hon. members who thought the line would not pay, and that the Province would therefore sustain a loss, he would call their attention to one thing which had been overlooked during the debate—the Railway would cause the population to be doubled in a few years, and consequently the revenue would be doubled. As to any effect this Bill might have upon the Halifax and Quebec line, it would facilitate the construction of that line rather than retard it, as it would form a part of the same road from Halifax to Shediac; and when so much of the line was constructed, Great Britain might be induced to aid in making the rest. He considered our claims upon Great Britain for compensation for loss sustained by the withdrawal of protection, founded in justice, and of the same nature as were the claims of the West Indian Planters in 1832, when slavery was abolished. He would not say it was prudent for Government to take stock in Railways under ordinary circumstances, but this was a case of desperation; the country was suffering, and something must be done. When a physician found a patient in a lethargic state, he applied strong remedies, and tortured him to keep him alive. Just so was this case. The Province was in that state, and he would almost consent to inflict torture in order to rouse her into activity. He was glad the Government had brought this down as one of their measures—no matter how much it might tend to strengthen their position—for he would tell them plainly, that if he could turn them out by opposing the Bill, he would rather the Bill should pass and the Government remain (laughter.)

Mr. Needham would show the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Gilbert) an instance of the benefit accruing to farmers by railways, by telling him what was collected for freight in one year for carrying in milk by the railways to supply the city of New York. The sum was no less than $35,450!—[Mr. Gilbert—Milk from the *Chalk Hills*?]—No matter; the freight showed that an enormous quantity had been sold. He had but little to say on the bill after the able speeches that had been delivered, but he wished the Government to observe that instead of the opposition being factious, they were indebted to them for helping them through with this measure. He for one would support them when they were right, and were right now. They need not look so much astonished because they were right for once! (laughter.) He did not think the Province would ever be called upon to pay the interest on the Debentures, because he believed the line would pay at once.

Mr. BARBERIE would oppose the Bill, first because he did not think the Province ought to take Stock, and secondly, because he thought the sum asked for was much larger than the circumstances of the country warranted.

After very brief speeches in support of the Bill from Messrs. Wilmot and Hannington, the question was taken, and the Bill sustained, by a division of 33 to 5.

NEW-BRUNSWICK REVENUE BILL.

*Table of Duties and Exemptions from Duties under Act for raising a Revenue, passed in Session of 1851, and in force until 31st December, 1854.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.—SPECIFIC.

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| Apples, per bushel, | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| Axes, each, of 3lbs. weight and upward, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Butter, per hundred weight, | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Beans, and Peas, per bushel, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Barley Meal, per hundred weight, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Buckwheat, per bushel, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Buckwheat meal, per hundred weight, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sperm and Wax, per pound, | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cattle of all kinds over one year old, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
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hereinafter declared to be free of duty, for every one hundred pounds of the real and true value thereof,—7½ per cent.

All articles, the component parts of which are subject to duty, to be liable to the highest rate of duty imposed by this act, or any component part thereof.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, Working Tools and Implements, used and in use of persons of families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; Books, printed; Carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; Coins and Bullion; Corn Broom Brush; Indian Corn; Rice, ground and unground; Eggs; Lines and Twines for the Fisheries; Manures of all kinds; Oil; Blubber; Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for fishing voyages; Oil,—Seal, Cod, Rape, Porpoise, Palm; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Printing Paper, Types, Printing Presses, and Printers' Ink; Rock Salt; Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked; Salt; Soap Grease; Wood and Lumber of all kinds, (except Cedar, Spruce, Pine, and Hemlock Shingles,) Block Tin, Zinc, Copper, Lead, Tin Plate, Bar and Sheet Steel; Rags, Old Rope, and Junk.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.—Commander Sir William Winniett (1843), Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, died at Acra, Dec. 4, of chronic dysentery. This gallant officer devoted the last years of his life to the Coast of Africa service, and has effected a vast amount of improvement in the scope of his government. His death is sincerely lamented, no less by his countrymen and the profession at large than by the tens of thousands of the black population who have enjoyed his protection and his philanthropic government. Sir William had lately returned to the Coast of Africa, and previously to his departure thither he had received the honor of knighthood for his distinguished civil services. Sir Wm. Winniett entered the Navy June 18, 1817, as second-class volunteer, on board the Cleopatra, 32.—*London Morning Herald, Feb. 22.*

# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 25, 1851.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the New-Brunswicker of this morning for the following summary of European news per steamers Arctic and Franklin, at N. York, and received in this City last evening by Telegraph.

We also subjoin a Shipping List, &c., received by the Arctic, and Telegraphed last evening to the News Room.

## BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the New-Brunswicker.

### ARRIVAL OF TWO AMERICAN STAMSHIPS!

WITH ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND, AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE!

*THE RUSSELL MINISTRY REINSTATED —DECLINE IN FLOUR AND COTTON —IMPORTANT FROM INDIA and CHINA, THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.*

The American steamships *Franklin* arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, and the *Arctic* on Sunday. The former left Harvre on the 9th, and the latter left Liverpool on the 8th instant. The Franklin brought one week's later news from the Continent; the Arctic one day later from England. The Arctic ran down a vessel off the Mersey. There was nothing ascertained as to her name, destination, or any thing else.

The Duke of Wellington having recommended Queen Victoria to recall Lord John Russell, together with his associates of the Ministry—on account of the inability of Lord Stanley to form a Protectionist Administration—the Whig Premier has again resumed the reins of power, and no alteration is to take place in the construction of the Cabinet. The old members accordingly hold their offices.

Accounts have been received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, which have been partially anticipated here. The English papers contain detailed accounts of the insurrection among the Caffirs at the Cape, and acknowledge that in some severe general engagements between the rebels and the British troops, the latter have sustained serious reverses.

### FRANCE.

On Saturday the 8th inst., the Assembly debated on M. Creton's motion, the object of which was, to open the doors of France to the two Branches of the House of Bourbon. The debate was suddenly brought to a conclusion, by a speech from Marce de Fraisse, in defence of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth. This speech disgusted the whole of the Assembly; so much so, that a proposition to adjourn for six months was carried by a large majority.

Paris is tranquil, and the populace are engaged in the amusements of the Carnival.

### AUSTRIA.

A general Amnesty has been granted by the Austrian Government to the Hungarian Refugees at Kutayeh. Eight of these, among whom is Kossuth, are only excepted. Dembinski is at Constantinople, under the protection of the French Ambassador.

### HOLSTEIN.

Austrian troops are preparing to occupy Wanesbeck and Neaudster. The Holstein troops, hitherto in those localities, will remove.

Rumours are afloat of an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Denmark.

### IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The China Overland Mail brought intelligence from Bombay to the 3d ult. The Provinces were tranquil, with a prospect of remaining so. Sir Charles Napier left Bombay with this mail. At Ava a conflagration has consumed two thousand houses! At Cangoora, a fire has also occurrsd, consuming property to the amount of £300,000!! Several ships were burned to the water's edge.

Two thousand five hundred persons died of Cholera at Bombay lately. The mortality of the month is nearly 3000. Sickness in the Punjaub is fast increasing.

The Chinese authorities have captured the Pirates who murdered Mr. Fasset, the Swedish Missionary, and beheaded twenty-eight of them. The news of the death of Commissioner Lin, is confirmed. While the Government seem to have prevailed over the insurgents in one district, a fresh movement has taken place in the island of Hainan, where 10,000 insurgents are in arms. One body of imperial troops, sent to suppress the insurgents, joined them, and a second body, sent for that purpose, were dispersed.

### MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 8th.—Cotton has receded ½d. per lb. during the week. Flour is neglected; American 6d. cheaper per barrel. Indian Corn—New is offered at a decline of 6d. per 480 lbs.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS ROOM.

*(Per Arctic at New York.)*

Arrived at Liverpool, 4th inst., Harmony, from St. John; Chas. Saunders, Themis, and David Cannon, from New Orleans.

Sailed from Deal, 23th, Caros.—From Hull, 1st, Venerable; 5th, Sovereign.—From the Clyde, 3d, Hampton, and Grangemouth—all for St. John.—From Liverpool, 7th, Boadicea, for New York; Sir Harry Smith, for Boston.—From the Clyde, 29th, Nova-Scotian; 1st, Amelia, Lydia, and Clare; 3d, Lady of the Lake, and Pilgrim; 5th, Actress—all for Boston.

Cleared at Liverpool, Cluny, for St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, Orleans, for New York; India, and Jane Hammond, for Quebec; Helena, for St. John and Port Adelaide.—At the Clyde, Onyx, and Glasgow, for St. John.—At London, Faside, and Lisbon, for St. John.

*Timber Market.*—No remarks.—*Cotton* firm at same rates.—Provisions advanced, prices well sustained.—Flour lower.

Lord John Russell and the whole of his Cabinet are again in power. Lord John Russell has declared his intention of modifying the Papal Aggression Bill.

The Railway Facility Bill, as introduced by the Government, our readers will be rejoiced to learn has triumphantly passed the House of Assembly by a vote of *thirty-three* to *five*—and it will also undoubtedly pass the Council by an equally decisive vote. Better and more encouraging times are ahead!

The Debate on the Facility Bill in the Assembly, which will be found in preceding columns, cannot fail of being highly interesting to our readers

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The following sources of Corporation Revenue were leased at Public Auction yesterday for one year from the 1st of April next, by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer. We subjoin the rates at which they were sold yesterday and last year, by which it will be seen that they have this year brought a gross advance of £191 over the amount for which they sold last year.

| | —1850— | —1851— |
|---|---|---|
| Market Slip and Wharves, | £189 0 | £516 0 |
| Union Slip, - - - | 2 10 | 8 0 |
| North Slip, - - - | 11 0 | 24 10 |
| Lower Cove Slip, - - - | 57 7 | 63 0 |
| Carleton Slip, - - - | 1 0 | 2 0 |
| Weighing Machine, Union Street, | 90 0 | 140 0 |
| Ditto, North Slip, - | 50 0 | 40 10 |
| Ditto, Sidney Ward, | 2 0 | 4 10 |
| Ditto, Carleton, - | 2 0 | 1 0 |
| Anchorage, - - - | 412 0 | 199 0 |
| Breakwater, - - - | 193 0 | 211 0 |
| Rodney Wharf, - - - | 30 0 | 77 0 |
| South Side, - - - | 36 0 | |
| | £1375 17 | £1567 10 |

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York, was held in that city on the 3rd ult. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 116 individuals—three of whom were from this Province, viz:—Thomas T. Currie of Fredericton; Mr. Vendly of Miramichi, and John Walker of Saint Andrews.

The term of the Pennsylvania College of Medicine was opened at Philadelphia, on 6th inst., when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon a large number of young gendemen, among whom we notice the names of Mr. David Merritt of St. John, Mr. George Currier of Fredericton, and David Burpe of Sheffield.

We copy the following, with pleasure, from the last Halifax *Recorder*, being an extract from *Graham's Magazine* for January. The young gentleman named in the note at the bottom, has, on several occasions, favored us also with effusions from his pen, and we should like to hear from him again in the same way.

"In summing up our list of contributors, we must not omit to express our obligations to L'Incomue, to whom we are indebted for the "Still Small Voice" and the "Pale Thinker." The first of these displays much deep thinking, and is painfully imaginative, and even tinged with sublimity. The second is one of the most successful Sketches we have seen this season. From the same pen, (that of a Nova Scotia gentleman)* we have to acknowledge the prose tale of "Ada Somers" and the Sonnet to "Lida," both of which are leading portions of the numbers which contained them,—also the poem of "Words not Actions," which we have yet to publish. Although we regret that the author of these "gleanings of a sunshine within," will not accept remuneration, we may still hope to hear more of him as "time coarses."—*Graham's Magazine.*

* Robert Fazeardolph, Esq.

The steamer Admiral will leave Boston for St. John to-morrow morning.

JUDGE BOTSFORD.—The papers furnished to the House of Assembly by His Excellency, connected with the resignation of Judge Botsford, have been printed in the Journals of the House, and from those documents it appears that the Judge sent in his resignation on the express understanding that, in the event of its being accepted, he was to receive a retired allowance. Notwithstanding these terms, however, it appears that the resignation was accepted after being forwarded to the Colonial Office by the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, and a successor immediately appointed, although Earl Grey intimates that he could do nothing towards providing a pension for him, and the matter is finally referred to the House of Assembly who decided against the principal of pensions although. The Judge then solicits permission from Earl Gray to resume his duties on the Bench again, but of course without effect. Now, although we are decidedly averse to establish a pension list in this young country, unless a certain per centage be deducted from the salaries of officials for this purpose, similar to the system at present in practice in Great Britain with reference to certain of the civil departments, still we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Judge has been very unfairly treated in this matter, either by the late Governor or the Colonial Office, who should have seen the question of a retiring allowance first settled before appointing another Judge in his place. This seems to be the general impression, and we much regret that the worthy Judge should have been placed in this position, as every one must respect and esteem the motives which led him to take this step—considered necessary by him—for the benefit of the public service.—*Cour.*

ORDINATION OF ELDERS AND DEACONS.—On Sabbath morning last, after Sermon by the Rev. John Thomson, the following gentlemen were duly set apart to the offices of Ruling Elder in the Free Presbyterian Church, Messrs. William Small, John Lees, and James Allan; and Messrs. George Fleming, Robert Wallace, Thomas Mann, Edward Charters, John Wilson, and Peter Campbell, to the office of Deacon.—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Honorable Judge WILMOT to be a Trustee and Director of the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

*By His Excellency's Command,*
J. R. PARTELOW,
Secretary's Office, 19th March, 1851.

ACADIA COLLEGE.—The Rev. Dr. Cramp, of Montreal, has engaged to undertake the office of President of Acadia College. His capability of conducting such an institution is spoken of by competent authorities as being of the very highest rank, and they confidently believe his apointment will prove eminently beneficial to the Baptist denomination, not only of Nova Scotia, but of the adjacent Provinces.—*Halifax Recorder.*

BOSTON, March 19.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—For several days past the wind has blown strongly from East to North East, threatening a storm, and on Monday evening it commenced snowing, which continued through the night and yesterday, blowing a gale most of the time.—The fall of snow was the heaviest of the season, about 15 to 18 inches upon a level, and was much drifted in many places in this vicinity.

The damage to the shipping in the harbor is very slight, preparations having been made for the impending storm. The tide rose about noon to an unusual height, by some considered higher than any since 1828. Many of the wharves were partly overflowed, and some gentlemen who had occasion to leave their places of business about noon, availed themselves of boats for that purpose. On Long wharf the water stood about two feet over the first floor of some of the stores; and the damage in many stores containing fish, salt, &c., was great, but still greater in the Public Stores at the end of the wharf, where large quantities of merchandise were deposited under the custom-house locks, such as sugar, champagne, wine, brandy, gin, olive oil in cases, spices, &c. At some of the wharves on Broad and Sea streets, the water was three or four feet deep in places, and the sea made its entrance into Custom-House, Milk and Federal streets. In the cellar of one store on India wharf, above $12,000 worth of chemicals and other goods were badly damaged. The wharf rats, which had been unmolested for some time, were driven from their fastnesses, and escaped destruction from drowning only to perish by an onslaughter from boys and dogs.—*Daily Adv.*

The storm was also severe in New York, Philadelphia, &c. At the former place, the streets near the wharves were flooded with the tide, and many inhabitants were obliged to leave their dwellings.—Considerable damage was done in and about both Cities.

Hon. General McDuffie, of South Carolina, is dead. He was a distinguished statesman.

The steam ship City of Glasgow, for Liverpool, sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday 15th, with 700 tons freight and 35 passengers.

Three cent pieces are now being made at the Philadelphia U. S. Mint. They are three-quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and about the size of a Spanish sixteenth, though considerably thicker.

Jenny Lind gave a grand concert in the Methodist church, Natchez, on the evening of the 11th, realizing $6000, one thousand of which she gave in charity. Her thirteen concerts in New Orleans produced a gross amount of $200,000.

A committee has been apointed at Calais to go to New York, buy a steamboat, and have her running between Boston and Calais by the 1st of May.

There are two cotton mills now in operation in Mobile. The first cotton cloth ever made there was sold, a few days since, by auction, at a loss to the manufacturer.

Capt. Long, of the U. S. Navy, is to command the national ship employed to bring over to this country Kossuth and his companions. Capt. Long will be the bearer of the letter of invitation from this Government.—[Boston Post.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.—The Yarmouth (U S) Register states that the total product of the cod and mackerel fisheries of Barnstable County for the last year was $1,075,974.

FEMALE TEACHERS FOR OREGON.—Five young ladies left this city on Thursday afternoon last, in the steamer Crescent City, for Oregon, under the protection of Mr. Thurston, delegate to Congress from that Territory. They are—Miss Lincoln, from Portland, Me.; Miss Gray, from Townshend, Vt; Miss Wands, from New Scotland, N. Y.; Miss Smith, from Lima, N. Y.; and Miss Miller, from Argyle, N. Y. They go out as *teachers*, under the patronage of the Society for promoting popular education in the West, of which Governor Slade (of Vermont) is the efficient superintendent and head. Altogether, this Society has sent to the new States and Territories of the West and South West, *two hundred and four* young ladies as teachers, whose intelligence and excellent character secure for them an important and eminently salutary influence in the rising communities to which they have gone, or for which they are destined. There is no one section where this influence is likely to be greater or more effectual than in Oregon. The expense of so long a journey is not small, but if *young ladies* can cheerfully encounter the hardships and dangers of the way, we trust there are persons enough at home who will be happy to supply the necessary funds. A little beneficial influence exerted in the very infancy of a State, may be of greater value than many times the same amount of influence exerted at a future day.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

BOQUET TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The following extracts of a letter from a young lady at New York may be interesting to some of our readers:—

"New York, Jan. 20, 1851.—Last week I made up a boquet for the World's Fair. It was put into a patent matallic safe, the lid screwed down and the air extracted; so you will have a chance of seeing a specimen of our five dollar boquets. It has fine white camellias in it; of course it will be shown amongst the New York State division of the American department. On New Year's morning we sent out about 200 dollars' worth of flowers arranged in boquets, baskets, and vases. Six of us were at work all night. These were principally ordered by young gentlemen, as New Year's presents for their lady acquaintances, upon whom they call on that day. This is done by all ranks in New York."

RAILWAY IN CANADA.—The County of Middlesex has agreed to subscribe £25,000 to the Stock of the Great Western Railway. This makes £200,000 now subscribed by Municipalities between Hamilton and London, a distance of 80 miles, independently of private subscriptions.

The contracts for the Rail Road from the village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, a distance of ten miles, has been taken by Mr. Edward Scallan, for £5050, or £500 a mile. This road is in continuation of the ten miles from the St. Lawrence to Industry, and will open up an excellent agricultural country.

The Contractor makes the road and provides all materials, except iron, for £500 a mile. If other companies could make their roads at the same rate, they would soon extend their lines from Quebec to Lake Huron.

Joanna Baillie, whose literary life stretches back into the last century, and whose early recollections were of the days of Burke, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the great men who figured before the French Revolution, expired on Sunday evening, the 23d, aged 89. She always lived in retirement, and latterly in strict seclusion, in her retreat at Hampstead.

No less than 1300 head of fat cattle were sent from Perthshire to the London market this week, by a single railway train. They are valued at £20,000, and reached their destination in 24 hours, while the drove system would have taken six weeks.

*The American Minister at London.*—The American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence had the honor of dining with Her Majesty, on the 22d of February, at Buckingham Palace, and, on the following Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied by Col. T. B. Lawrence, left town on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University, terminated his long and distinguished career on the 20th of February.

The total charge for the Post office packet service for the current year is estimated at £809,496, viz:—£727,425 for contract packet service, and £82,071 expense of Queen's vessels. The sum voted last year was £764,236.

THE GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION.—The London Times of Feb. 28, says that the sale of season tickets of admission to the Exhibition, which began on the preceding day, proceeded rapidly. Upwards of two thousand tickets have been dispossed of. It had been announced that no free admission whatever would be granted, and in consequence, among the first purchasers of tickets were several of the commissioners and members of the Executive Committee.

A 100-gun Screw Line-of-Battle Ship, by name St. Jean d'Acre, to carry 100 guns, and to be propelled by machinery of 650-horse power, is ordered to be built at Devonport.

Seventy-one members of the House of Commons claim to be excused from serving on Election Committees, on the ground of being respectively more than sixty years of age.

The London *Times*, in one of its leading articles, states that, besides paper and advertisement duty, amounting to £35,000, that journal annually pays £60,000, for stamps alone.

## POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

*[By Telegraph for the Observer.]*

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The House went into Committee this forenoon on Mr. Wilmot's Bill in favour of Arbitrations between Supervisors of Roads and Contractors. After some discussion, the Bill was lost by a large majority.

Hon. Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution for a joint Address from both branches of the Legislature to be prepared and presented to Her Majesty and the British Parliament, against the contemplated reduction of duties on Foreign Timber. The Resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Hannington moved that the House go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Earle moved a Resolution first to secure fifteen thousand pounds towards paying off the Provincial Debt. It was decided out of order.

The House is now in Supply. The grants recommended by the School Committee have passed. A grant to J. M. Beckwith, female, for teaching a School at Lancaster, Saint John County, has been refused, as the certificate was pronounced to be forged.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

We learn by a Telegraphic Dispatch from Fredericton, dated 4 o'clock, received at the News Room, that the Council had just passed the two Railway Facility Bills, *without a division.*—GOOD!

### MARRIED.

On the 17th instant by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. John Vincent, to Miss Margaret Cunningham, both of Portland.

On the 19th instant, at the house of the Bride's father, by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. Anthony Crockett, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Cromley, both of Loch Lomond.

On the 19th inst, by the Rev. A. M. Stavely, Mr. Samuel Kellen, to Miss Mary Kellen, both of Norton, King's County.

At Hillsborough, Albert County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. James Newcomb, Mr. William A. Wright, of Coverdale, to Miss Wilhelmina Steves, of Hillsborough.

By the same, on the 13th inst, at Harvey, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Margaret E. Turner, both of Harvey.

At Sheffield, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Porter, Abraham T. Coburn, Esq. of Fredericton, to Miss Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Isaac Burpee, of Sheffield.

At the residence of the bride's father, in St. Stephen, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, LL.D., Rector of the Parish, Henry Eastman, Esquire, Merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Porter, Esquire M. P. P., all of St. Stephen.

At Woodstock, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. S. D. L. Street, George S. Grimmer, Esquire, of the Parish of St Stephen, Charlotte County, Barrister, to Miss Mary A., second daughter of Mr. William Hazen, of Woodstock.

### DIED.

On Tuesday last, Deborah, wife of Capt. E. Pickaace, in the 59th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 19th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mr Ptolemy Lombard, Senior, aged 65 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Saturday evening, after a few hours' illness, Eliza, wife of Mr. Valentine Harding, aged 36 years, leaving a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. David Paterson, Charlotte-street, when friends and acquaintances are respected to attend.

On Sunday the 23d instant, Mr. Daniel Haliday, of this City, Merchant, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, sincerely and universally regretted.—Funeral from his late residence in Dock Street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday evening, March 20th, Mary Gordon, second daughter of Peter Bennard, Esq. aged six years.

On Friday morning, 21st inst., of Apoplexy, Mr James Dagee, Sen., in the 77th year of his age.

At this Town, on Friday evening, 21st inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Daniel Mahony, of that place, and second daughter of Mr. Edward Roche, formerly of St. John, leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.

In the Parish of Upham, King's County, on the 23d ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Jesse Tabor, aged 64 years, leaving a husband, seven children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Halifax, on the 13th instant, Frances Matilda, third daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, aged 20 years.

At Guysboro' (N. S.), on the 13 inst., after a short illness, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Shreve, Rector of that Parish, and daughter of Robert Hartshorne, Esq.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Friday*—Barque Snowdon, Skerne, Barcelona, 61—W. & J. Lewton, ballast.

Schr. Sir Robert Sale, Rice, Shelburne, 10—G. Worrall, goods from the barque Sarah Milledge

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Portland, &c—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

*Tuesday*—Brig Isla, Smith, Trinidad-de-cuba, 30—Crane & Co., molasses, &c.

Schr. Byron, Middleton, Shelburne, 6—with goods from barque Sarah Milledge.

Mariner, Hoyt, Cardenas—Allison & Spurr, molasses, &c.

*Sunday*—Ship Corsair, Hubbard, Boston, 3—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Barque Palestar, Lovett, Boston, 3—Charles McLauchlan, assorted cargo.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Brannen, Boston, 9—master, do.

Coleraine, Moore, Boston, 3—John Robertson, do.

*Monday*—Brig Grenada, Robinson, Porto Rico, 14—J. & T. Robinson, molasses.

CLEARED.

March 19th—Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Cardenas, board—Crane & Co.; Schr. Herald, Andrews, Boston, fish, potatoes, scantling, &c—Geo. Eaton.

20th—Schr. Catharine Brown, Brown, Halifax, smoked herrings and bricks—G. & J. Salter.

21st—Barque Allen Brown, Harris, Gloucester, timber, deals, &c.—John Robertson; Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, bricks, herrings, &c—G. & J. Salter; Echo, Hilliard, Providence, deals and shingles—R. P. McMurray.

22d—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Providence, lumber.

The new ship Kossuth, of 1060 tons, built at this port, has been sold at Liverpool for £ 16 sterling, cash.

Spoken, Jan. 23d, lat 25 S, long 37 W, ship Lady Blanchy 40 days from Liverpool, for Valparaiso—Feb. 10th, lat 29 10, long 17, ship Thomas, Smith, from Liverpool, for Monte, 17 days out.

At Barbados, 14th Feb., brigt. Iris, Covell, from this port discharging.

Cleared at New Orleans, March 5th, ship William Tell, Wishart, Liverpool—At New York, 13th, schr. Daring Caught, Porto Rico.—At Boston, 18th, schr. Eliza Jane, Brannen, St. John; 14th, schr. Coleraine, Moore, do; 15th, ship Corsair, Hubbard, St. John; 16 Fair for Valparaiso; barque Palestar, Lovett, St. John.—At Alexandria, 15th, brigt. P. I. Nevins, Boddie, St. John.

Sailed from Richmond, (Va.) March 11th, brigt. Village Belle, Mariner, Matanzas.

*(By Telegraph.)*—At Hampton Roads, March 20th, brig Daring, Douglas, from the West Indies.—At Savannah, 15th, barque Olive, Oxley, Liverpool, and Rival, Everson, London.—At S. W. Pass, 16th, ship Montezuma, Leavitt, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 18th, ship Elizabeth Beasley, Robinson, St. John—[Cotton freights to Liverpool, 9-16 to ¾]—Sailed from Mobile, 17th, barque El Dorado, Thompson, Liverpool.

Arrived at Mobile, March 7th, ship Commodore, Kidd, Liverpool.—At Boston, 22d, barque May, Ritchie, London.—At New York, 23d, brig George, Clarke, Cardenas.

Cleared at Apalachicola, March 1st, barque British American, Powell, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 7th, ship Delta, Deane, do.—At New York, 18th, barque Jane, Allan, Saint Joan.

In Hampton Roads, 16th, ship Belmont, Grant for Mobile.

Loading at Havana, March 6th, brigt. Portland, Scott for New York.

Arrived at Callao, Dec. 10th, ship Arab, Lewis, from Chincha Islands, and sailed on the 14th for England; and ship Edmund, Robertson, from Sydney, (N. S. W.), sailed on the 10th for Chinchas.

Sailed from Valparaiso, Dec. 7th, ship Java, Coughlan, Talcahuano—From Queenstown, Feb. 25th, brig Barcelien, Sutherland St. John.

A Barque reported belonging to St. John, N. B., was lost near Cape Henry on the 14th inst.—The first part of her name is said to be Cary—. She was loaded with railroad iron. Crew saved.

## For BOSTON per 'Admiral.'

STREET'S EXPRESS for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, and the principal Cities in the Union, will leave at 9 o'clock every FRIDAY Morning, until further notice.

All Packages and business entrusted to this line will be placed in the charge of a competent conductor.

CHARLES L. STREET

To the Inhabitants of Saint John:

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

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.
March 25, 1851.

## TO LET,

*From 1st May next,*

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

March 25, 1851. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

## FRUIT: FRUIT:

Per "ADMIRAL" last Trip—

12 BOXES ORANGES & LEMONS, in fine order;
5 Cases—containing 300 Boxes prime Eleme FIGS,
10 Boxes do. ditto,
a very superior article.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 25, 1851. *Market Square*

## FISHING THREADS.

*Just received at the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square,*

A LARGE Quantity of FISHING and other THREADS.

T. W. DANIEL.
March 25, 1851

## Fishing Thread! Fishing Thread!

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
*Market Square, 25th March, 1851.*

## March 25, 1851.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

### Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

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

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

## S. K. FOSTER

### Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

*Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.*

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

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

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

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

*Just received from Boston:*

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

March 25. S. K. FOSTER

## HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

*HAS JUST RECIEVED:*

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

—ON HAND—

Hoole, Stamforth & Co's' Circular and Gang SAWS.

CUT NAILS, of every size, domestic manufacture.

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

March 25

MANILLA ROPE.—2 tons small MANILLA ROPE, just received and for sale by W. H. ADAMS.
March 25.

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

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 25.

## JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

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

*Just opposite the Store he is leaving.*

March 18, 1851.

## Molasses and Cigars.

Landing ex Brig *Victor*, from Matanzas:

275 HHDS., 48 Pierces, 21 Brls. } MOLASSES;

A large assortment of choice HAVANA CIGARS, comprising Principe's, Crespo's, Flor de Savo's and Regalia's. For sale by

JARDINE & CO.
St. John, March 4, 1851.

## window Glass.

JUST LANDED from New York a lot of GERMAN WINDOW GLASS, 10x8, 12x9, 12x10, 14x10, 16x12. For sale low.

Mar. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING

## TO LET,

*And possession given immediately, if required*—

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

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

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

## TO LET,

*From 1st May next:*

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

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

## TO RENT,

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

February 4, 1851.

# AUCTION SALE.

## Revenue of Ferry Steamers.

TO be leased at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March instant, at 12 o'clock, at the

# Provincial Parliament.

*(From the City Reporter.)*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Saturday, March 15.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved the postponement of the bill to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. EARLE rose to second the motion. He considered this the most important bill that had been before the House the present session. He stood there as a Representative from an Agricultural District, and as such felt bound to oppose the Bill if pressed this session. It could not be denied that Municipal Corporations would lead to direct taxation, and that was a thing the Agricultural population were not prepared to submit to. Let them suppose that a farmer with all his industry netted £60 a year—just enough to enable him to live,—how would he be able to live and support his family when he was taxed £10 a year? If they taxed property it must depreciate in value. There was no doubt but if this bill passed the grants for roads, bridges, and schools would be withheld. (Cries of "No no.") Who did it emanate from? did it emanate from farmers? no, but from lawyers and merchants—men who knew nothing about the privations of the back settlers, and the impossibility of their paying taxes. He was not opposed to the bill because it was a government measure; he would oppose such a bill wherever it came from. No harm would be sustained by deferring it one year. Let it be postponed until next session; then if the people wanted it they would petition for it.

Mr. CRANE saw indications that the bill would be sustained, although he did not think it would pass in its present shape. He was not opposed to the working of the system, *as described by certain hon. members.* If the people could manage their own local affairs, he should like it very much. In that case, if the picnics drawn by the hon. and learned members from St. John (Messrs. Ritchie and Needham) could be relied on, the people would manage all the local affairs in the respective Counties, and the Executive authority could manage the rest, and the House would scarcely be wanted at all,—at all events they would not be required to meet oftener than once in four years, just to revise the laws, &c., and then the session need not be extended beyond two or three weeks in duration. They would have, according to their predictions, a perfect Government! Now he could not put that faith in any Government, nor was he disposed to trust them with such very great powers. He held it to be the duty of Government to look out, examine, and recommend what they considered beneficial for the country, and for the House to approve or disapprove. He much feared this Government perfection was visionary. He had no doubt but the hon. member for the city (Mr. Needham) was sincere in his notions—that he supposed we could have a Government that would feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and correct all abuses, he would be happy to see it, but he feared he never would. He would like the Committee first to settle the question whether the principles of the bill be approved of, and if sustained, he would like to adopt the English principle, and refer the bill to a Select Committee to settle the details.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said he rose to answer the objections raised to the bill, and should explain himself in accordance with the views he had expressed in his address to his constituents in June last, and in accordance with what he said upon the Consolidation bill last Session of the Legislature. He had said, and he still maintained, that it would never do to force these institutions upon the people. He was willing that every county that wanted them should have them, but he believed some counties were prepared for them, and others were not. At the general election last summer, he and his hon. colleague (Mr. Johnson held different opinions upon the subject; he had expressed his opinion in favour of those institutions, but was opposed to coercion; he had expressed himself to the same effect when he went back to his constituents in January last. Hon. members had expressed themselves in a doubt as to the sincerity of the Government; he did not consider this fair, when he had shown that he had on several occasions expressed himself in accordance with the principles of this bill. He believed that the system would be generally adopted at an earlier day if the bill passed in its present shape than if it was made coercive. The first hon. member who opposed the bill was the hon. member for Queen's, (Mr. Gilbert.) His objections were manly, for he was opposed to Municipal Corporations altogether. The next who opposed it was the hon. and learned member for St. John, (Mr. Needham), who had made an eloquent speech against it. That hon. member had held up the bill in derision, declaring the bill to be one thing and the title another,—alleging that there was no connection between the two, and that the government might as well have brought down the bill in black. The hon. member thought it should have been extended to the different parishes. Now it was clear that the hon. member had applied his attention to the corporation of the City St. John. That was confined to a dense population residing in a small space, and was widely different from county or parish corporations, where the inhabitants were scattered over an area of large extent. This bill provides for the incorporation of parishes: they would be all incorporated with the county, and when county municipalities were once established and tried, if it should be thought advisable to extend them to the parishes, and they be incorporated seperately, it could easily be done. This bill was copied from the Canadian bill; every parish would be represented at the County Board, and he thought the majority of hon. members would say that was quite far enough to go at once. The hon. member's next objection was, that the bill did not provide for the election of Magistrates. But if it did not, it took all the power in reference to the management of county affairs out of the magistrates hands, and gave it to men who would be elected, leaving the magistrates nothing but power in criminal matters. Surely that was far enough.—The hon. member then said he was opposed to the bill because he was oposed to the Government. That was perfectly honest and candid; but what did the hon. member require? he found fault with the bill, saying it might as well have been in blank, and asserting that Government ought to have come down with a perfect bill, saying, "you shall not alter it, but there it is, and we will stand or fall by it!" Why, a more absurd proposition was never uttered in a Legislative Hall! That practice had never been obtained in England. He recollected when Municipal Institutions were adopted in England; the ministry brought down the bill, the principle of the bill was discussed and sustained, and it was then submitted to the House, and many of the details were altered. The hon. member's speech had left the impression that he was not opposed to the bill, but to the Government, in fact he had avowed it, and those who had cheered him on had endorsed the sentiment. Their policy at first was to oppose the bill, and if that would not do, to attack the details. The hon. leader of the opposition on his right, who did not take part in the debate the first day, saw that the principles of the bill would be sustained, and therefore adopted the policy to attack its details (Mr. Ritchie,—"It is unparliamentary to style any hon. member the leader of the opposition, and I don't like it.") He begged the hon. member's pardon; he certainly had been accustomed to consider him the leader of the opposition; it must either be him or the hon. and learned member for the city. (Mr. Needham,—"Say it is me."—Laughter.) The opposition of the hon. and learned member was to the bill; he did not say he was opposed to the details. (Mr Needham,—"No, I said I was opposed to the whole bill,—that it did not possess the principles of Municipal Corporations.") Well, then, the hon. member must be opposed to Municipal Corporations! (Mr. Needham,—"No.") He would next notice the opposition of his hon. and learned colleague. He was not opposed to the first section of the bill, but was willing to leave it optional with the people.—In reference to what had been said about Northumberland. He would state a few facts. The hon. member had spoken about their lecturing there, but the hon. member had the start of him,—he had travelled through most of the parishes lecturing, and the burden of his lectures were "turn out the old team!" He told the people they were ready to adopt Municipal Corporations,—that it would be a fine thing for them, as they would have self-government, &c. He knew his (hon. Attorney General's) opinions at the time, and took all the advantage he could of them. The hon member had now joined with the hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Ritchie), in cheering on the hon. and learned member from the city. He stated that he was in favour of Municipal Corporations, but not in favour of the bill. He (hon. Attorney General) believed that if it had been drawn by the Angel Gabriel and brought by the Government, they would have opposed it: (Hear, hear.) This was not such conduct as their constituents had a right to expect of them. If they were in favour of the principles of the Bill, they should say "we do not like all the details, but we will lend our minds to the subject, and endeavour to make the bill perfect."—Then they would have been enabled to say, "this is not your bill: we have made it more perfect," and then there would have a vote of want of confidence in the Government, (Hear hear.) They had not done this, and in his opinion their conduct had been properly designated by the hon. and learned member from Carleton. His hon. and learned colleague (Mr. Johnson) had in a sneering manner adverted to his lecturing in Northumberland. The fact was he was obliged to undo what his learned colleague had done—to disabuse the minds of the people. He did tell them something about political economy also; he showed them that they were not suffering from bad Government so much as they were from their own bad management: he told them that too many had embarked in one business, which had proved ruinous, and showed how much more comfortable they would have been had they stuck to their farms. The hon. member might amuse himself with it if he chose, but he had said nothing that he was ashamed of.

An objection had been started that this bill would disfranchise those who now have a right to vote for parish Officers, under the Consolidation Law of last Session. It would not have that effect, for the people of each parish would have the privilege of electing two Councillors, and the Councillors so elected would, as a body have power to appoint the other parish officers; so that the whole power would emanate from the people. He did not suppose that his bill was perfect. In adopting great constitutional changes it was not improbable that the laws first framed would have to be amended. But they must do the best they could; they must make a beginning, and see how the thing will work, and if necessary, amendments could be introduced. He was in earnest in introducing and supporting this Bill; he liked Municipal Institutions; but he did not think it would do to make them inoperative.

The hon. and learned member on his right (Mr. Ritchie) had cheered on the hon. and learned member for the city on the first day of the debate, but when he saw how it was going—when he found that the hon. and learned member from Carleton could not refrain from expressing his his indignation at the factious opposition—he changed his mode of attack, and came out yesterday with a speech quite mild and moderate in its tone. The hon. and learned member depreciated improper language and all displays of acrimonious feeling, and so he aught! The hon. member himself (sarcastically) never said anything harsh or acrimonious since he had been in that House, as every hon. member knew; his words flowed from him like milk and honey! (Laughter). "No," said the hon. member, "but I will offer a *manly* opposition!" (Mr. Ritchie—"Yes, I said so.") Yes, said the hon. Member, but he had better have left that for him (hon. Attorney General) to say. He knew that no one else would say it, or he would not have said it himself: (laughter)—He (hon. Attorney General) would not tell the hon. member what self-praise was like. Now let them see what this manly opposition was like.—The hon member had taken advantage of his temporary absence to bring up a motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and in his speech he charged the Government principally with the sins committed last year, when his (Mr. Street's) predecessor was in office. Now the hon member was in the House last session, and why did he wait until this session to move a vote of want of confidence, why had he not moved it *last year?*

Mr. Ritchie,—"It would have been of no use; I knew I could not carry it."

Hon. Attorney General—Was that the hon. member's boasted manliness! What! not make a motion he considered right because he feared he could not carry it! Where was his manliness then? where his patriotism? where would the liberties of mankind have been, if the world had produced no better patriots! The hon. member would not move a vote of want of confidence because he feared being beaten! Why, when he (hon. Attorney General) considered himself right, he would stand to his text even if he should stand alone, and he had done so in that House. He was always governed by what he supposed to right, and was never influenced by any thoughts as to whether he stood in a majority or a minority. [Mr. Johnson,—"Are you not now?"—] No, he was influenced by no such calculation, now; he was determined to act conscientiously whatever might be the result. The hon. and learned member from St. John, in his manly opposition, had introduced a motion of want of confidence in the Government, and what moment did he choose? Why, he waited until the late Attorney General, the leader of the Government be condemned had left it; he saw that the hon. member now in the Chair [Mr. Haunington] had left it, and that another hon. gentleman of known ability, [Mr. Fisher] had left it, and he caught the opportunity—all these gentlemen out who could have defended the Government—when he [hon Attorney General] was in the lobby, with his hands tied and a gag in his mouth, to bring in his motion of want of confidence, and tried to upset the Government, [hear, hear, from the Government party], aye, he had endeavoured to upset the Government of which he [hon Attorney General was leader, when he had vacated his seat to return to his constituents, and was not in the House to defend himself! He would ask was that manly conduct! If the hon member thought so he must beg leave to differ with him in opinion: he should never adopt the hon. member's ideas of manliness.

The hon and learned member [Mr Ritchie] had challenged him with his vote of yesterday in reference to the mode of appointing the Commissioners of the Alms' House in St. John. The fact was, he had but just come in, and was busy arranging some papers, and considering it a local bill had paid but little attention to it, and when the vote was taken, not knowing exactly the bearings of the question, he sat still and found himself in the minority. Perceiving that his vote was a matter of no consequence, as the motion was carried by a large majority, he had left the matter to take its course, and did not ask for any explanations.

There were two modes of opposing a measure: one was the course adopted upon the present occasion by the hon. member for Queens, (Mr. Gilbert,) who opposed the bill because he disliked its principles; the other mode was to profess a liking for the principles, but oppose the details. The hon. and learned member [Mr. Ritchie] had produced a bill framed by his friend Mr. Howe, in Nova Scotia, which he had contrasted with the bill before the House, endeavouring to leave an impression unfavourable to the latter. Now he [hon. Attorney General] contended that this bill was best, as it had been copied chiefly from the Canadian Law, which was in operation and worked well, while Mr. Howe's bill had never been tried. We are children of imitation. A new theory is started, and carried into practice. It may not do well at first, but improvements are made from time to time, and a system founded on theory and practice was much safer than one that had never been reduced to practice. He considered it best to adopt a scheme that had been tried in an adjoining colony and found to work well.

In his remarks upon the 10th section, the hon. and learned member had stated that principles were involved, upon which the Government should be prepared to stand or fall. Those principles were, chiefly, the franchise. Now he would say if hon. members considered the franchise too high, let them make it lower. If the committee thought it should be extended to every rate-payer, he had no objection. He would only say that such was not the case in Canada. However, it was merely a matter of detail. In reference to the 18th section of the bill, the hon. member had dwelt with a good deal of sarcasm upon the terms "Secretary Treasury," It was copied from the Canada Bill, and he (hon. Attorney General) did not think any importance should be attached to names: no argument could be founded upon it. Then the hon. member concluded in words to this effect, that although he was favourable to Municipal Corporations, he would not go for the bill, as it was like the Indian's gun—wanting lock, stock, and barrel. He would ask hon. members if this did not look like aiming at something a little beyond the bill—if it did not look like a desire to defeat the Government? This kind of opposition, which he must consider captious, he was glad to perceive was confined to a very small number—not more two or three members. Hon members might call it a manly opposition," but upon that point their ideas differed from his own. (The hon. Attorney General then went through the bill, explaining the several sections at considerable length). He was favourable to the adoption of Municipal Corporations, believing them to be part and parcel of Responsible Government, which could not be fully carried out without them. He viewed the Initiation of money votes being placed in the hands of the Executive in the same light; but the Government had done all they could do in that matter; they had intimated their willingness to take that power into their hands if the House wished it.—But what would they say to the Government if they came down to that House and attempted to deprive them of their privileges! It was unconstitutional, and they could not do it. So was it with municipal institutions They were willing to pass a bill leaving their adoption optional, but if they attempted to force them on the people they would meet with resistance, and would possibly fail.

The hon. and learned member for the city of St, John (Mr. Needham) was candid and honest in his opposition; he had declared it to be his object to thwart and defeat the Government in this matter, and to turn them out if possible.

Mr. NEEDHAM,—"Yes, that's it!"

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,—"Well, that's honest!" The hon. member possess a high degree of eloquence, and, no doubt thinks he could discharge the duties of Attorney General with more effect than I can?

Mr. NEEDHAM,—"No doubt of it!" (much Laughter).

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL,—No one can doubt the hon. member's sincerity. He is apt to be sincere. The other day, when his Honor the Speaker stated that he paid taxes to the amount of one hundred pounds a year; when up jumped the hon. member, thrusting his hand deep in his breeches pockets, (mimicking him) and exclaimed "Give me the Speaker's long purse, and I will not only pay one hundred a year taxes, but double the amount and not grumble!" (much Laughter) Now no one for a moment doubted the hon. member's sincerity: (renewed laughter). He dared say the hon. member was equally sincere when he intimated that he would fill the office of Attorney General better than him (hon. Mr. Street). It was not the hon. member's forte to lack confidence in himself, but notwithstanding the hon. member's sincerity and the eloquence he could bring to bear in support of the Government, he begged leave to decline tendering his resignation in favour of the hon. member just now. (Laughter). He now thanked hon. members for the patient hearing he had given them, and if he had occupied the time of the Committee longer than some might think necessary, he could only say that he was guided by a sincere desire properly to discharge his duty.

Mr. RITCHIE could not but reply to some of the hon. Attorney General's remarks. At the last session that gentleman was opposed to the Government to a greater extent than he was. Upon the question of reducing salaries, the hon. Gentleman had opposed the Government, while he (Mr. Ritchie) had cordially supported them. "You ought to have brought in your vote of want of confidence last year," said the hon. Gentleman. He thought differently. The leaders of the two great parties in the last House coalesced, leaving the opposition in a very small minority, and it would have been perfectly absurd, and quite opposed to parliamentary practice, to have moved a vote of want of confidence then. The hon. Attorney General had stated in his address to his constituents last June that the Government was bad, "politically dishonest," and that the members were holding on to office for the sake of the salaries. (Hon. Mr. Partelow,—"The Government did not admit that"). It was the language of the present leader of the Government! (Laughter). He (Mr. Ritchie) had cautioned the Government last year; he told them there was a good time coming—that they would shortly have to go back to their constituents and answer for their political sins, and he had pledged himself to test their strength at the opening of the new House, should he be returned. Acting upon their determination, he had taken the earliest oppertunity after the House met to move a vote of want of confidence. He had hoped, and expected, to have found the hon. Gentleman fighting the battle by his side upon that occasion,—he had a right to expect, not only from the hon. Gentleman's conduct last session, but from his address to his constituents in June last. But the glittering attractions of office had come between them, and the hon. member had suddenly jumped over to the Government, and was found fighting against his old allies. ("Hear, hear,' and laughter).—The hon. Gentleman had stated that it would be a breach of privilege for the Government to ask the house to yield up the Initiation of money votes, and had used strong language upon the subject, and sneered at hon. Members for entertaining a different opinion. Now he (Mr. R.) happened to have in his possession a file of the *Head Quarters*, in which was printed a speech delivered by the hon. member last year, when discussing the merits of the Governor's Speech, from which he would read an extract: (The hon member then read from the speech referred to an extract wherein the Attorney General severely censured the Government for not bringing down a motion for the yielding up the Initiation of Money Votes). Last year the hon. member when out of the Government had censured them for not asking for this power, and now, being in the Government, he was worth at the bare suggestion! (Laughter.) The honourable Gentleman had excused himself for voting against the motion made the other day, in reference to the electing of Alms House Commissioners, Saint John, says "Oh! it was only a little local bill; of no importance; I did not understand it." The fact was, the hon. Gentleman the leader of the Government, and his hon. colleague, a member of the Government, had both voted against the principle of the people electing their own officers by vote by ballot! When he saw the hon. member changing about as he had described;—when he found him in enunciating his views as leader of the Government denouncing the practice of a Government taking stock, and the Government a few days after sending down bills embodying the very principle he had denounced—when he saw all this he began to doubt the hon. Gentleman's integrity, and should doubt it, notwithstanding his protestations, thundered forth at the utmost strength of his lungs. He believed the hon. Leader had set his bark afloat, and no matter what course she steered, or who steered her, he was prepared whenever he found her entering harbour to jump aboard and say "I am Skipper still!" (Laughter.) The hon. Gentleman had complained bitterly at the want of confidence having been brought up when he was not in the House; while at the same time he asserted that when joined the Government he stipulated that he should not be held responsible for their actions up to that time. What had he, then, to do with the matter? How was he wronged by the past conduct of the Government being censured when he was not in the House? He found himself sailing in the same bark with those who had been guilty of many political sins, and if their bark went down he must have sunk with it! The hon. Gentleman had hinted that he (Mr. Ritchie) should pull the mote out of his eyes, but he did not think the hon. Gentleman could see very clearly himself,—the remains of the beam was still hanging round his eyelids.

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

*(From our own Reporter.)*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON, Tuesday, March 18th, 1851.

The House went into Committee for the third time on the Bill for issuing Provincial Debentures to aid in rebuilding the burnt district, Fredericton. There was considerable discussion upon the sureties to be required, whether nothing but real estate should be taken, or whether securities be taken upon buildings erected on leasehold property. Progress was reported.

Mr. Hayward called the attention of the House to the Despatches lately brought down in reference to the resignation of the Hon. Judge Botsford. After eulogizing the venerable Judge, and going through the history of his retirement, he moved a Resolution which will be found below. Mr. Gray also passed several eulogistic remarks upon Judge Botsford's conduct while on the Bench, and seconded the resolution. Considerable discussion arose, several honorable members expressing their suspicion that the resolution would, if it passed, form a basis whereon to found a claim for a retiring allowance to Judge Botsford. The mover and seconder of the resolution disclaimed any such intention. Mr. Hanington then moved an addition to the resolution, that the House adhere to the opinion expressed by the late House in opposition to granting pensions. The resolution thus amended is as follows, and was carried by a division of 27 to 9:—

"*Whereas*, It appears by a Despatch from Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, late Lt. Governor of this Province, to the then Colonial Secretary, dated 13th October, 1845, that the resignation of the Hon. William Botsford of his situation of senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court was represented as unconditional, and

*Whereas* the said Despatch contains the following paragraph, viz:—"The Chief Justice has not intimated a desire of resigning, although it is probable from his inability to discharge the active duties of his station in attending the circuits and conducting trials, that he would do so if he could obtain from Her Majesty a pension without the submission of a special claim in his behalf to the Assembly; and on the occurrence of such a vacancy I should certainly consider it unjust to overlook the claims of Mr. Justice Carter to the succession, who with Mr. Justice Parker have so ably sustained the reputation of the Provincial Bench since 1834, and on whom so large a share of its duties have latterly devolved."

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, that to treat such resignation as unconditional was not consistent with its true spirit and meaning, as well as at variance with an impartial and liberal construction of the terms.

*And further Resolved*, That the House have heard with surprise and regret the concluding portion of the paragraph quoted in the preceding Resolution from the Despatch referred to, in which in the opinion of this House a most unwarranted reflection is cast by the then Lt. Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke, not only on the active labours of the Hon. Mr. Botsford, who bore to the fullest extent his proportionate share of the arduous duties devolving on the several Judges, but also on the services of the Hon. Ward Chipman, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Province, both of them old, tried, and faithful servants of the Crown, and both of whom, in the opinion of this House and the people of the Province at large, by their talents, their integrity and their industry, aided in an essential degree in sustaining the reputation of the Provincial Bench up to the time of their several resignations.

And further Resolved, That this House adheres to the opinions expressed by the Assembly on the 26th March, 1846, That the allowance of a retiring pension to public officers cannot be justified by any system of sound policy, and is uncalled for in a new country like New-Brunswick."

The House next went into Committee on a Bill to repeal the present Act for reciprocal trade with Canada, and to enact other provisions in lieu thereof. The Hon. Secretary explained the nature of the bill. Its object is simply to confine the provision for free admissions of Canadian produce to such as is imported direct, and to impose the same duties on produce from that country *via* the United States as on foreign produce. The bill passed without division.

The House next went into Committee on the Revenue Bill, Mr. Taylor in the Chair. Mr. Wilmot made a few explanatory observations, and the Committee at once proceeded to business. The specific duties, so far as passed, were fixed as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, per bushel, | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| Axes, each, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Butter, per hundred weight, | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Beans, and Peas, per bushel, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Barley Meal, per barrel, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Buckwheat, per bushel, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Buckwheat meal, per barrel, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sperm and Wax, per pound, | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cattle of all kinds over one year old, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese, per hundred weight, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Cider, per gallon, | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Clocks or Clock Cases of all kinds, each, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Coffee, per pound, | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Coals, per ton, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Chairs, per doz, ad valorem in addition, | 0 | 10 | 0 |

The next item was Corn Meal, which, on motion of Mr. Steves, was struck out. The Select Committee had agreed—in a compromise—so it was asserted by Messrs. Wilmot, Macpherson, Needham, Ryan, and others—to place a duty of one shilling per barrel on this article, Messrs. Hanington, Montgomery and Steves denied having promised to abide by the whole bill, a long and angry discussion on this point took place, which was only terminated by rising and reporting progress.

## EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

[By Telegraph to Reading Room.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON. Thursday, March 20th, 1851.

The Railway Facility Bill has passed the House almost unanimously.

The Attorney General introduced the measure—spoke of the great advantages of the road—said the country was now behind the age—his reasons for changing his opinion as to details was, that this was the only way in which the Province could aid the undertaking and incur an additional liability.

The Speaker would support the Bill as it was most popular was opposed to the Government owning Stock; he would prefer their loaning money and taking security.

Mr. Gray spoke two hours, produced statistics to prove that the road would pay and the Province incur no risk.

Mr. Gilbert prayed the House not to pass the Bill as it would ruin the Country, and read from the Illustrated News of the year 1848 to show that Railroads were ruinous in England.

Mr. Montgomery was in favour of the Road, but thought the Province could not afford the sum, and was opposed to the Government taking stock.

Mr. Robinson showed that the English Great Western Railroad, the most expensive in the World, now paid 4 1-2 per cent.

Mr. Crane supported the Bill, told what he saw effected by railways in England and the United States—said he had taken stock.

Mr. Taylor was in favour of the Bill, said it was a stupendous undertaking, and asked what Nova Scotia would do!

Mr. Ritchie showed the benefit it would be to the farmer—said if the Government had proposed a mortgage, he would repudiate such assistance. Nova Scotia would build her share now, even if she never intended to do so before; he believed the only difference *there* was about the best mode of proceeding.

Mr. Earl was opposed to the Rail road as ruinous, but felt it was *agoing*.

Mr. Gordon said the sum was too large, but was in favour of the principle.

Mr. English said his experiance led him to know that Rail-roads would be ruinous, still he would support his brother through generosity.

Mr. Needham spoke in favour.

Mr. Barbarie opposed, said the sum was too large, that the Province could not afford it.

Mr. Hannington was glad to see the public opinion so far advanced, he had signed the former Report, believing the Rail-road would be the means of elevating the country, but would oppose the Government having any control

For the Bill—the Speaker, Attorney General, Partelow, Rankin, Hannington, Ritchie, Chapman, Scoular, Gordon, Reed, Crane, Williston, Botsford' Tilley, Rice, Styles, Taylor, English, Beardsley, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, McPhelim, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Gray, Wilmot, Cutler, Hayward, Johnson, Steves, Needham—32

Against—Gilbert, Montgomery, Pickard, Earl, Barbarie—5.


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**No Abatement will be made!**

☞ The remainder of their STOCK is expected in a few days, per *Olive, John S. DeWolf, Aurora, &c.*

Oct. 15. MORRISON & CO.

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

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

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

S. K. FOSTER, Nov. 12. Germain-street.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

# HORSES.

CARLTON'S

**FOUNDER OINTMENT,**

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

CARLTON'S

**RING-BONE CURE,**

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

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

FOR FEMALE AND MALE

*DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL.*

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

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

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

**RHEUMATISM.**

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

*HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.*

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

**FOR THE HAIR.**

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

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

CONNELL'S

**MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.**

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

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

LAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.

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

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept 1850.

# Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

**Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

**Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.**

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

**Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.**

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. A. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White,