SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

April.		H.	Sun s	Moon h.	w.
5 Saturday,	- -	5	37 6	30 10	37 1 21
6 Sunday,	- -	5	35 6	21 11	41 2 5
7 Monday,	- -	5	33 6	32 morn.	2 53
8 Tuesday,	- -	5	31 6	31 0	42 3 55
9 Wednesday,	- -	5	29 6	35 1	39 5 17
10 Thursday,	- -	5	28 6	36 2	29 6 49
11 Friday,	- -	5	26 6	37 3	14 8 8

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February, 1850.

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No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON,

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfillment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physicial disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of misery.

Canadian Clergy Reserves by Government may be taken as the first moving of the straw.

In 1863 the principles of Popery will be effete in this country; and in 1975, they will be virtually eradicated from the united kingdom.

In 1879, France will be suddenly converted and united unto the Lord.

In the same year, 1879, Popery and Mohamedanism shall both be suddently and utterly destroyed. In the event of his Lordship still retaining power, it is not too late for him to come down to the House and state, his readiness to vindicate the cause of his Sovereign QUEEN VICTORIA, and legislate at the cannon's mouth instead of by the paper bullets of the House of Lords and Commons, which whatever may be the care with which they are framed, will in the end be easily turned aside by the Jesuitical parties against whom they are directed.—*Montreal Pilot.*

of Rome will fall; as also will the temporal power of the King of Naples, these two being pre-figured by Sodom and Gomorrah of old. The Emperor of Austra, the King of Bavaria, and the King of Sardinia shall be maintained in a nominal sovereignty by the intervention of Russia, and these united will devastate the Italian states.

In 1883. "These monarchs shall be virtually tributary to Russia, and the people having made an unsuccessful revolt, will be still under the yoke of political tyranny, because they will not be prepared for the proper exercise of free institutions among them. Then will begin the twelve years submission to the Russian power the modern Chedorlaomer.

"These will terminate in the year 1895, when the people of the five kingdoms of Austria, Bavaria, Sardinia, Rome, and Naples, will be aided by the Christian states to obtain their liberty; and all shall be united unto the Lord, and begin to restore and repair the ravages of the time of desolation." —(Vol. iii., p. 283.)

The value of the calculated predictions is now in course of being tested by the results of important passing events, and the present aspect of continental politics appears strongly confirmatory of them.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL & GHOLAB SINGH.

It appears that Gholab Singh reached Vizierabad on Dec. 22, attended by between 2,000 and 3,000 of his Troops. The interview, fixed for the 24th, was put off for two days on account of the ill health of the Marquis of Dalhousie. On the afternoon of the 26th a deputation of officers, consisting the Brigadier commanding the station, accompanied by his Staff, the Commissioner of Lahore, and the Governor-General's secretaries, proceeded to meet the Maharajah, and conducted him through a street about a mile long, composed of the whole of the Troops in camp. Gholab Singh was received at a short distance from the Durbar tent by Sir Henry Lawrence and Mayor Burn, and welcomed, on alighting from his elephant, by Sir Henry Elliot, secretary Government, with the Governor-General. On arriving at the door of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who, after going through the impressive ceremony of shaking hands, conducted his illustrious guest to a seat on the right hand of his own. The Governor-General was in the costume of a Minister of State, while the ruler of Cashmere was radiant in a green and golden dress, set off by a many-coloured turban. The presents on both sides were then brought to light, and some people have been ill-natured enough to say that, although on our side they were to an immense amount, yet we were not losers by the exchange. Gholab Singh then returned to his camp, under a salute of 19 guns. Our informant has not enlighted us as to what passed between the great folks; but it is supposed that all the changes were rung that protestations of friendship and mutual bepraising will admit of.

On Friday, the 27th of December, the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant Staff, all mounted on elephants 21 in number, proceeded in State, under a salute of 19 guns, to return the visit paid him the day before by Maharajah Gholab Singh.

The procession was preceded and followed by by Detachments of the Body Guard.

The whole of the Troops were out and formed in Line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor-General towards that of Gholab Singh, the Troops of the latter being also paraded and completing the Line.

On Saturday, the 27th of December, the entire force at Vizierabad was paraded, under Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., and Brigadier Hearsey, for Brigade exercise in the presence of the Governor-General, and Maharajah Gholab Singh. The Troops were under arms, on the Parade-ground behind the camp, a little before 7 a.m., and the Cashmere Chief came to the ground about half an hour afterwards. The Troops consisted of five Corps of Infantry, viz:—Her Majesty's 10th and 24th Foot, the 21st, 32nd, and 84th Regiments of Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, the 4th Native Lancers, and the 6th Irregular Cavalry, with two Batteries of Artillery—altogether about 5,600 Men. After forming Line the Troops marched round in slow time, then again formed Line, advanced, covered by the Light Companies of the different Corps and by the guns, formed square to receive Cavalry, again formed Line, then Columns of Companies, the Cavalry advancing, charging through the internals, and retiring under cover of a fire from the Artillery.—The Review concluded with the general salute, after which the Governor-General and the Maharajah returned to their respective camps, and the Troops to their several quarters. 'It was a fine breezy morning,' says another correspondent, 'diversified with a few mares' tales, as seamen call the light floating clouds that portend wind.—The hills between this and Cashmere, are not 50 miles off, with their sides covered with snow, added to the brilliancy of the scene.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

It is singular, but not less singular than true, that whatever country yields to the domination of Papal Rome, is sure to fall into trouble. Ireland is a melancholy specimen of this fact, as that unfortunate and superstitious country is one continued scene of misery, without the slightest appearance of relief from the thraldom of the Priest of the Church of Rome, who keep the inhabitants of that otherwise favoured land in the grossest ignorance, and incapable of becoming useful members of society, or to exert themselve to earn an honest independence while under the control of their spiritual advisers; their only chance of escape from the miserable life they lead at home being to expatriate themselves from their father land and become residents in distant colonies.

"The same kind of work is at present in operation by the assumption of ecclesiastical titles and other means to reduce the inhabitants of this country to a far lower standard than it now enjoys under a liberal constitution, and facilities for education greater than it has ever previously experienced, and as a punishment to the heads of the Government who have shown a want of firmness in resisting the Papal aggression; the country is at present without rulers or any permanent authority if we except the QUEEN, who has fortunately displayed great moral courage under the circumstances, and will, we trust, with the aid of the noble steersmen she has at last selected, the brave Duke of WELLINGTON, be able to direct the vessel of the state through the dangerous channels she has to navigate, and bring her to a haven of safety, where she may be free from the attacks of all her enemies.

Had Lord PALMERSTON only acted with the courage we always considered he possessed, and at once demanded of the POPE to withdraw his bulls and apologise to the QUEEN of England for the insults the Roman Pontiff had offered, this country would have been saved from the excitement which took place, and would have avoided the feeling that has arisen in many quarters in opposition to the adoption of legislative measures on the subject. Lord PALMERSTON ought to have sent Sir CHARLES NAPIER with a Squadron of England's best bulwarks to the Coast of Italy, and he would have soon compelled the POPE to retract his bulls or see Rome totally destroyed, and the temporal power of that kingdom utterly annihilated. In the event of his Lordship still retaining power, it is not too late for him to come down to the House and state, his readiness to vindicate the cause of his Sovereign QUEEN VICTORIA, and legislate at the cannon's mouth instead of by the paper bullets of the House of Lords and Commons, which whatever may be the care with which they are framed, will in the end be easily turned aside by the Jesuitical parties against whom they are directed.—*Montreal Pilot.*

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Association was recently established in Halfax, by a few patriotic gentlemen, for the purpose of developing and making known to the people of England the resources and elegibility of that province as a point for Emigration. We at the time drew attention to it, and recommended that a similar Institution should be establi-hed in this province, which we regret to say has not as yet been done. This Establishment has made arrangements in London, for facilitating their views and carrying out a design which is destined eventually to fill that province with Settlers and Capital. One of their first Acts has been to collect such information relative to the sugard policy of our Yankee Neighbours, as will when generally known, convince the most sceptical as to the utter improbability of the United States ever Reciprocating either with the Colonies or the Mother Country. The following is the Report. A few such documents while it proves the advantage of such societies, will beget such enquiry as will make the North American Colonies, no longer a "*terra incognita.*"

The Committee on Commerce appointed at the general meeting of the British North American Association beg leave to report:

That having had under consideration the present position of the trade of the British possessions in North America and the West Indies, they feel it to be their first duty to bring to the notice of the Association the various changes which have taken place in the commercial relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country, and with Foreign nations, within the last few years. These changes are chiefly to be attributed to a complete reversal of the former commercial policy of Great Britain.—Previously to the year 1825 the foreign trade of the North American possessions was conducted almost wholly in British or Colonial vessels, a few free ports only being open to Foreign shipping—From the 1st January, 1826, the privilege of trading with Foreign nations was greatly extended, and all kinds of merchandise admitted into the free ports of the Colonies, (except a few prohibited articles,) but subject to high discriminating duties to be collected by Imperial officers, in addition to the ordinary Colonial revenues. These Imperial duties were from time to time gradually relaxed till the year 1846, when the first Minister of the Crown announced his intention of repealing all discriminating duties in the Colonies, thus opening their markets to foreigners on the same terms as they could obtain supplies from the Parent State, or her Colonial Possessions. This important concession was granted the following year, but it has never been sufficiently appreciated by foreigners, owing probably to the fact that Great Britain having previously opened her own extensive market for the free admission of foreign corn, and many other leading articles, the privilege of free admission to her Colonies was deemed comparatively of little value.

As a natural result of the altered policy of Great Britain, as well as of their Geographical position, the trade between the North American Colonies and the United States has increased, while that with the British West Indies (except with the Island of Jamaica) has materially declined.

Your committee are prepared to shew that this trade is susceptible of a much greater increase if placed on a footing of mutual advantage to the inhabitants of both countries. To accomplish this end it is of the first importance that all the North American Colonies should act in unison, and instead of sending to Washington at different times, gentlemen deputed by different bodies to urge their respective claims on Members of Congress as well as on the Executive department, your committee suggest that a joint application be made to the British Government soliciting the exercise of its powerful influence in obtaining an object of such vital interest to these Provinces.

Your committee believe that this question may be submitted to Her Majesty's Ministers in a light which will demonstrate clearly its national importance and the just claims of these Colonies to have their commercial intercourse with the United States regulated by principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

The advancement of the North American Province depends upon the prosperity of their agricultural, commercial, and fishing interests, and the development of their mineral wealth. For these we ask the British government to secure for us reciprocal advantages in our trade with the United States, in return for the great boon she has conferred upon the latter nation, by opening her own ports for the free admission of, Grain, Flour, and Meal of all kinds, Pork, Beef Lard, Sperm and Whale Oil, and many other articles, besides reducing the duties on Rice, Cheese, Butter, and other goods, of which the United States to Great Britain has been largely increased. For the supply of all these articles Great Britain is entirely *independent* of the United States, and she is consequently in a position to make such terms with the government of that country as her Imperial and Colonial interests may require.

Your Committee would now briefly glance at the leading exports of the North American Colonies and the terms on which they are admitted into the Markets of the United States. Similar Goods, but in much greater quantity and value, are exported from the United States to Great Britain, where they are either free or subject to trifling duties, as will be seen by the rates in the following opposite columns:—

	Tariff of U. States	Tariff of Great Britain.
Ashes, - - - ad val	20p c	6d ⅌ cwt.
Grain of all kinds, -	20p c	1s ⅌ quarter.
Flour and Meal, do.	20p c	1s ⅌ barrel.
Timber,* Squared, -	20p c	15s ⅌ load.
Deals, Boards & Scant.	20p c	20s ⅌ load.
Staves, -	20p c	15s ⅌ load.
Fire Wood, - -	20p c	6s ⅌ cord.
Wood—*manufactured*	30p c	4d ⅌ cubic feet.
Furs & Skins, Dressed,	20p c	Free.
" Undressed,	10p c	Free.
Fish, Dried and Pickled	20p c	1s ⅌ cwt.
Fish Oils, - - -	20p c	Free.
Horses, Horned Cattle,	20p c	
and other Live Stock,	20p c	Free.
Pork, Beef, bacon, Lard	20p c	Free.
Hams, - -	20p c	7s Stg. ⅌ cwt.
Butter, - - -	20p c	10s Stg. ⅌ cwt.
Tallow, - - -	20p c	1s. 6d. stg. ⅌ cwt.
Cheese, - - -	30p c	5s ⅌ cwt.
Potatoes, - - -	20p c	Free.
Wool, - - -	30p c	Free.
Coals, - - -	30p c	Free.
Pig Iron, - - -	30p c	Free.
Lime, - - -	10p c	Free.
Raw Hides & Skins,	5p c	Free.
Grind Stones, - -	5p c	Free.
Plaister Paris, -	free	Free.
Do. Ground -	20p c	Free.

Foreign built vessels prohibited in the United States—Free in Great Britain.

Besides the contrast exhibited by the tariffs of the two nations, it is to be remembered that all the Manufactures of the United States, as well as the products of its soil and fisheries, are admitted into the North American and West India Colonies on the same terms as the manufactures and produce of the United Kingdom.

CANADA, whose Agricultural districts are far from the Sea-board, cannot send her Grain and Flour to Great Britain on equal terms with the United State, Freight and Insurance being much higher. If brought to the American side of the St. Lawrence for sale, they are met with a duty of

Britain is not less than 10 per cent., and the Canada farmer this receives at least 2s. stg. per barrel less for his Flour than his American neighbor. The preparation of squared timber and lumber employs a very large proportion of the population CANADA and NEW-BRUNSWICK. Of these articles the United States requires a large quantity for their consumption, but being subject to a duty of 20 per cent. the sale is greatly restricted. In our West India Markets, Lumber from Maine, and Staves from Carolina and Virginia meet on equal terms with similar articles from Canada and the Lower Provinces.

Under her present onerous tariff, the United States excludes all the Agricultural produce of NOVA SCOTIA, except potatoes. Remove these duties, and we can also send them live stock, wool, beef, butter, cheese, oats, and increased supplies of potatoes and other roots.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, too, would find an advantageous market in the United States for the surplus of Agricultural produce. The staple article of NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND is the produce of their Fisheries. Of this valuable branch of our trade, only Mackerel and Salmon, with a few Herring, are consumed in the United States, the duty of 20 per cent. being a virtual prohibition—if free, or subject only to a small duty, the consumption in that country would be largely increased, and even this would not be more than an equivalent for the free admission of American Sperm and Whale Oil into the United Kingdom.

Coal and Iron abound in Nova Scotia, and the former is already exported largely, although subject to the enormous duty of 30 per cent.

Ship building is another most important branch of industry in all the British North American Provinces and Prince Edward Island. The recent measure of the British Parliament by which her old Navigation Laws have been swept away, and a new code substituted for them, has been watched with much interest. As this measure contains a clause under which Her Majesty's Government are empowered to confine its operation to nations which may reciprocate its liberal provisions, your Committee will merely point out the privileges conferred by the new act on foreign shipping, and extent to which they have been responded to by the Government of the United States. Great Britain allows foreign ships to import the produce of all nations, without confining them to the produce of their own country as heretofore. The United States do the same. Great Britain also allows foreign ships to bring to her markets the produce of her possessions in the East and West Indies, and the North American Colonies, and further to participate in the inter-colonial trade throughout her widely extended empire. On the contrary, the United States do NOT permit British vessels to trade between her Atlantic Ports and California, which in all respects corresponds with the privileges conceded to them in the Colonial trade of Great Britain, nor do they admit foreign ships to register in the United States, in accordance with a similar provision in the British Act.

Your Committee would now beg to submit in contrast the *amount* of Exports from the United States, from and to the North American Colonies, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1849:—

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO	
England, Domestic Produce,	$69,161,992
Scotland, ditto	3,549,960
Ireland, ditto	3,916,342
Total to the United Kingdom,	$76,628,293
IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM	
Canada, Foreign and Domestic Produce,	$1,481,082
British North American Colonies, do.	1,345,798
Total Imports,	$2,826,880
EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO	
Canada, Domestic Produce,	$2,320,323
Foreign,	1,914,410
Brit. N. A. Colonies, Domestic,	3,611,783
Foreign,	257,760
Total Exports,	$8,104,267
Exports exceed Imports,	$5,277,387

Your Committee have not at hand materials for furnishing seperately the amount of articles named in the comparative table of duties, and which have formed a large proportion of the increase of exports since 1846, but making a most liberal allowance for Cotton, Tobacco, and other articles not embraced in the table, the additional trade resulting from the repeal of duties on Corn and Provisions, is one of immeasurable value to the United States.

Looking next at the comparative amount of trade between the United States, and the North American Colonies, it will be seen that the balance against the latter is as nearly three to one—very decisive evidence of the advantages enjoyed by the United States, even if we had not the table of duties to refer to. It further appears by reference to the same tables from which the foregoing are taken, that the exports from the United States to the North American Colonies, insignificant as they appear compared with the amount she sends to Great Britain, are much more than she exports to any other foreign country except France.

To show how carefully the United States government watches over its commercial interests, and the importance it has ever attached to the Colonial trade, your committee would advert to the anxiety manifested by various rulers of that Nation to obtain a participation in the West India trade on their own terms, having demanded in several successive negotiations that Great Britain should admit the products of the United States into the West India Markets on the same terms as similar articles were imported from the North American Colonies. Although an arrangement was subsequently concluded without embracing this unreasonable pretension, the American government continued to complain of the existing state of the trade, and so late as the year 1842, the Committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, presented a Report, from which the following passages are extracted:—

1st. "That it is the policy and desire of the United States to observe in the regulation of the commercial intercourse between the United States and other countries, principles of equity, reciprocity, fair competition, and mutual advantage to both parties."

2nd. "That the existing arrangements regulating the commerce between the United States and the British Colonies in the West Indies, and on the Continent of America are unequal, unjust, and injurious to the interests of the United States."

These demands were not satisfied until Great Britain had spontaneously conceded everything by her Free Trade policy, in 1846, and now when "reciprocity and fair competition" are asked for by the colonies, we are told that we have nothing to give in exchange. The American opponents of reciprocity insist that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence should be claimed by their government as a *right*, and ought not to be received as an equivalent for free imports. On the same principle we contend that the privilege desired by the Americans of fishing in our harbors should not be granted on any terms, their fishing rights having been long since settled by treaty, and Great Britain having already granted more than an equivalent for the exemptions from duty now sought for by the Colonies.

From the recent failure by Mr. Hincks' mission, it may now be assumed to be the settled policy of the United States to refuse reciprocal free trade to Canada, and there is reason to believe this course is pursued on political as well as commercial grounds, seeing that General Scott, a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, sets forth as a claim for public support his advocacy of the annexation of Canada to the Union.

Mr. Jefferson, in his able report on the commercial policy of the United States, recommends mutual arrangements with Foreign Nations for an exchange of surplus products, on equal terms, but

ing duties and restrictions. His words are: "free commerce and navigation are not to be given for restrictions and vexations, nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."

Your Committee do not advocate the imposition of high retaliatory duties on imports into the Colonies. Measures of this kind can only be adopted safely when the Nations at issue meet on equal terms. Jamaica imposes high duties on Flour and Pork, which she receives almost exclusively from the United States; the price to the consumer is enhanced, and the value in American Markets is not affected by them. But should Great Britain be compelled to impose high duties on the same articles, their value in the United States would immediately decline, while prices in England would not be increased, because she can obtain abundant supplies from her own Colonies, and from other Foreign Countries, if she needs them. In one case the consumer pays the duty, and in the other the exporting nation would pay it.

When compared with the United States, the Colonies are weak and they are strong, but our commercial interests are the commercial interests of Great Britain in right of our connection with her, and to her appertains the duty and responsibility of protecting them. We are placed in the situation complained of (without just cause) by the American Congress in 1842. Import duties are imposed by the Unnited States for the avowed purpose of preventing the products of our industry from interfering with her own in her markets. Great Britain on the other hand opens her markets freely to American Citizens, depriving her Colonial subjects of the protection they had heretofore enjoyed and which their American neighbours continue to enjoy in *their home* market.

The existing arrangements are thus "unequal, unjust, and injurious to the interests" of the North American Colonies. The United States have an undoubted right to impose duties. Great Britain has an equal right to withhold priviliges, and it is her duty to withhold them if our claims to reciprocal free trade are not recognised.

The injustice to which the Colonies are subjected by the opposing principles of commercial policy prevailing in the Mother Country and the United States is too glaring to remain long unredressed. The United States Government cannot, on the principles it maintained throughout the West India controversy refuse to admit our natural products into their markets on terms of "reciprocity, fair competition, and mutual advantage." And the British Government cannot longer decline interfering effectually in our behalf without compromising her dignity and risking the affectionate attachment of her Colonial subjects.

Your committee believe that the commercial interests of Great Britain on this continent are of sufficient magnitude to entitle them to her special care, and they would therefore hope that energetic measures will be adopted by all the North American Provinces to urge this important subject on the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers. In closing this report they beg to express their opinion that the commercial interests of her Majesty's Possessions would be greatly promoted by their union under one Central Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID ALLISON,
WILLIAM MURDOCH,
WILLIAM LAWSON,
BENJ. WIER.

*Squared Timber, Deals, &c., not exported from the United States to Great Britain, except a limited quantity of Pitch Pine.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 4, 1851.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Tuesday last being the day appointed by Charter for the Election of Civic Officers, the inhabitants of the City repaired at the respective time and places for the purpose of exercising their franchise. The two lower Wards, (Rotten Boroughs,) were opened and closed simultaneously, no opposition being offered.

In Queen's Ward, Mr. J. W. CUDLIP contested with W. O. SMITH, Esq., in the Election for the office of Alderman, while Mr. J. LORDLY tried tilts with Mr. G. V. NOWLIN; the result was that both the opponents retired early in the afternoon, leaving the old incumbents in possession of the field.

King's Ward seemed to be the scene of attraction, no less than seven parties having taken the field. Two for Aldermen, Messrs. Fairweather and Needham, and five for Councillors, Messrs. Hatheway, Hooper, Mercer, Harding, and his Worship the Mayor; (Mr. Mercer retired the day previous.) Mr. Needham opened the ball to a pretty numerous audience. The little man seemed rather embarrassed, and was by no means as successful as usual in producing "the loud laugh which bespeaks the vacant mind."—He complained that he had not been treated with due courtesy in the House of Assembly, that he had been three times on his marrow bones in one week (here he held up his knee and patted it,) altho' he only made the mistake of pencil cases, instead of knives. He begged earnestly that his freinds would not forsake him on this occasion, as how would the Members of the House chuckle if he did not gain his Election! He gave them to understand that his success was with him a matter of life and death, and begged as earnestly as a starving man would have begged for a morsel of bread, that they would come up and vote for "little Bill." In reference to the flogging so boastfully promised, he took the opportunity of saying, that the party he had accused as the writer had denied it, and as he could not prove he was the person, he was, as a matter of course, obliged to forego the lashing he had prepared for him. This part of the declaration fell very flat on the ears of his expecting audience, who had doubtless made up their minds for a rich treat of severity, and as Mister Billy left this question in *designed* obscurity, it may not be amiss that we illuminate that which is dark. The facts of the case are these: that certain articles signed PENCIL, pointing out a few of the most prominent iniquities of the Civic Legislative little *worthy*, appeared in the Chronicle; that Needham and his abettors in this City, without any reason for their conclusions, immediately fixed it on Mr. Hooper, simply because he spends a part of his time and takes some little interest in the Chronicle Office. Mr. Hooper, who really was not the author of the (to them) offensive articles, and declining to shine in borrowed plumes, would not assume the credit of them. All this did not satisfy Needham and his friends, they still persisted, hence the flourish in his Card of announcement, and which all the respectable papers refused to publish; Mr. Hooper, intending to appear at the Hustings, and anticipating a pretty liberal amount of abuse for which Needham has made himself so notorious, had prepared a list of facts and figures relative to the little Editors Pecculiities, with an intention of throwing him up, and some of his friends being in possession of that fact, advised him to make the best excuse he could for the non-performance of his promise, as the likeliest way to escape "catching a tartar?" Mr. Durant and Captain Reed showed not in the business, neither to the right nor to the left; and albeit whatever difficulty might stand in the way of finding the writer of the article, none whatever existed as to the publisher,—yet such was the potency of the dose prepared, that it had the effect of silencing this otherwise vain glorious specimen of humanity.

In addressing the Electors, J. FAIRWEATHER, Esq., followed Mr. Needham, and briefly adverted to the very long time he had served as Assistant and Councilor, and named some of the Reform movements brought about and advocated by him, and thought after such services he was entitled to the promotion he then sought.

His Worship shortly told his audience that he wished a seat at the board, as it would render him eligible for the Mayoralty, and that if elected he would do his duty faithfully.

very good things relative to reform, but having in his composition a certain portion of the Prometheon, he became poetical and figurative, and soared quite out of the region of our comprehension.

Mr. Hooper did not take the range that was his wont on such occasions, but in a concise way pointed to the renting of the Carleton flats, now producing a large Revenue, as one of his projecting, and showed that when he first took his seat at the Council Board seventeen years since, the whole of the Ferries rented for £20 per annum, and that during the past week the receipts from the same source had rented for over £2,000; he claimed the credit of being the first to advocate at the Council Board the establishment of a Steam Ferry, the McAdamizing the Streets, the Inspection of Flour, and finished with stating that he had propounded a plan for cleaning Streets and making available non-productive Corporate properties, to the amount of some thousands of pounds annually, and which he would bring forward should he be elected.

The finale of the oration was delivered by Mr. Harding, in a very chaste and appropriate manner. The Candidates having retired from the "*Block*" to which they had all been brought, their place was resumed by the renowned BARNEY, who in his usual happy style drew a bow at the follies and iniquities not only of the Corporate Body, but public men generally. His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Hooper retired early from the field, while the contest hung long and doubtful between the occupying belligerents, and ended in the success of Needham as Alderman, and Harding as Councillor.

On the Western side of the Harbor the contest in both Wards, both for Aldermen and Councillors, was nearly neck and neck all day, and when the closing hour came, small majorities proclaimed J. C. Littlehale, Esq., Alderman, and Mr. J. Thomson, Councillor, for Guys; and Mr. Joseph Beattie, Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Coram, Councillor, for Brooks, and thus ended the eventful day.

RAILROAD FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.—It would appear that Despatches from Earl Grey to His Excellency, relating to the above named Railroad, have a few days since been laid before the Legislature for their consideration; the conditions of which are, that the British Government will furnish the money to build the Road, provided the Province will guarantee the eventual payment, by imposing permanent duties on the people for that purpose, over and above the £14,500 already secured to them as Civil List, and that the whole shall be placed under the Superintendence of Government Officers. This is, we sincerely hope and trust, the last piece of mockery with which we are to be inflicted from that stupid block of Nobility, Earl Grey. Do not the good folks of this Province see in this, as well as in a thousand other instances, that this is another piece of Whig vacillation? Is it to be supposed that his Lordship has not been advised long since that by the time his very *gracious* offer came to hand, our whole available Provincial resources would be pledged for the construction of the British North American Railroad, and that however much we might have been inclined to have closed with him, it would be quite out of our power so to do. Or does his Lordship suppose that the people of this Province, provided they had been perfectly otherwise disengaged, would have accepted such terms as he offers? If such be his views of British North Americans, it is not much to be wondered at that he has made such egredious blunders in Legislating for them. Under control of Government officers, and these, too, under Whig patronage, truly we should have been placed in an unenviable situation. A Road built by Government at *any* cost, conduced by Government officers at *any* Salaries, and every item of the material and machinery imported at *any* price, and the whole country bound neck and heels with a PERMANENT TAX to maintain a host of Government locusts to lord it over us with the proud mans contumely, fed by the Province, but perfectly irresponsible to its authorities. We repeat, that we sincerely trust it is the last opportunity that will be afforded his Lordship of mocking the people of British North America. He little understands the spirit of opposition and disgust his pertinacious meddling with Colonial policy has evoked on this side the water. In short, to speak of the proposal of Lord Grey as to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, we can find no more appropriate term with which to designate it, than that of a spacious HUMBUG. Had Lord Grey and the Whig Government really been in earnest in the matter, the best possible way of shewing it would have been to have given a sum of money equal to the expence of building a good Military Road, and to have the privilege of the transit of Troops and Munitions of War at all times. Such an arrangement, with a liberal grant of Provincial lands, would have been an inducement sufficiently great to attract Capitalists to form a Company for the immediate completion of the great project.

WOODEN RAIL ROADS.—We again refer to this subject, as being all important to this Province at this particular juncture. It must be quite apparent to our business men, that under existing circumstance, there is no improvement in which our people could so profitably and advantageously engage, as the making of a cheap RAIL ROAD across the Isthmus from the *Bend* to *Shediac*. It would open up for us an entire new field for operation. The whole of the Trade from the Gulph shore, Prince Edwards Island, and Newfoundland, now monopolized by Halifax, would be secured to this City. The trade from Canada West would also flow to us through a new and shorter route, and (better yet,) through British Territory. It may not be generally known that what we have been in the habit of receiving through the United States in Canadian flour, has been little short than the refuse of the American Market, while by the way of Shediac we should be enabled to foil the ingenuity of the wily Yankee in that particular, obtain a better article for the money, and secure the carrying trade entire, to our own people. We stated in a former number, that a WOODEN RAIL would for the present fully answer all purposes, and that the outlay would not be less, as at a future time should it be deemed necessary to replace it with an Iron one, the work expended on the Wooden One would be so much of the business done. We also stated that no Engineering difficulties presented themselves on the contemplated route, and that any man who could frame a house could construct the superstruction of a WOODEN RAIL or TRAM ROAD.—In reference to the value of the work we set it at something below £2,000 a mile, while it will be seen that in Canada it cost [illegible] a mile, (the machinery of course not included) and finished, at *one quarter of the price*, as will be shown by the following abstract from a Canadian paper:—

"The contract 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 Scallet, for £6050, or £600 a mile. This road is in continuation of the ten mile 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 £800 a mile. If other companies could make their roads at the same rate, they would soon extend their lines from Quebec to Lake Huron.

☞ The article below on the comparative efficiency of Ocean Steaming, must we think convince brother Jonathan, that a frog, however it may puff itself up, cannot obtain the size of the ox:

The Cunards have knocked the wind out of the Collins line. Mr. Collins of the New York and Liverpool Steam Ship line, had memorialized Congress for an increase of compensation to the American steamers, stating, that if such increase be not granted he will be compelled to relinquish the superiority to the British vessels, and urging that steam boat opposition is a national concern and should be supported at whatever cost. Now when we consider that the present government compensation amounts to 4000£ per voyage to the Collins line, and £3300 to the Cunard line, it forms a striking comment on the puffs magnificent which have filled the American papers on their wonderful steamers. They have discovered that John Bull is not to be beat so "tarnation easy" after all. The vapouring New York journals look rather down in the mouth, at seeing their champion flat on his back and crying enough—If they had not bragged so much we could have pitied them more. May they apply the lesson to greater matters than a steamboat competition—they would profit by it.—*Niagara Mail.*

THE FINE ARTS.—It has been suggested to us, since the lecture of R. Parker, Esquire, on the "*fine Arts*," that in order to foster and encourage those in this community whose tastes lead in that direction to establish a gallery for that purpose, where those who have specimens of their ability, or may feel inclined to set about producing them, may have an opportunity of exhibiting their productions. Saint Stephens Hall now unoccupied might be obtained as a temporary deposit, when should it be found that we are further advanced in the Arts than is generally supposed, a proper and appropriate plan might be obtained. We feel pretty well assured that a much greater amount of talent in that department exists in this City, than we get credit for. And may not the words of the poet, from want of an opportunity being afforded, embody the true state of things in this City.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
"The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
"And waste its fragrance in the desert air."

It would afford us much pleasure to hear that the lovers of fine Arts had determined to set about the good work in earnest and without delay.

☞ The statement made by Mr. Fenety in his report of Needham's Speech at the Hustings is *utterly untrue*, nor can we be induced to believe it to have been accidental. We allude to that part where speaking of the parties he intend to castigate, he says—"since his return to town he received explanations (apologies) from the parties who slandered him." It is a little strange that all the other papers give an entire different version of the remark. The words spoken by Needham were those—"that the party he suspected as the writer of PUNCH, had denied being its author, and that as he could not prove that he had written the letters he of course could not attack him."—We put it to the candid reader, does not Mr. Fenety's gratuitously adding the word (apologies) look very much like the enjoyment in a little mind of a bit of malice. For a true version of the case, we refer our readers to the article in this impression, head Civic Elections.

Good manners gentlemen if you please.—We have heard it complained of, that on the arrival of the Steamer *Admiral*, a complete rush of people of all descriptions take place, very much to the annoyance of the officers and passengers. We really hope that none but such as have business on board, will in future intrude; as should the present ill-mannered practice be followed up, it will leave room for our American neighbours to set us down as barbarians or wild men of the woods.

THE WEATHER.—One of the coldest, most stormy and unpleasant winters that we ever remember is now about to pass away, and altho' ice in some of our streets still remain, yet the weather this morning is truly beautiful. The genial glow of the sun appears to have resuscitated all things animate and inanimate. Our river is fast breaking up—"the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.—Yesterday the *Corporate Body* met by appointment—the young men composing this Company, for the purpose of delivering up the key, and handing over the Building and Engine to their charge. The Company had prepared a sumptuous feast for themselves and their guests on the occasion. The Body with a considerable number of persons from other Fire Companies, paraded the town in full uniform, preceded by a Band of Music, when they proceeded to the Engine House and spent the [illegible] hilarity and good order. We have [illegible] in stating that the Building, with the [illegible] which it stands, is the gift of D. [illegible] LAWORLEY, who had it erected for [illegible] purpose. We understand that speeches were delivered on the occasion by [illegible] Esq., His Worship the Mayor, and [illegible] the Engine, to whom the Key was [illegible] signed.

☞ The £2,000 expected from the [illegible] for the erection of a Wharf at [illegible] accompanying Steamers has been lost to the [illegible] consequence as we understand of [illegible] mation. We trust as the matter is to the [illegible] of vast importance, that it will yet be [illegible] and the grant be complied with.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river, at Lewiston, was formally opened on Wednesday the 26th inst. The chief engineer and lady, together with the members of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, were the first to cross the bridge from the Canada to the American side of the river.—There are [illegible] elegant structures within the miles of each other, connecting us with wise cousins to our Canadian neighbors.—*Boston Atlas.*

SAIL BUILDING.—Do[illegible] a number of large ve[illegible] the last in market ha[illegible] the present week, nam[illegible] ams, 420 tons, built at [illegible] $20,000; and the shi[illegible] built at Robbinston, s[illegible] 000.

These vessels must [illegible] than the cost of constr[illegible] were built more sligh[illegible] have ever seen. A fir[illegible] ship cannot be built, [illegible] have prevailed for sev[illegible] ber and labor, at less [illegible] can the Maine and Brit[illegible] ships, though construct[illegible] and planked with pine [illegible] $50 a ton.

Had it not been for [illegible] in freights, which has [illegible] unusual and unexpect[illegible] tish ships, ship buildin[illegible] excessively dull the p[illegible] the market value of s[illegible] ated.

We are at a loss to [illegible] sence of British ships [illegible] from our cotton ports [illegible] uary and March, they [illegible] monopolised the bus[illegible] carried three-fourths o[illegible] from Charleston and S[illegible] third of that from N[illegible] *York Paper.*

LEGISLATIVE [illegible]

(*From our own [illegible]*)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, [illegible] Tuesday,

This morning, Mr. G[illegible] School Bill now upon the [illegible] (introduced by the Hon. [illegible] referred to a Select Commi[illegible] seconded the motion. T[illegible] ported by the hon. Secret[illegible] ral, and others, and st[illegible] Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington [illegible] motion was sustained by t[illegible] Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Stree[illegible] low, and Messrs. Barberie, [illegible] liston, Botsford, Stiles, [illegible] Thomson, McPhelim, [illegible] Gilbert, Hayward, Gray [illegible] and Montgomery, Nay[illegible] nington, Johnson, Chap[illegible] Porter, McLeod and Steve[illegible]

The following were appo[illegible] viz: Hon. Atty. General, [illegible] Wilmot, Cutler, Read, Ric[illegible] and Hatheway.

Hon. Secretary laid cert[illegible] the House (of which we g[illegible] relating to

THE HALIFAX & QU[illegible]

Synopsis of a Copy of a [illegible] House to-day, dated March [illegible] dressed from Earl Grey to t[illegible]

1st. His Lordship acqu[illegible] the time is at length come [illegible] tional enterprise may be [illegible] vantage if there still exis[illegible] there does) as strong a de[illegible] the part of the inhabitant[illegible] Brunswick as they former[illegible] the people of Nova Scotia [illegible] expressed."

2nd. Her Majesty's G[illegible] work of so much import[illegible] and the Mother Country t[illegible] is necessary) they are pr[illegible] the pledging of the faith o[illegible] guarantee, the same as w[illegible] Canada Canals.

3rd. Refers to the proba[illegible] lation and resources this [illegible] the Colonies; and lays do[illegible] Colonies ought to assume [illegible] the costs for their own d[illegible] undertaking will enable the [illegible]

4th. Lays down

Saw Boards.—During the past season a number of large vessels were built at ports in Main, and sent to New York, for sale. Some of them were sold early in the season, at fair rates, but afterwards they ceased to find purchasers, until the recent advance in freights at the South [illegible] sold. The New York Shipping List announcing that the last in market have been purchased the present week, namely, the bark Panama, 420 tons, built at Portland, sold for $20,000; and the ship India, 492 tons, built at Robbinston, sold for about $23,000.

These vessels must have sold for less than the cost of construction, unless they were built more slightly than any we have ever seen. A first class white oak ship cannot be built, at the prices which have prevailed for several years for timber and labor, at less than $60 a ton—nor can the Maine and British Provinces built ships, though constructed of mixed timber and planked with pine, cost much below $50 a ton.

Had it not been for the recent advance in freights, which has been caused by the unusual and unexpected absence of British ships, ship building would have been excessively dull the present season, and the market value of ships much depreciated.

We are at a loss to account for the absence of British ships the present season from our cotton ports. Usually in February and March, they have completely monopolised the business at Mobile, carried three-fourths of the cotton away from Charleston and Savannah, and one-third of that from New Orleans.—*New York Paper.*

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON, Tuesday, April 1, 1851.

This morning, Mr. Gray moved that the School Bill now upon the tyles of the House (introduced by the Hon. Attorney General) be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hatheway seconded the motion. The motion was supported by the hon. Secretary and Atty. General, and others, and strenuously opposed by Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington and Johnson. The motion was sustained by the following division: Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Street, Rankin and Partelow, and Messrs. Barberie, Gordon, Crane, Williston, Botsford, Stiles, English, Beardsley, Thomson, McPhelim, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Gilbert, Hayward, Gray, Wilmot, Hatheway and Montgomery. Nays—Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington, Johnson, Chapman, Cutler, Earle, Porter, McLeod and Steves.

The following were appointed the Committee, viz: Hon. Atty. General, and Messrs. Crane, Wilmot, Cutler, Read, Rice, Steves, Beardsley, and Hatheway.

Hon. Secretary laid certain Despatches before the House (of which we give a synopsis below) relating to

THE HALIFAX & QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Synopsis of a Copy of a Despatch laid before the House to-day, dated March 14th, 1851, and addressed from Earl Grey to the Governor General.

1st. His Lordship acquaints Lord Elgin that the time is at length come "when this great national enterprise may be undertaken with advantage if there still exists (as I am assured there does) as strong a desire to promote it on the part of the inhabitants of Canada and New Brunswick as they formerly expressed, and as the people of Nova Scotia have again recently expressed."

2nd. Her Majesty's Government regards the work of so much importance to the Colonies and the Mother Country that (although caution is necessary) they are prepared to recommend the pledging of the faith of Great Britain as a guarantee, the same as was done in aid of the Canada Canals.

3rd. Refers to the probable increase of population and resources this Railway will cause in the Colonies; and lays down as a rule that the Colonies ought to assume at least a portion of the costs for their own defence, and that this undertaking will enable them to do so the sooner.

4th. Lays down that aid by the Home Government must be contingent on the Road being constructed through from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal. It also suggests that the Provinces should join together in the work, and points out its great advantages indirectly, although it may not pay as a mercantile line.

5th. Argues that if each Province constructed its own line through its territory, New-Brunswick would have to pay the largest portion of the expense, while her receipts would be smallest; but at the same time she would reap the largest profits in the increased value of her wild lands. His Lordship then suggests that a Deputation from each of the two Lower Provinces should proceed to Montreal to confer with Lord Elgin and his Government as to the best plan to pursue, and then submit the measure to the several Legislatures.

6th. Merely states that copies are furnished Sir Edmund Head and Sir John Harvey, with orders to communicate with Lord Elgin on the subject, and expresses His Lordship's hope that satisfactory arrangements will soon be made, and this great work commenced.

Synopsis of a copy of a letter from Mr. Hawes to the Hon. Joseph Howe, dated March 10th, 1851.

The writer states that Mr. Howe (and also a letter from Sir John Harvey) solicits a guarantee on £800,000—the sum estimated for constructing the Nova Scotia part of the line—from the British Government, in order that the money may be procured at a cheaper rate of interest. The Government proposes either to guarantee the amount, or to advance it from the Imperial Treasury, upon the following terms:—

1st. No money to be advanced, or raised, until arrangements are fully made with New-Brunswick and Canada to carry the line through [illegible] or Montreal, passing through British [illegible]

[illegible] Home Government will give the [illegible] to Canada and New-Brunswick [illegible] and it is to be left an open [illegible] or not the Province put to [illegible] must shall be aided by the other [illegible]

[illegible] in which the profits are to [illegible] the Provinces is also to be [illegible]

[illegible] the line must pass through [illegible] it is not required that it shall [illegible] recommended by Major Robinson Henderson; but any devia[illegible] Majesty's Government.

[illegible] proper to connect it with [illegible] branching off to the United States, it will not be objected to.

6th. (*To full*) "It will further be required that the several Provincial Legislatures should pass laws making the lands which they are to raise a first charge upon the Provincial Revenue, after any existing debts and payments on account of the Civil Lists settled on Her Majesty by laws now in force, and also that permanent taxes should be imposed (or taxes to be in force till the debt is entirely paid) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sink[illegible]

The city debt of Salem is less than $100,000.

ing fund of the loans proposed to be raised, after discharging the above prior claims. It will further be necessary that the expenditure of the money raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament shall take place under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and armed with sufficient power to secure the due application of the funds so raised to their intended object. [illegible]

ever, to interfere with the arrangements of the Provincial Governments, except for the above purpose."

Some other things (in answer to Mr. Howe) are treated of, but of minor importance.

The House next went into Committee of Supply; a grant of money to Wm. Heron for work alleged to have been done on the Federicton and Miramichi Road came up, and after much acrimonious discussion it was negatived 16 to 13.

Grants for the erection of wharves at Dorchester and Bathurst were withdrawn by the respective movers, Messrs. Crane and Read.

The next grant that came up was for the Sackville Academy. Mr. Hatheway said it was high time to withhold the grants to establishments of this nature, where the children of the wealthy were educated, in order that provision may be made for the education of the poor. The Committee divided, when there appeared for the Resolution 21, against it 10. An attempt was then made to reduce the amount of the grant to £150, which also failed, and the usual grant of £300 was sustained.

The grant to the Madras Schools next came up, and was sustained after considerable opposition. An attempt was then made to reduce the amount from £400 (the usual grant) to £200. On dividing there appeared but five for the smaller sum, viz: Messrs. Johnson, Beardsley, Hatheway, Gilbert and Ryan. The usual grant was then sustained.

The grant to the Baptist Seminary next came up, when the Committee discussed the subject about half an hour. On the question being put, however, it was found that there was not a single objection! The usual sum of £250 was granted.

Some grants to female teachers then came up, but most of them were rejected because the parties were not licensed.

At five o'clock the Committee arose, and the House soon after adjourned.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, April 2.

The Elective Bill has been lost in the Council.

Mr. Odell opposed it in a long speech, said the present tenure was quite satisfactory, and the address of the lower House was passed for election purposes.

Mr. Black spoke against, was disgusted with the Bill, which threw unmerited reproach on members.

Mr. Robertson again opposed as tending to break the connexion with the Mother Country.

Mr. Botsford supported the Bill as giving independence and public confidence to the house.

Mr. Brown supported the Bill in a philosophic speech,—and the spirit of liberality was progressing and irresistable; the danger was in opposing it—had wrung the Charter from King John—led Charles to the block—drove James from the Throne—overthrew the Monarchy in France—gave freedom to slaves, and would advance.

Mr. Saunders spoke against, as did also Mr. Harrison. Division.—For postponing till next Session, Messrs. Black, Shore, Robertson, Saunders, Owen, Minchen, Odell, Davidson, Hatch, and Harrison—10. Against.—Chandler, Botsford, Hill, Hazen, Connell, Kinnear, and Brown.—7.

Mr. Owen is stated to have voted in the majority by mistake!!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Orange Bill has just been decided in a few minutes and without debate.

Mr. Barberie proposed its adjournment for three months.

Mr. Gilbert wished to speak but the House would not hear him. On the division for postponing the bill for three months. Yeas—Barberie, Reed, Gordon, Scoullar, Crane, Chapman, Rankin, Williston, Hannington, Pattelow, Johnson, Montgomery, Rice, Gilbert, Steves, Ritchie, Cutler, Street, Thompson, Porter, Fitzgerald, and McPhelim—22. Nays—Earle, the Speaker, Pickard, English, Gray, Robinson, Ryan, Purdy, Taylor, Hatheway, Hayward, and Wilmot—12. Mr. Tilley was in the chair.

Mr. Styles voted first for the adjournment, then changed his mind and voted for the other side.

Mr. Ritchie's bill to abolish Judges fees, passed in Committee.

The Attorney General opposed it as reducing Salaries in addition to the reduction already made by the Act of the House; this was no retrenchment, the money came out of the pockets of Suitors, and it would not pass without a suspending clause.

Mr. Hannington said, in the bill fixing Salaries, no fees were contemplated, these were enormous and a direct tax, Lawyers fees were reduced first one third, and so may these.

Mr. Botsford said the principle was incorrect that men dispensing Justice should derive Salaries from fees.

The Speaker agreed.

Mr. Hatheway was not surprised at the Attorney General's conduct, it agreed with his enunciation that he would go for retrenchment, but not to interfere with the Salaries of the rich.

Mr. Hayward would go for the bill.

Mr. Williston also supported.

Mr. Taylor said this was the proper plan for retrenchment.

Mr. Johnson supported, if we are not able to reduce fees without Earl Grey's permission, it was time to try the question.

Messrs. Beardsley and Thomson were opposed to fees.

Mr. Ritchie replied to the Attorney General, said it was an important retrenchment.

All the speakers repudiated the idea of so far submitting to the dictation of the Colonial Office.

The Attorney General, Rankin, Montgomery and Robinson only voted against—and 32 voted for the bill.

The bill to incorporate the Colston Society to promote Emigration, was lost.

Mr. Tilley's resolution, relating to Penitentiary labour, after some discussion, was lost.

The bill for raising a revenue, was taken up.

The Speaker proposed a section, as an amendment, limiting the salary of Deputy Treasurers to £250.

Mr. Ryan proposed £200. There was a long debate on the resolution, in blank.

Mr. Wilmot opposed the reduction—said they would not give better to the head of the poor man.

Mr. Hatheway commented strongly—men cried reform, and then opposed the motion for retrenchment.

The Attorney General opposed the clause, as destroying security. £200 passed.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

(*By Telegraph for the Chronicle.*)

FRIDAY, April 4th, 3 P. M.

The House went into Committee to-day on the Bill for the Collection of the Revenue. The section, that no Deputy Treasurer should receive a salary of more than £200 per annum, was passed, after much recrimination, and finally progress was reported.

The Charlotte County Scrutiny is proceeding slowly. Mr. Barberie is doing all he can to retard it. Mr. Boyd now leads two votes.—The Westmorland Scrutiny is at a stand still, on account of Mr. McLeod being unwell.

Mr. Gray's Resolutions for a joint Address to the Crown, refusing Earl Grey's terms for aiding the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and praying Her Majesty to assent to the Railway Facility Bills, passed during the present session, are now under discussion. Mr. Gray [illegible] spoken in favour, and Mr. Montgomery against them.

☞ *One Week Later from England!*—The steamer BALTIC arrived at New York last evening, bringing one weeks later news from England Parliament has been principally engaged in discussing the Bill relating to Roman Catholic Titles. It was stated that Lord Palmerston intends to resign.

CONSCIENCE.—The Magnetic Telegraph informs us, that at noon to day the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, was being debated in both the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Houses of Assembly. *The Scheme* may be countenanced by two or possibly three members of the latter body—not more, we should hope, for the honour and credit of the Province.

☞ We received a Debate this morning from Fredericton on the Judge's Fees—too late for publication in this day's impression.

INFANTRY.—*6th. Foot.*—On Sunday last the Roman Catholic Soldiers of this Depot, commanded by Captain Cruice (also a Roman Catholic), stationed in this town, went as usual to hear second mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Connellan, a curate. When mass was nearly over, the Rev. Mr. Connelan addressed the congregation, stating that a petition against the measures brought in by Ministers to prevent Papal Aggression lay outside the chapel for signature, and that the bill had a tendency to crush civil and religious liberty. Immediately a movement was observed among the Soldiers, for Captain Cruice ordered them to retire forthwith from the chapel, in consequence of the observations made by Mr. Connellan, a young red-hot Maynoothian, with which the respectable portion of the congregation did not feel pleased.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, March 29.

Breadstuffs.—The operations in domestic reached 5000 bbls. at $4 18 a $4 31 for superfine No. 2; $4 44 a $4 50 for State.

☞ A SERMON will be preached on Sunday evening next at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. ARMSTRONG, for the purpose of bringing before the Parishioners the circumstances of the church at present being erected in Lower Cove, preparatory to a further appeal to them in behalf of its funds.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the packet at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, in this City, on Tuesday evening next, 8 P. M.

☞ Remarks on the Imposition of the Flour law, and the utter uselessness of the officials consequent thereon, as well as the uncalled for tax on Lime, Coal and Salt, prepared for this impression will appear in our next.

"*A relic of the olden times*" on the subject of *Toasts* and *Flags*, relative to the late Election, has been received; but as the question has already been pretty well canvassed, and has produced we fear, embittered feelings, magnanimity suggests that further action in the premises, might be deemed invidious.

CHEERING NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Whiteville, N. Y., July 10, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experiance in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In November last I was taken with a severe cough. My lungs were much effected, so much that it was with difficulty I could breath. Hearing of your Balsam, I procured and took part of one bottle: and to my utter astonishment, my lungs were freed and my cough cured. I am happy to recommend this Balsam of Wild Cherry to the public as one of the best medecines for coughs and colds I ever used.

WM. SWIFT.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW ARE found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. We raise no false alarm. We advise the public of these schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our just rights.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively Counterfeited in Philadelphi, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated. This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Patrick Frizell, to Miss Martha McNutt, both of this city.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. George Neill, of the Parish of Upham, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. William Henderson, of this City.

Died.

On the evening of 31 inst., Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Secord, in the 12th year of her age. Funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, Paddock street.

On the 31 inst., after a short illness, John, youngest son of Mr. Robert McIntyre, Portland, aged 2 years.

On the morning of Friday the 28th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, relict of the late John Clarke, of Carleton, in the 78th year of her age.

On Friday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. Robert McAvity, aged 37 years.

At L'Etang Island, Charlotte County, on the 26th ult., Mr. B. F. Calef, aged 40 years.

At St. George, on the 15th inst., much regretted, Mr. John Stein, aged 51 years.

On the 4th inst., at Moncton, Mrs. Judia, wife of Mr. Thomas Steadman, in the 44th year of her age; also, next day, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rufus Brown, in her 46th year. Both were members of the Baptist Church in that place and died happy in the Lord: their bereaved husbands feel deeply their loss and that of their young families of motherless children.

On the 28th ult., in Boston, Mary, only daughter of A. Boyer, Esq., Professor of Music, of this City.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday.—Barque William Caton, Vaughan, Savannah, 12; D. & T. Vaughan, pitch pine timber. Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Eastport,—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Schr. Alabama, Wolf, St. George, (Me.) 1—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Saturday.—Brig Emerland, Crowell, New York, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 15—S. Hersey, wheat.

Mary Ann, Patterson, New York, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour.

Schr. N. Noyes, Holms, Boston, 2—Geo. Thomas, [illegible]

Sunday—Brigt. Emily, Fritz, Alexandria, 10—J. V. Troop, wheat and corn.

CLEARED.

31st—Brigt. Fashion, Bingay, Barbadoes, boards and shingles.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—75 bbls. pure Calcined PLASTER; 25 do. Raw do.

April 4. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

NOVA PIG IRON.—*To Arrive per Ship "Onyx" from Clyde.* 100 TONS No 1 Gartsherrie PIG IRON. For Sale by

WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

April 4. Nelson-street.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET,

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

Just opposite the Store he is leaving.

March 21, 1851.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber will remove on or before the first day of May next, to the store at present occupied by Mr. Hannah, in Wiggin's Brick Building, North side King Street, known as the "Waverley House," where he will continue to sell at his usual low price.

April 4. B. O'BRIEN.

TO LET.

From 1st. May next.

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

April 4, 1851. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL about 700 Tons, to carry Timber and Deals to a Port in the United Kingdom.

WM. & GEO. CARVILL,

March 22. *Nelson Street.*

Notice to Lumbermen.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob R. Pidgeon having been granted a Surveyor's Warrant by the General Quarter Sessions, is prepared to survey all Lumber that parties may see fit to put in his hands for that purpose. All orders will meet strict attention.

JACOB R. PIDGEON,

Indian Town, March 28th, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM of LAND containing about Five Hundred Acres, situate about seventeen miles from this City, fronting on the Nerepis Road, will be sold together or in separate Lots to suit purchasers, on application to W. HUTCHINSON, Attorney at Law, or the Subscriber.

JOSEPH G. JOHNSTON,

March 28. Indian Town.

CLOVER and GRASS SEED.

3 BBLS. Red CLOVER SEED, ex *Admiral* from Boston.

—ON HAND—

50 Bushels GRASS SEED—growth of New Brunswick.—For Sale by W. O. SMITH,

March 28. No. 1, North side Market Square.

New Spring Fashions,

At the Cheap HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE.

JUST OPENED—An assortment of Gents. New Style Fashionable Satin Beaver Hats, with a large variety of Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps of our own Manufacture and late importations, suitable for the coming season, which are offered at the usual low rates.

March 28. LOCKHART & CO.,

Brick Building, No. 1, Prince Wm. street

EDUCATION.

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

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.

March 25th, 1851.

MARCH 25, 1851.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

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

S. K. FOSTER.

Ladies, Gentlemen's, & Children's Indian Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Just Received from Boston:

23 CASES RUBBER SHOES, &c., containing Gent's Rubber BOOTS, for Walking or Sporting; and OVER 500 of the best warranted quality; Ladies, Misses, Boys and Childs' Rubber BOOTS and SHOES, of all qualities and sizes.

March 28. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

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

S. K. FOSTER.

March 28, 1841.

SAID to be the best COFFEE in the City, selling at 1s. per lb.—4, South side King-st

March 28. J. CROUCH.

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

Feb. 21. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

450 Warranted CHAIRS.

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

February 7.

LIST OF LETTERS,

in the General Post Office, St. John, remaining undelivered 1st April 1851.

Allan Thomas
Anderson John

Baxter Robert
Boggs Mary
Barton Lewis
Barker Thomas
Brisley Simon
Bennar Margaret
Bradley Patrick
Blake Robert
Boid Mary Ann
Casey Samuel
Cassidy Francis
Callaghan Ellen
Careton Mary
Canton Maria
Caroline Anny
Clark Wm.
Cleseling Isaac
Clark Joseph
Clark John
Cockran Esquire
Collins David
Day Abraham
Daily Michael
Devine John
Burke J. H.
Dickthjsert Mss.
Dobik Martin
Dougherty Wm.
Eagleson Mary
Edger George
Fallan Patrick
Falts Peter
Fangoy John
Fewer Wm.
Feely James
Flin Michael
Garthan John
Gallagher Daniel
Gallagher John
Gilobiise T.
Gill Margaret
Glascocks Margaret
Glasson John
Hayes Captain (2)
Haly Mary
Hagin Catherine
Hancock Captain
Holman Wm.
Irvin F. E.
Jack Rev. Lewis
Jennings Peter
Johnston Sally
Keady Mary
Kelly Edward
Laun Robert
Lahey James
Lewis Margaret
Lewin L.
Magill Margaret
Mellan Eliza
Mehen Margaret
Menzies Archibald
Meune Alexander
Mills Robert
Miles Mrs.
Mitchell Edwin
Myles John
Morrisey Thomas
Monagha Martin
Monighan John
McAulay John
McCue Henry (2)
McCane Peter
McCabe Patrick
McCormick Stephen
McConway John
McCafferty Francis
McDavitt Henry
McDermott Catherine
McDonald John (3)
McGrane Daniel
McGarry Bridget
McGlattinglin Robert
McGuire Anthony
Nichen Thomas
O'Connell John
O'Gomon David (2)
O'Hard Edward
Patterson Robert
Parry John
Parker Craig
Paynter Miss C.
Pangburn Miss
Rattery James (2)
Rae Sarah
Reily Charles
Reed Elizabeth
Reed Bernard
Reed Samuel
Riely Denis
Ross Margaret
Scott Thomas
Sheilds Rose
Sharkey Peter
Shearer James
Silbucn A.
Simpson James
Simpson John
Stearn Edward
Smith Mary
Tadeen Wm.
Thomas Richard
Timblen Matthew
Toole Elizabeth
Wacket James
Walker James
Washburn Wm.
Walsh John
Wallace Thomas
Watson Andrew
Walsh Patrick
Welsh Henry
Bowe Robert
Brown Nicholas
Brown Richard
Brown W. G.
Butler James (2)
Butler Mary
Burk Ellen
Byrne Patrick
Cochran Margaret
Connied Peter
Comerford Michael
Collins Captain B.
Connolly Bernard
Collins Thomas
Courtney Mary
Connill John
Casick Wm.
Curren Michael
Collenen Michael
Coughlin Charles
Donovan Wm.
Doyle Attey
Donohue Patrick
Dougherty Patrick
Driscoll Catherine
Duval Philip
Devine Bernard
Elliott R.
Elliott John
Fery Hugh
Fenical A.
Fitzgerald Martha
Fradsham M.
Flatley John
Gladmish George
Glinning Bridget
Grace John
Graham Henry
Gray Charles
Gresson Margaret
Griffin Mary
Horner John
Hanison Margaret
Hudson Eliza Ann
Hunt H. (8)
Harry Richard
Irvin Richard
James Robert
Johnston John
Kirk Sarah
Lee Miss Alice
Liviston James
Leong Thomas
Love Thomas
Moore Captain
Moore Eliza B
Moore Mr.
Morrison Miss J. J.
Maley John
Murray Many
Murphy Mrs.
Murphy Denis
Mullin John
Murry Wm.
Murray Mary M.
McGowan John
McInney Wm.
McLindon Owen
McRin Mrs.
McRenna Catherine
McLean Robert
McLean Arthur
McLauchlin Michael
McLauchlan Edward
McManus Eliza
McMullin Elizabeth
McMoran Patrick
McTernay John
Nugent Francis
O'Leary James
O'Neil Margaret
Petitt Margaret
Peters Mary A.
Powell Wm. (4)
Pratt Edmond
Richards Wm.
Ross George
Rootes Iden (2)
Rodney James
Roach Mary
Rooney James
Roberts Sarah
Smith John
Smith Mrs. Ann
Smith George
Saider Wm.
Spargoe Mr.
Spillane D.
Stewart Margaret
Sullivan Daniel
Swift Miss Anne
Sugrue Catherine
Todd A. G.
Trafford John
Trower Edward
Tobin Mrs. P.
Wetmore Caleb
Wetmore C. A.
White Mrs.
Whitney Mrs. Charles
White Mrs. E.
Wilson Catherine
Wolfe John
Wood George

☞ *Persons calling for any of the above LETTERS will please say "ADVERTISED."*

OYSTERS.—Cheap for CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received per the *Admiral*—A prime lot N. York OYSTERS, which he will serve up in his usual good style for 10d per dozen.

March 14. JAMES SORLIE.

To Let.

AN OFFICE in the Subscriber's Brick Building in Prince William Street, now occupied by G. BLACKEN, Esq. Possession given 1st May.

March 28. L. H. DEVEBER.

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.

October 25 J. CROUCH.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION of Seasonable Goods at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber in a Lane to Germain Street, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., beginning at 10 o'clock:—

AMONG which will be Boxes of 7x9 8x10 & 10x12 Window GLASS; cases of Tumblers and Wines; barrels of Sugar; Sea Elephant OIL; Spirits of TURPENTINE; hhds. of Charcoal BLACKING; barrels of Saleratus; Copperas; Epsom SALTS; Lamp Black & Chests of Tea.

—ALSO—

A quantity of Hooks, Latches, Heel and Toe Plates, Sheathing Nails, Cloves, Chairs, Bedsteads, Fig Blue, &c., &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 4, 1851. *Prince Wm. street*

STEAM.

St. John, Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

THE American steamer ADMIRAL, 700 Tons, Captain ALBERT WOOD, will leave Boston (until further notice) every TUESDAY, commencing 4th of March, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for *Portland, Eastport,* and *Saint John.* Returning,—Leave Saint John every FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Freight taken at fair rates.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,

February 21. *South Market Wharf.*

EAST END.

HOUSE TO LET—from 1st May next:

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

C. M. GARDNER,

February 28. on the premises.

TO LET.—*For 1 or more Years.*

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

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, January 24th, 1851.

Offices to Let,

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

OFFICES to be Let.

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

Jan. 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET,—*From the 1st May.*

THE OFFICES at present occupied by A. L. Street, Esqr., over the Store occupied by Messrs Smellie & Abercromby, Prince Wm. St. Apply to NELSON DEVEBER,

March 28. *Barrister at Law.*

Blacksmith's Coals.

50 CHALDRONS Wallsends Blacksmith's COALS, for sale.—Apply to

JOHN KINNEAR,

April 4. *Prince Wm. Stret.*

WANTED.

AN experienced licensed SCHOOL MASTER, to undertake the management of a boy's School at Musquash.

A liberal Salary will be guaranteed. Apply to the Subscriber, if by letter to be pre-paid.

March 28.—2i. ARTHUR J. BAKER.

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

Feb. 14. NATHANIEL ADAMS.

Passengers from Londonderry.

PARTIES wishing to have their friends brought out from Londonderry, and the North of Ireland, can do so by applying at the Office of the subscribers, where passages can be engaged.

WM. & GEO. CARVILL,

Feb. 21. *Nelson street.*

Fishermen's Oil Clothes,

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street

JUST Received by *Admiral* from Boston, a superior lot of triple coated OIL CLOTHES, superior to any in the City, for sale at the lowest Cash prices.

March 28. THOMAS R. JONES.

HARDWARE.

Received per "HARRIOTT."

ONE Cask, containing best London GLUE; One Cask containing Iron Squares, Tenter Hooks, Cornice Slides, Rim Lock Keys, Butt HINGES, 1½ to 5 inch; Stock LOCKS, Carpenters' LOCKS, 5 to 8 inch; One Cask, containing Nursery LAMPS, Dish Covers, Plate Covers, Japann'd *Candlesticks*; One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' PENCILS, Red Chalk in deal and reed, brass Cupboard Turns, Sash Knobs, Escutcheons, Table Fasteners, Sash Drops, Stair Rods 22 to 28 in., Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Glass Paper, Wire Lattice Work & Wire Cloth, 10 to 40 mesh; One Crate, cont'g COAL SCOOPS and Scuttles, One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' RULES and Compasses; Gun Wash Rods, Nipples & Worms, FIRE IRONS in variety, Iron Wire, *Castors*, STAIR RODS, Roller Ends, Brass SHUTTERS, Taps, Flush Bolts, Rack Pulleys, Curtain Bunks, Sash fastaners, Hooks & Eyes, Tinn'd Skewers, round and flat; chest, desk, and Trunk LOCKS;

One Cask, cont'g BED SCREWS, ¾ and 1 in. iron and improved handled SAD IRONS;

Previously received, a good assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS and all sizes of Hair Seating, &c, &c.

Daily Expected—A full assortment of PLANES.

Corner of Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. Street.

March 7. J. & A. MARSH.

OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, &c.—On Hand.—1851.—25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, 200 kegs London White and Color'd PAINTS; 5 bbls. Sea Elephant Oil; 5 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine; 3 do Bright Varnish; 7 casks Lamp Black; 10 tons Newcastle Whiting; 3 tons fresh made Putty 10 casks Charcoal Blacking.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GREAT ROADS.

Sums recommended by the Committee for Great Roads this Session.

	£	s.	d.
Saint John to Nova Scotia Line,			
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis,	315	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	500	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	40	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	20	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	50	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	20	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	250	0	0
Bathurst to Beloiune,	100	0	0
Beloiune to Metis Road,	450	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	900	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook, (out of which a sum not exceeding £250 to be laid out on the road, Moses Hannah's to the River De Chute, and £200 towards building a Sluice Bridge over the Meduxnekick River,	750	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	100	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board,	150	0	0
Bellisle to Scribner's,	20	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle, including a Bridge already contracted for,	1000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	300	0	0
Salisbury to Harvey,	600	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridge,	900	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephens,	30	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	40	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	20	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	200	0	0
Barker's Landing (Nashwaak) to Richibucto, viâ Newcastle and Gaspereaux,	500	0	0
From Newcastle to Fiske's, in Westmoreland, being part of the old line of road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac,	75	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	550	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pockemouche, the sum of £50 of which for exploring a road from Tracadie to Bathurst,	300	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	200	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	25	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	150	0	0
Lower Landing Grand Falls to American Boundary,	30	0	0
Pickard's Line to American Boundary,	25	0	0
Albert to St. John, via Hammond River,	400	0	0
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe,	100	0	0
Roix to Oak Bay,	250	0	0
Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond,	100	0	0
	£10,850	0	0

March 25.—The House went into Committee of Supply.

School Teachers' Salaries as recommended by the Committee, were passed: also, pensions to old soldiers and widows.

£100 was voted to Mr. Duval's Schools in St. John £50 to T. McAvity as Superintendent of Emigrants at Partridge Island.

Mr. Ritchie thought it right this should be paid, as he did the work; but the emigrant agent should do the business, which he was well paid for, instead of being all over the country on secret service for the Government.

Mr. Needham wished to move that the sum be paid out of that gentleman's salary. This could not be done.

Mr. Steves said it would be better at once to adopt the principle that men holding great offices should get large salaries for the name, and that men doing the work should get little.

Mr. Johnson said the Fishery report was inaccurate.

Mr. Street defended Mr. Perley, said he should not be arraigned without notice.

Mr. Partelow said this appointment as Emigrant Agent was from home and was most judicious.

Mr. Gray said Mr. Perley should get a fair hearing, he had an office in the Market Square, where he could be found when in St. John, but there was nothing done in it.

Mr. Partelow brought down a message with a note from Mr. Hazen, stating that he found among the files, the missing copy of Judge Botsford's resignation, which he produced.

Mr. Botsford retracted what he had said of the resignation not being sent home: but retracted nothing of what he said regarding the construction put upon it.—A number of sums were entered upon the Supply Book.—*By Tel.*

March 26.—The Revenue Bill has passed the Council.

The house has been all day engaged on the Municipal Bill. Many alterations and amendments were made. The qualification for Councilors was fixed at £150.

Mr. Needham advocated no qualification.

Mr. Barbarie said this would lead to the division of property.

The Speaker said it would never answer.

Messrs. Ritchie, Gray, Needham, Johnson, Fitzgerald, Hatheway, Cutler, and McPhelim, supported £100 qualification—motion lost.

Mr. Johnson proposed a section as an amendment to the seventh, to the effect that vote be by ballot.

Mr. Partelow thought it ought to be introduced in a seperate Bill.

Mr. Ritchie said this was shuffling.

Mr. Partelow indignantly repelled the charge.

A long discussion followed, possessing little interest. Towards the close Mr. English said bribery was general. Severel members denied the charge on the part of their constituencies. Among others Messrs. Barbarie, Hayward and McPherson.

Mr. Barbarie in a speech alluding to some remarks made by Mr. Needham about his holding the Secretary's cane, hinted broadly at cane-ing Needham.

Mr. Needham replied, that he was willing to fight him in any way. There were some words between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Scoullar—great excitement for a few minutes.

Mr. Hayward retorted on Mr. English, who replied in good style, ridiculing the idea of hon. members affecting to have clean hands in this matter.

The question was then taken upon introducing vote by ballot, and carried. Yeas.—Messrs. Williston, Barbarie, Reid, Scoullar, Crane, Ritchie, Partelow, Chapman, Botsford, Tilley, Rice, Pickard, McPherson, English, Beardsley, Purdy, Ryan, Fitzgerald, Hayward, Gray, Johnson, Needham, Steves, Gilbert, and the Speaker.—25. Nays.—Messrs. Street, Gordon, Stiles, Rankin, Earle, Montgomery, Taylor, McLeod, McPhelim, Robinson, Thompson, and Porter.—12.

Other amendments were made to several sections,—having got through as far as the seventeenth, the house adjourned.

Mr. Ritchie stated to-day that he would not bring on his motion on the state of the Province, as Mr. Wilmot was absent, and he wished all the members to be present.

The committee on the scrutiny between Boyd and Fitzgerald, adjourned till the 3d April, for want of evidence to go on with.

March 28.—The house in supply passed grants recommended by the Committee of Trade.

The motion for a grant to the Mechanics' Institute, Miramichi, caused a long discussion, nenaly every member spoke three times,—motion lost.

Mr. Ritchie said after the vote on the former, he would not propose the grant for the St. John Institute

Mr. Hannington asserted that the amount recommended by the committee exceeded the revenue by £15,000.

Mr. Wilmot replied, that the estimated amount for appropriation in supply was £65,950—already granted £13,500, and estimated grants for Roads £28,000, balance to be appropriated £24,000.

£85 was granted for improvements at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan.

The Committee reported on Penitentiary Debentures. They cannot recommend the Province undertaking to pay them, but recommended a grant to pay the interest due.

Members amused themselves for some time by making entries on the supply book, and then adjourned.

The Militia Bill passed with several amendments.

The Governor has this day formally assented to both Railway Facility Bills, the Revenue Bill, the Portland Police Bill, and several other Bills.

Saturday, March 29.—The House passed many bills to-day in committee. among which were the bill for the extension of the Telegraph to Woodstock. The Bill to Incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company.

Mr. Johnson (who was absent) gave notice that he would oppose this on the third reading, as he had good reasons for objecting to it.

The bill relating to registry, decree, and partition in chancery, sent from the council, was passed. The object of this bill is to reduce expenses of registry.

Mr. Wilmot's Bill to secure the Rights of Married Women passed. It provides that real and personal Property held before Marriage, or received after by legacy or otherwise, if not from the husband, not to be liable for the husband's debts. In case of desertion, the wife to have the right to recover debts.

An amendment by Mr. Ritchie that property acquired by the wife after desertion be her own and not her husband's, was adopted.

Mr. Barbarie's bill for the free transmission of papers and pamphlets by mail, was again brought up. Messrs. Ritchie, Steves, English, Gray and Johnson spoke in favour of it.

Mr. Hannington thought it would be well if persons paying subscriptions in advance got papers free.

Owing to some difficulty regarding papers from the United States, progress was reported. The Bill will pass.

Mr. Hannington moved the house into committee on a bill declaring all grantees to have the right to all Mines and Minerals on their lands, except where Mining leases were granted.

Mr. Thompson supported, as perfectly right.

The Speaker also supported it.

Mr. Gray opposed; the Albert Mines alone will yield about £2000 this year, would they give away a source of revenue promising to be so productive? If they passed this they must give similar exemptions to those holding Mining leases.

Attorney General opposed the Bill, would give parties rights which they never expected, would deprive the Province of revenue, and landholders whose lands were entered upon would claim remuneration.

Mr. Gilbert opposed, if all sources of Revenue were abandoned they must come to direct taxation. Progress reported.

Mr. Steves' Bill regulating light dues on coasters, was read time time.—*Tel. to News Room.*

Monday, March 31.—It was decided to-day that no motion for money grants be put on the Supply Book after Wednesday the 9th of April. The Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company was rejected on the third reading.

The House was in Committee of Supply nearly all day, and many grants were rejected; only seven were passed. Among the number which were passed were the grants to the Light Houses, and a grant of £250 to Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his services for the last two years.—The grant of £2000 for a Wharf at Reed's Point was afterwards discussed and rejected.—The numbers were—In favour of it—Messrs. Speaker, Gray, Ritchie, Wilmot, Robinson, Porter, Thompson, Fitzgerald, Taylor, Hatheway, and Williston—11. Against it—Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, and Street, and Messrs. Chapman, Read, Gordon, Montgomery, Barbarie, Hannington, Scoullar, Crane, Botsford, Rice, Stiles, Earle, Pickard, English, Johnson, Steves, Gilbert, Purdy, Ryan, and McPhelim,—23. Nothing else of interest transpired.—*Tel. to N. Brans.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 26.

We entered the Council Chamber rather late to get any of Hon. Mr. Chandler's speech—who was addressing the chair on the Bill relating to the eligibility of officers holding seats in the House of Assembly. Other hon. gentlemen spoke on the bill, severally, at considerable length, and our notes now written out, would occupy something like three or four columns of our Journal, which we regret we must now suppress, in order to make room for the great Debate next week; we however, present such a synopsis of the debate on the bill as we presume will afford a satisfactory apology for our brevity under existing circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Chandler combatted some of the arguments adduced by hon. Mr. Hill, and recommended the postponement of the Bill until the next Session.

Hon. Mr. Saunders denied persons holding *minor* situations under government, acted as if under any *undue* influence, spoke of his knowledge of these things, having been connected with the government, spoke against the bill, and would go for throwing it out altogether. The discussion on this bill ended in the Chairman (Hon. Col. Shore) reporting the Bill postponed until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

DOWN WITH FOREIGN PRIESTCRAFT.

Christian England! where so long
Freedom's trumpet, clear and strong,
Still has stirred the patriot's song;
Down with foreign Priestcraft!
England! Truth's own island-nest,
Pure Religion's happy rest,
Evil shun thy home polluted,
Down with foreign priestcraft!

What! shall these Italian knaves
Dream again to make us slaves,
From our cradles to our graves,
Down with foreign priestcraft!
Out on every false pretence!
Common right and Common sense
Shout against such insolence,
Down with foreign priestcraft!

Aye, insidious fawning foe,
Little as you thought it so,
England's wrath is all aglow,
Scorning foreign priestcraft.
Take our Jesuits, if you will,
England's hearts rejects their ill,
And her mouth is thundering still,
Down with foreign priestcraft!

Hark, in ancient warmth and worth,
East and west and south and north
Flies the loyal spirit forth,
Loathing foreign priestcraft.
Evermore with Rome to cope,
We will hate nor heart nor hope;
But our shout shall stun the Pope!
Down with foreign Priestcraft!

Simcoe Stadard.

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

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

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/8 to ½ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 26;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
20 tons best Boiler Plates,
5 tons Blistered Steel, C C N D and L;
5 tons Cast Steel, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
260 bags Spikes, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent Metal, ⅜ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link Chain, ossorted, ½ to 1½ inch;
28 best Proved Stud Chain Cables, ass'd, ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts Navy Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted:
90 dozen long handle Irish Spades;
40 Smiths' Anvils; 30 Vices;
21 pairs Forge Bellows, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish Linens—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

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

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.

Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
ESTATE AGENCY.

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

To Let—Mechanics' or Laborers Dwellings' in Orange Street.

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

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

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

For Sale—A House in Couper's Alley, at a low figure, and easy terms, Also, a large Dwelling House in Main Street—a great bargain.

For Sale—Capital *Villa* Building Lots.
Do. Two Lots on Jeffrey's Hill.

To Exchange—Three capital Properties, for either Farm or Town Properties.

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

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

☞ *Rents, Notes, and Accounts collected.*

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

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

CHARLES L. STREET,
Office over Fleewelling & Reading's,
March 7, 1851. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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

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

New-Brunswick Manual.

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

Sept. 20. J. & A. McMILLAN.

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

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA, &c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. Bread Soda; 200 assorted Chairs; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards Floor Cloth, with many other articles too numerous to describe.

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
(PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.)

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz: Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine Bureaus; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre Tables, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

*** MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Butternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.

St. John, Nov. 2, 1850.—6t.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

NEW BOOKS.
Received per "Creole,"

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

January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

Simmonds & Co.
Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,
Barge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

Cheap Restaurant.

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

July 5. JAMES SCRIBE.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received from New York:—

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

Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Have received per ships *Olive* and *John De Wolfe* the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Comprising a large assortment of COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, and other Dress Materials; Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze and other Fancy CLOAKINGS,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Ribbons,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys,
Bath and Whitney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
Broad CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Prince Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

Indian Town Hotel.

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

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

May 4. H. N. POWERS.

MAGAZINES.
Received per "Creole."

HARPERS Magazine for February;
International Do. Do.;
Mechanic's Do. Do.;
Blackwoods Do. for January.

March 7. B. O'BRIEN.

WARM WINTER VESTS,
AT GRANITE HALL.

LONG VESTS, heavy lined, in Satinetts, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c., from 4s. upwards. Call and examine.

January 31. THOMAS R. JONES.

On Consignment.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.—Per steamer *Admiral*—3 cases Gent's Fine Calf Skin BOOTS; 2 cases Gent's Morocco Bootees; 2 cases Gent's Metallic RUBBERS; 1 case Ladies' Metallic Rubbers.

March 28. B. O'BRIEN.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.
THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

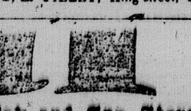
The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

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

DEAFNESS.

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

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



Cheap Hat and Cap Store,
KING STREET.
A few doors below the Saint John Hotel.

ABRAHAM MAGEE has just received from England and the United States, a large supply of French Satin HAT PLUSHES, with Blocks of the Fall Styles; and is prepared to furnish the public with Fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best description, and at prices which will defy any in the Trade in this city to undersell him.

Also, a large assortment of FUR, Plush, Cloth Sealette and Glazed CAPS, suitable for the winter season. Parties intending to purchase either Hats or Caps, are requested to call at this Establishment, where they will be suited with a good article, and at a low price.

Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice, and will be repaired free of charge.

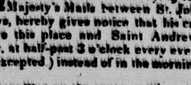
☞ *The highest prices paid for FURS.*

December 6.

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale.—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ tons fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck Spikes; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet Iron; 70 boxes Charcoal Tin; 200 bags assorted numbers Shot; 150 Cook, Franklin and other Stoves; 30 Anchors; 1½ tons Small Chain.

JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews,
DAILY.



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

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

Dr. Rushs' Refined Liquid Soap,
FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.

THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this Soap, at the above price, duty paid. J. CROUCH,
Dec. 13. South Side King Street

Loading at Havanna, Feb. 3d, brig Daniel Huntley, Coalfleet, for New-York.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he lately removed his establishment to the above House, 46 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

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

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

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2, 1849.

Hogs' Lard, &c.

BY the *Richmond*, just received and for sale:—20 Kegs Hogs' Lard; 50 bundles Canes; 10 cases of India Rubber Shoes.

December 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly [illegible] Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS,* which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap, for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCRIBNER, respectfully return thanks for the support they have experienced since their commencement in business, and beg to announce that they continue to manufacture Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, warranted to stand the climate, and inferior to nothing ever yet imported into the country. Prices as follow:—

Piccolo £35; ditto *elegant,* £40;
Cottage £45;
Cabinet £60; ditto *very elegant,* £75.

Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes made to order at equally low prices.

All Instruments made by K & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.

E. Kennay can confinently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.

☞ Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

May, 1850.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.
Selling Off
BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT
Granite Hall!

EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞ *CASH ONLY.*

Jan. 10. THOS. R JONES, *Dock street.*

IRON, steel, Chains, spikes, &c.

IN Stock and on sale low, by the subscriber:—1000 Tons Common and Refined IRON, all sizes; 1 ton Cast Steel, for Axes;
1½ ton Blister STEEL, c. c. s. n. & (L);
10 Chain CABLES, ⅝ to 1 inch;
5 tons short link CHAINS, ⅝ to 1 inch;
10 Anchors, from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.;
25 tons Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch;
10 do. Patent Metal, ⅝ to 1½ inch;
5 do. Plough Plate, 2 to 5 inch;
1 do. Plough Share Moulds, single & double;
15 do. Sheet IRON, No. 19 to 24;
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC. IX. DX.

Daily expected, per ship "Sarah Millidge,"
50 ton Common BOLT IRON.
Per Ship "Perseverance"—10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted sizes.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
Dec. 27. Nelson-street

☞ NOTICE.

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

Railroad Line.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a line of Stages to Fredericton by way of the River, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The days of starting from St. John will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fredericton the intermediate days.

Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this City, and at York Hotel, Fredericton. The utmost attention will be paid by the Subscribers to Passengers or baggage committed to their charge.

SOLOMON LAWSON.
THOMAS CORRIGAN.

January 17.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jeweled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Brooches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various settings; *Pencil Cases,* gold and silver; COMBS, [illegible] and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, [illegible] silver, good styles, together with a [illegible] ment of other kinds of Jewelery too [illegible] particularize. Other Watches [illegible] taken in exchange; Watches and [illegible] ed with neatness and dispatch; [illegible] equal to warrant. [illegible]

Jan. 10. 4, South [illegible]

☞ CAUTION

THE great popularity the C[illegible] *BONESET CANDY* has [illegible] introduction to the Public about [illegible] has induced several persons (three of [illegible] known to the Proprietors) to issue a C[illegible] to look like and called by the same name [illegible] true article, but in quality and compo[illegible] ing from it in both.

The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and further, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.

In future, as heretofore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO. without which none can be genuine.

November 30.