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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Mutual Insurance Company,

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
L. V. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE KING, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. E. FOSTER,
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,

TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BEER, } Esquires.
R. W. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 DOCK STREET, St. JOHN, N.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1853.

THOMAS COW,

Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING Mowatt's Block DUTLING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c, &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS COW.

Genevа, Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—

20 HHDS. fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Bls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Son;"
50 bls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
20 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks. }
20 flatts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 bls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.

SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Pierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
50 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Bls. Do.;
10 Bls. Pilot bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Bls. Rye Flour;
50 Boxes lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
In Store—12M Beech TREENAILS, 19 to 24.
Sept. 15 Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

BRITISH HOUSE,

No. 10, King Street.

The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"

300 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
53 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do;
With an unusual variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Oct. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.

50 BARRELS MACKEREL,
100 Box HOMESPUN SOCKS.
200 Box CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, For Sale,
G. M. BURNS.
October 20. South Wharf

NEW GOODS.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STT.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—

IN PART CONSISTS OF

Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.

VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quilting, &c., &c.

The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.

The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

Goodyears Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.

The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is

No, second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Fall Importations,

FRANCIS NEIL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships' "Joseph Tarra:" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburgs" and Luster "Coburgs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;

French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every description of Winter Vests; 1000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffalos and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.

If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing, well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.

F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade AT COMMERCE HOUSE,

KING STREET.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt"

181 Packages of English and French Goods.

Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of

WOOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.

Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MORRENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottoms;
Rich Velvet, Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid derill ingrain Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16 4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sells them cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

MEN & WOMEN'S

RUB, RUB, RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Dec. 8, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Street.

BRICKS.—50,000 Stourbridge FIRE BRICKS, of superior quality—for sale by
January 19. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by
G. M. BURNS.
South-Market-wharf
April 14.

SALT.—2000 Bushels SALT, for Sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
THOMAS YORKE.
November 24.—Hds. Water street

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company,

Instituted in 1836,

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling,
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in, £197,197 10 0
Accumulated funds, 346,972 4 0
£544,169 14 0

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 13th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,634	£113,612
Loss. d,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely The reserved surplus fund now amounts to £143,712.

The officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES.
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Cæsar Brunn, Esq	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agent at St. John, N. B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*
April 1. A. JACK, *Agent.*

We have obtained the victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octaves to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American noforte tuned and repaired. March 18th.

JOHN BARRY,

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Now Landing from Liverpool:

AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—

40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.

—ALSO—

500 Lbs. Goose FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.

JOHN KINNEAR,
St. John, December 1. Prince Wm.-street.

FASHIONABLE FURS,

Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,

Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"

LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.

☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured order.

November 24. *LOCKHART & CO.*

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 6dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Board NAILS; Fourpenny, 5dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm.-street.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.
1 Gross just received, and for sale by
January 19. FELLOWS & CO.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by Jan. 19. FELLOWS & CO.

Poetry.

THE SCRIPTURES FOR CHINA.

[*From the British Banner.*]

A million copies thither send,
Of Christ's most Holy Word;
Britons arise, the offering make,
Acceptable to God.

Scatter the rays of sacred light,
O'er that benighted land;
Send them the Gospel's joyful news,
'Tis Jesus' kind command.

And oh, blest Spirit of the Lord,
Do thou thy grace impart!
Convey the glorious tidings home,
To many a softened heart!

How long the foe has China held,
Bound in his cursed chain!
Now may the captive be set free,
His liberty obtain!

Now from the millions of that land,
May grateful incense rise!
Presented through a Saviour's Blood,
To God above the skies.

Where darkness, ignorance, and sin,
So long have held their sway,
There may a glorious morning rise,
Leading to endless day!

Miscellany.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

Although the old rule of turning strangers out of the House during the mystic process of division has been rescinded, it is with an exception as regards those who sit in the Speaker's Gallery, and who might cause inconvenience by getting among the Members. So that declaration, "Strangers must withdraw," though a *brutum fulmen* for the strangers above, turns "Ingenuus" out. He must therefore hasten up stairs and watch the proceedings from the privileged gallery.

There is a sand glass on the Speaker's table, and this is turned over when the debate concludes, and during the two minutes that the sand is running, members, duly warned, hurry up from the library, smoking-rooms, dining-room, and the Thames promenade, where, at high water, and when the wind does not bring over the reek of those foul manufactories, a Senator's lounge is not unpleasant—the accessories of the scene being the sparkling lights, splashing river, and a good cigar. The time is up, everybody has been whipped in, and see how the bar is crammed, and how the foremost ranks press forward towards the centre of the House. The Speaker orders the doors to be closed. He then puts the question. Its form is mystic, as are manythings here, but there is no great danger of a mistake, whippers in being alert, and members know the advantage of following their leaders. The proposal was, that the Criminal Enfranchisement Bill should be read a second time. Sir E. Thesiger's amendment was, that instead of the words "a second time," there should be inserted "this day six months." The *question* is, whether the words proposed to be left out, namely "a second time," shall stand.—"Those who are of a different opinion say Aye."

"Aye," say a great many voices on the Government side.

"Those who are of a contrary opinion say no."

"No!" comes in thunder from the Opposition, who have better lungs than the Ministerialists.—The speaker then casually remarks:

"I think the Ayes have it."

He is, however, instantly and flatly contradicted by the various Noes, and without contesting the point exclaims:

"The Ayes to the right, the Noes to the left."

All the members come down from their seats and the floor is crowded. They are making their way, slowly to the lobbies appropriated for them. The speaker nominates two tellers on each side, whose business it is to ascertain the numbers—a couple of Government men, and the mover and seconder of the amendment. While the House is clearing the four tellers linger and exchange jokes. A member is taking the opposite side to that of his party, and the teller calls after him that he is going the wrong way. A young gentleman with a large paletot has arrived in a High-and dress, from some masked ball, and one of the four invites him to take off the paletot in order to delight the Speaker's eyes with a view of his costume. As soon as the House is reported clear, the teller follow to do their work.

Now the members having voted, begin to re-enter in single file, and return to their seats. A clerk in wig and gown goes to the Opposition green box to be ready to take the number. Sir Frederick Thesiger comes in, looking quite triumphant, walks up to the clerk and speaks—a sensation round the House, and then a tremendous Opposition cheer. Enter Mr. Hayter, Secretary to the Treasury, not looking quite so well pleased, and he also approaches the clerk. The four tellers then form in line, and retire backing. As they do so their position indicates the victory. The right hand man of the four belongs to the winning side and that station is the tall form of Sir Frederick Thesiger. Another tremendous cheer; and the four go bowing up to the table, and Sir Frederick reads from a paper.

"The Ayes to the right were 220, the Noes, to the left 234." Terrific cheering, Government beaten by 14, and the Criminal Enfranchisement bill lost.

For a few minutes business is suspended, members laugh over the victory and defeat, Ministers are seen in converse. Ingenuus may suppose that they are consoling one another under the painful catastrophe; but it is more probable that they are arranging what other business shall be taken that night. The door having been re-opened, members depart, though so large a House usually leaves a pretty large fragment up to the time of adjournment.

NO WIT IN THE HOUSE.—We have frequently heard it asked whether there is much wit in the House, and have never known any variation in the reply. Very seldom, indeed, is "a good thing" said within these walls. Yet the House of Commons is an indulgent audience, where it likes the speaker; but it is here as elsewhere, the most senile anecdote, externally told, will be endured from a favorite, while an unknown man will receive a groan in return for an epigram. The last deliberately-conceived neat thing within our recollection was said by the late Mr. Shiell, who complimenting a noble lord who is ever active in the cause of Christian civilization, said that he "had made humanity one of Shaftsbury's Characteristics.' On jest delights the House; indeed it never fails; and it must have been heard a good many thousand times. It is when a speaker confuses the name of the member to whom he refers with that of the place for which the gentleman sits. Accidently, or (such things are) by design, let a senator speak of the noble lord the member for Palmerston, or the honourable baronet the member for Malesworth, and the House goes off into a roar. It is a safe point, like Mr. Bladen's ancestors of old Grouse in the gun-room: "Your worship must not tell that, if we are not to laugh; I can't help laughing at that; we have laughed at it these twenty years." Among the smaller recreations of the House is the raising a hue and cry when a member new to parliamentary manners accidently walks between the Speaker and the member speaking. This unpardonable violation of etiquette brings from all sides the most indignant exclamations. The puzzled look of the criminal as he sits down: that "what have I done?" is part of the sport; and we almost fear that by publishing the secret we shall be depriving the House of one of its innocent diversions.—*Quarterly Review.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Immediately after the journals of the preceding day had been read several petitions were presented, among which was one for the erection of a bridge over Salmon river, which was received and referred to a select committee.

Mr. SEWELL, by leave, brought in a bill to reduce the amount of commission paid to the Supervisors of Great Roads.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Immediately after reading the journals, the hon PROVINCIAL SECRETARY rose and said that he had been commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to lay before the House two messages, accompanied by documents, shewing the receipt and expenditure of the Public Revenue for the past year; also sundry documents shewing the real state of the finances of the Province. It would be observed by hon members that the Revenue of the past year exceeded that of any previous year by a very considerable amount, but the estimate for the coming year was much below that which had been received at the Treasury during the past year, although these estimates were based on the Revenue Bill just about to expire.—It would be seen by the papers laid on the table, that the whole debt of the Province amounts to £242,227, and that the gross amount of assets to meet this liability are set down at £291,898, leaving an apparent balance against the Province of £49,301. This, however, was not in his opinion nor in the opinion of his colleagues, the real state of the Financial affairs of the country. In examining the assets he had satisfied his own mind, and he believed the minds of his colleagues in the Government were satisfied that a large portion of these assets could never be realized. After a careful consideration of the whole matter they had come to the conclusion that the probable amount of the available assets of the Province could not be estimated at more than £142,000. This amount he thought would be realized, leaving the Province in debt somewhere about £100,000. In other words the Province had liabilities beyond these assets, amounting to very nearly the sum they owed the savings' banks, and in that liability were discharged they would have something like £5,000 in hand. The sum due the savings bank was about £57,000. The debts due by the Province including every liability that could now be charged against the Treasury, including Province Debentures; the notes outstanding on Crown Bonds; Bonds of the St. John Bridge company, and every other claim that a pecuniary favour of the Province. Hon. members could observe that the real amount of assets was arrived at by only estimate; every hon. member could form his own opinion of the value of these assets. Some might be inclined to value them much higher than the Government had done, and it might be that some would place them at a still lower value. He thought, however, that they were worth £142,000, and the real liabilities of the Province was under £100,000. In making up the estimate of the amount of Revenue for the coming year, the Government had based their calculations on the Revenue Bill now in force but which was about to expire; and he would add, that if it were the wish of the House that they should prepare and bring down a Revenue Bill, the Government would not shrink from the discharge of that duty.

(The first message with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed in the daily journals; the second ordered to lie on the table in the meantime for the information of hon. members.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HANNING rose and said that he was quite gratified to hear from his hon. colleague, the Provincial Secretary, that the Government of the country had resolved to take the responsibility of bringing in a Revenue Bill. This he thought was just as it should be. The Government had at their command all the information that could be desired to enable them thoroughly to understand the whole subject. They had also laid before the house a probable estimate of the sum which would be required for the public service, as well as an estimate of the probable amount which would be received at the Treasury during the current year. In order to enable them to form these estimates, they must have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the details of every branch of the public Revenue. They were therefore in a much better position to prepare a Revenue Bill than any committee of ways and means could be that might be raised by that House. [Here the hon. member read a resolution, the substance of which was that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of the Executive Government to prepare a Revenue Bill, and submit the same to the House.]

Hon. Mr. RITCHIE said that it was quite true that his hon. colleague in the Government had informed the House that if the House desired that they should do so, the Government would not shrink from the performance of that service; but he could not assent to the language of the resolution, that it was the duty of the Government to do so. This duty had never before been performed by any preceding Government in this Province, and he (Mr. R.) was quite well aware of the conflict of opinion which any Revenue Bill, no matter by whom prepared, would elicit on the floor of that House. He did not know whether they were to be met by factious opposition in the details of any bill which they might bring down; but he was quite willing if the House desired it, to take his share of the responsibility of preparing the Bill. It was not however at present the *duty* of the Government to do so.

Mr. WILMOT was very much pleased to hear from his hon. colleague that it was the intention of the Government to bring down a Revenue Bill, and he fully concurred with what had fallen from his hon. colleague (Mr. Harding) on that point. It had always been his (Mr. W.'s) opinion, that it was the duty of the Government to bring in the Revenue bill. ("Why did you not do it then, when you were in the Government?" from an hon. member.) Why because he happened to be the only one out of a number who had an equal voice in that matter. He regretted that he was glad the Government had undertaken the task of framing a Revenue bill, and he hoped it would prove such a bill as would meet the requirements of the country. The way former Revenue bills had been framed by committees of that House was anything but satisfactory. They were mere jumbles of free trade and protection, devoid of any general leading feature of commercial policy. He would cheerfully support the resolution of his hon. colleague.

Mr. HANNING explained that in using the word duty, he had simply followed the phraseology of the resolution of last year, which required that the Financial statement laid on the table in the morning should be laid before the House at an early day after the opening of the session. He did not mean to imply by the word duty that the present Government were bound to bring down a Revenue bill any more than their predecessors, but he repeated that he was glad they had offered to do so, and he wished to make it the duty of every succeeding Government to do the same thing, for he believed it to be not only correct in principle, but that it would be found to be convenient in practice and save a great deal of the time of the House, formerly occupied in discussing ways and means of raising a Revenue.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL had no objection to the passing of the resolution, but he could not clearly understand the necessity of introducing the word duty with reference to the present Government. If it was merely meant that the present Government having expressed its willingness to undertake to bring in a Revenue bill, it should henceforth be the duty of every succeeding Government to do the same, there could be no objection to a majority of the House recording their opinion on that point.

Mr. RICE said that he had no desire to prolong the discussion on this resolution. What the Government had done they did freely and spontaneously, and as the House seemed quite willing to close with their offer, he only asked on his own behalf and on behalf of his colleagues, a fair, open, and manly opposition. It could not be expected of any Government that they could bring in a Revenue Bill and ask the House to pass that bill without any alteration or amendment; nor did he suppose hon. members who were opposed to the Government meant they should do so.

Mr. PARKER said that he for one certainly expected no such thing. Let the Government bring in their bill and let it be freely and fairly discussed, and let the result of that discussion be what it might, it would not affect their official positions one way or the other.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that it appeared now to be the opinion of the House that the Government of the country should undertake the difficult task of framing a Revenue Bill. The present house had differed from former houses in that particular; for he well recollected that it was only a few years ago when it was thought by no means desirable to take this matter out of the hands of a committee of that house. But opinions had changed on this as on many other points of political economy. He would, however warn the house that this was a very important change that they were about to make in the political affairs of the Province. It was a change which must of necessity at an early period draw after it other changes to which he would not then allude. It certainly would be a saving of time to the house, and he trusted the present Government would succeed in passing a Revenue Bill to last four years; this too was a change made but recently. Formerly the Revenue Bill was passed for one year only, and every session had to provide the machinery of committees to frame the Revenue Bill; but lately these committees did in one session the work of four, and now they were about to dispense with their services altogether. He trusted this change would also be an improvement on the old system, and as one, he was quite willing to take his share of the responsibility of trying the experiment, but he could assure the house that if it was not strictly speaking the duty of the Government to discharge this duty now, it would in all time coming be the duty of every Government to do so. The Government must expect to meet with some difficulty in the management of the details, but he trusted that the moderation and good sense of the world overcome every difficulty that might arise in arriving at a satisfactory result.

Mr. WILMOT said that he hardly understood what the hon member of the Government his hon. colleague from St. John meant by factious or fractious opposition. He had no right to suppose that he (Mr. Wilmot) would offer fractious opposition to this or to any other measure. The Government had offered to prepare a Revenue bill; he (Mr. W.) was glad of it. He thought it the proper course to pursue, and any opposition which he (Mr. W.) might feel in his duty to offer to the details of the bill, would be that opposition which every independent member of that house would offer to anything which they could not concur in. He was in the habit of voting on every question as his conscience dictated, and he trusted he would continue so to do.

Mr. CUTLER said that this resolution would lead to important results, and would produce other changes in the mode of conducting the affairs of the Province to which he would not then allude.

After some further discussion the resolution passed without a division.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one from Deputy Treasurer Jack, praying that provision be made for a Clerk in his office, and an addition to his own salary; referred to committee on trade.

HERON HILL.

Mr. HARNESWAY moved that an address be presented to His Excellency, requesting a survey for exploration of "Heron Hill," on the road leading to Miramichi, and about one mile from the city of Fredericton; and although so adjacent to the city, and part of a great road, it afforded hardly any accommodation to the public; in fact the road should have never gone over the hill.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. Ritchie, End, Gray, Brown, Street, Solicitor General, Tibbits, Wilmot, Partelow, Connell, and Cutler, bore a part, after which

The address was received and referred to a committee.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 13.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

Several Bills mostly of a definitely local nature, have occupied the House to-day—among the rest was the annual Bear and Wolf one. It is said that the interesting part of the session will commence in the early part of next week.

Several members from both Houses were at the Hon. Mr. Gilbert's funeral.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 17.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

Hon. Mr. TILLEY rose to correct erroneous statements made by a portion of the Press on Province liabilities—and stated formerly that the Province owed £40,000, but had assets had virtually brought it to £100,000. Mr. Partelow upheld that it was an exact transcript of what he had stated in 1853; although wrong statements had been made since on the subject.

Mr. Tilley asked if he intended to represent the present Government as making them? No! by Mr. Partelow.

Much satisfaction in the House on these expressions; speeches abundant; and apparent good feeling.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 19.

Mr. BURNS introduced this morning his motion for withholding public support from sectarian schools.

It was referred for future consideration.

Hon. Mr. RICE introduced a Bill to establish a new Savings Bank in St. John.

The Road Committee sat for several hours. The Speaker is driving routine business and enforcing order as well as possible. Messrs. Street, Cutler, End and others have complained bitterly of incorrect reports. Mr. Harding's Usury Bill was discussed during a great part of the afternoon, and an amendment for postponement for three months was carried by a large majority. The Bear Bounty Bill was lost by a majority of one. The House adjourned at half past four o'clock.

[*From the Correspondent of the New Brunswicker.*]

FREDERICTON, Monday morning, Feb. 19.

There was but little done in the Assembly on Friday and Saturday. On Friday several of the members were absent, attending the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas Gilbert, at Gagetown. H. n. Mr. Tilley moved the House in Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Protestant Orphan Asylum Company at St. John. He explained the nature of the Bill. The capital was to be £5,000, raised by voluntary subscription, and the children provided for would be taught the Christian doctrines, he presumed, in accordance with the theology known among Protestants as "Low Church."

Mr. Harding opposed the Bill. He was much surprised that, after so many meetings, and so much having been said by reverend gentlemen and others, that they should produce a mere sectarian bill. There should, in his opinion, be an Orphan Asylum open to the whole Province, and to the destitute orphan children of all denominations—he deprecated encouraging any system that would put private religious institutions—they saw the evils arising from it in the denominational schools. If an Asylum was established, he had no doubt but it would soon apply for legislative aid, and others would do the same. If the Bill was presented at present he would oppose it.