

[Written for the Spectator.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from First Page.

The system of universal rat for Alberman and Co. was the result of a long and arduous struggle that might at present exist, but rather to disadvantage to be public, as far as the City of Salem is concerned. It is a fact that the powers were granted to the City Council by the State, and taken in the name of the City. He thought that the system adopted, and now carried out in Hingham, was the question, whether it was better for St. John. In that as the Board of Aldermen were elected for three years, and a portion of those who

Upon a motion in Postpone the bill for three months the yeas and nays—Yeas—15 Nays—15. Upon the question, whether to suspend the consideration of the bill, they appeared, Yeas—12 Nays—14.

Extra Post was the report of

The system of universal vote for all human and colored men would not, he thought, remedy any evil that the present system had created either by dividing the people into two classes, or by placing the power to legislate in the hands of a few. He thought that the best remedy would be to place the power to legislate in the hands of the people, and to give them the right to elect their representatives to the General Assembly. He thought that the best remedy would be to place the power to legislate in the hands of the people, and to give them the right to elect their representatives to the General Assembly. He thought that the best remedy would be to place the power to legislate in the hands of the people, and to give them the right to elect their representatives to the General Assembly.

Res. 18, of the 16th of April. At that Resolution the Assembly agreed, that the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land question should be defrayed in three equal shares by Her Majesty's Government and the Colony, and by the proprietors of land who had concurred in the Commission. On the 16th of June, 1860, the Despatch No. 104, of the 16th of June, 1860, instructed that a payment of £200 to each Commissioner was contemplated as an indemnity for his labor.

The Inquiry proved so much longer, and more laborious, than was expected, that Her Majesty's Government have doubled the

A few days since, Mr. A. E. Stagner brought up from Tazewell about £150 worth of gold, bars, and some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz.

GOLD ITEMS.—Some very rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, from Lunenburg, were exhibited in this city a few days ago.

A sample of gold from the eastward was

vances on our pension list. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) estimates the revenue from this bill and from customs at hundred and sixty-three millions. We have been so little accustomed to national taxes that our statistics and means of ascertaining the actual product of this bill are very new. Any estimates must necessarily be very inexact. Much depends on the amount of iron and the prosperity of domestic industry. I am fearful that any colleague has over-estimated the amount for the fiscal year. But for the year ending next, I should have said, when we consider the present state of our country, that the revenue will be considerably less.

Reduction in Prices of
and Maniles!

THE Subscribers being desirous of dispo-
sing of the balance of their stock in the above
merchandise, have this day made a considerable
reduction in the prices of these goods, and ex-
pect to sell them at a profit. They are perfectly
warranted as to quality, and are offered at
very low prices.

MAGEE BROS.
Dec. 5. Corner of King & Prince W.

Sugar! Sugar!

LANDING to-day, on "Julius," imported
from Hawaii.

February 12, 1892.

RECEIVED from New York, and Boston—100
barrels FLOUR;
10 barrels Superior Pastry, do;
2 barrels ALMONDS.

Goods to Arrive.

DAILY expected from New York—12 bins
MESS FLOUR.

FROM BOSTON—
5 boxes Tobacco; 5 boxes Oranges;
8 bags Nuts; 2 bays Vine Powder;
JAVA COFFEE, &c, &c.

Feb 12 G. M. STEWART.

FLOUR AND FLOUR—To Arrive—Flour—