Supreme Court: is he heard in his own defence: is he allowed the benefit of Counsel learned in the law: is there a jury impannell'd—twelve good men and true, sworn to try the issue between our Sovereign Lord the King and the Prisoner at the bar: a jury without whose *unanimous* verdict not a hair of his head can be touched! These are some of the safeguards which surround the person of a British subject! But these safeguards were disregarded. Mr. Pierce Wilmot claims for himself liberty of speech in the House of Assembly: let him have it! Let him *there* have his full swing, let him enjoy to the utmost extent of his fondest desires, the liberty of speaking *there* whatever defamatory stuff he chooses. But by what arbitrary process is this liberty of speech fettered with liberty of WRITING, PRINTING and PUBLISHING it. The House employ Mr. Blatch to report their speeches, he *is their* servant, *they* pay him his wages, and assign him his duties, and so become ACCESSARY BEFORE THE FACT to the offence of *printing and publishing* the libellous matter which they have the privilege of uttering. It is not for what Mr. Pierce Wilmot SPOKE, that Mr. Pierce charged him with falsehood, but for *what he himself caused to be printed and published.* Mr. Pierce Wilmot in deadly wrath moves that Mr. Pierce has libelled him "that he be brought to the bar of the House to *answer* to the matters and things touching the said libel." He is hurried a prisoner from Miramichi to Fredericton, brought to the bar: not allowed to open his mouth, but instantly thrust into the Common Jail, and there because his soul is too proud to lick the dust before such—is incarcerated during the most inclement season of the year, *for a month*: a punishment which if inflicted by a Court of Law for any *political* offence, particularly *for libel*, would have convulsed the province to its centre.

We deny the constitutional right of the House to inflict such a punishment: as a Legislative body they have no such right. Chitty in his "*Prerogatives of the Crown*" says "with respect to the Colonial Assemblies it is most important that any idea that they stand on the same footing as the English House of Commons should be excluded from their consideration. The principles on which the English Parliament rests its *rights, powers* and *privileges* cannot be extended to a Provincial Assembly. Parliament stands on its own laws, lex et consuetudo Parliamenti, which are founded on precedents and *immemorial usage.* The plantation Assemblies derive their energies from the Crown and are regulated by their respective charters and usages and the common law of England." The English house of Commons finds its powers of committing the King's subjects to prison, on precedents and immemorial usage. But how in the case of our Assembly can immemorial usage be pleaded, when as Edie Ochiltree said of old Jonathan Oldbuck's fancied foundations of a Roman Camp, there are hundreds of us who "mind the beginning of it." That the Courts would have hesitated to look into such commitments has arisen entirely from the fact, that the Judges being formerly members of Council, were delicate about interfering with the Lower House, and so a precedent has been established. As a Court of Jurisdiction they have certainly a Common Law right to protect their own dignity, and so has any one of our City Aldermen, whether drunk or sober, when hearing a complaint against a common Cartman; they have a right to protect that dignity, by behaving well themselves, and inflicting *some* punishment when necessary, but they have no more right to exceed the due bounds of punishment than an Alderman has to sentence to death and hang a street walker; and when they exceed their powers, the Courts have as much right and are as much bound to look into the one as the other. But be that as it may, this at least is clear, that they have not a shadow of right to imprison a man for noticing however offensively what *they print and publish.* We have no doubt, but Mr. Pierce will now test the assumed powers of a Colonial Assembly, and in doing so, he will be borne free of expence by the contributions of hundreds of his fellow subjects.

The value of foreign imports into New York in 1836, was 118,000,000. In 1835, it was only $88,000 000. The increase, therefore, in a single year, is $30,000,000.

DANIEL LUDLOW ROBINSON, Esq.—The case of this gentleman has been brought before the public by the Editor of the City Gazette, and by a communication in that paper of the 2d inst. There is a degree of reluctance always felt on the part of the conductor of a public newspaper to calling public attention to any individual; but when gentlemen or their friends for them, will set themselves up for public discussion, it becomes altogether a different thing. If they have no objection to having their claims, professional talents, public and private character discussed, the Editors of Newspapers will of course be very happy to enter into their views, and give them as much notoriety, and perhaps a little more than they really wish. Whether in the particular case of this gentleman good taste has been shewn, is not our consideration, neither can we see any pressing necessity for making it a vehicle for throwing dirt on the Governor and his advisers. We find the case before the public, and shall take the liberty of making a few remarks upon it, in order that the wishes and expectations of the parties may not be disappointed.

Let us therefore, examine a little into Mr. Robinson's claims. His maternal grandfather was the first Chief Justice of the province. His father was for many years a member of Council and held the lucrative office of Province Treasurer and with it that of Mayor of the City. Let us stop for a moment and offer our full tribute of respect to the memory of that gentleman; he lived and died respectable and respected, honourable and honoured. One of the sons, Mr. John M. Robinson was appointed by the present Governor, Clerk of Carleton County: it suited his convenience to return to the city, and the Governor accepted his resignation. During the life time of his father, Mr. Beverley Robinson held the office of Deputy Treasurer of St Andrews and on the death of the late Mr. Simonds, his wife's uncle, he was appointed to the office of Province Treasurer, as we said an office formerly held by his father. Among their relations are to be found a member of the Executive Council and Auditor General, a member of the Legislative Council, &c. With respect to Mr. Ludlow Robinson himself, he is acting Clerk of the Pleas of the Crown and holds the situation of Registrar of the Court of Chancery: and we think the above enumerated with some a, mong his wife's relations will exhibit a plentiful sprinkling of offices for one family.

Under such circumstances, without reference to political considerations, well enough might the Governor be astonished at an application from such a person, a member of such a family of pluralists, for the vacant office of Clerk of the Crown—as if two Clerkships were not enough for any man. But when we take into consideration the fact that the ink was scarcely dry on the address to the Throne for which Mr. Robinson voted, for the removal of the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive advisers, we should ourselves be among "*the astonished*" if the Governor had not been astonished; more especially when we see that his brother Mr. G. D. Robinson, also a member of the House, is one of the most determined opposers of the Executive.

But while we give it as our opinion that Mr. Ludlow Robinson has not the shadow of a claim upon the Governor for any official favour; we cannot help thinking that the appointment actually made is not the most judicious one. Let us look at the present political state of things in the province. Ask an intelligent American what he considers the chief defect in the provincial system—and he will tell you the feebleness of the Executive. In his own country he sees such a mode of disposing of the advantages of official patronage in use, as serves to strengthen the hands of the Executive. There every office, political, municipal, and forensic, &c. is held only during pleasure: every office changes hands in any change of the Executive; or whenever the office holder ceases to give it his support. It is by this arrangement, and by this alone, that the Executive is able to hold its own against the daily encroachments of the democratic elements of their constitution. In fact the patronage of office is the strong resting point of the American Executive.

To shew the feebleness of the Executive in this Province we cannot refer to a more striking instance than the late division in the Council on the Civil List Bill. It was well known that the Executive had formed a strong opinion on the merits of that measure, and had communicated that opinion to the Legislature in a special Message. Now an American would be astonished if told by whom the views of the Executive were opposed.

The following is a list of names of the Members of the Legislative Council who voted for the Bill in opposition to the Executive, with the Offices they hold.

His Honor the Chief Justice.
Mr. Shore, Clerk of the Pleas and Adjutant General of Militia.
Mr. Saunders, Executive Councillor and Advocate General.
Mr. Chandler, Clerk of the Peace for Westmoreland.
Mr. Botsford, Supervisor of Great Roads and son of a Puisne Judge.
Mr. Peters, brother of the Attorney General.
Mr. Black.

So that among the seven opposers of the views of the Executive five actually hold office: two have brothers holding office; and only one is, in that sense of the term, independent. This feebleness on the part of the Executive is pointed out by all intelligent Americans as the weak point in the British Colonial system; and they predict, that unless something be done to strengthen that feebleness, and to bind to the support of Government the holders of Government offices, confusion must inevitably ensue. It is on this principle that we think the recent appointment not the most judicious one:—it does not afford strength where it is wanted, it does not render the Executive in the smallest degree more able to resist the democratical influences with which it is assailed. In saying this we feel bound to add, that in every other respect, the appointment is blameless.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

In the Supreme Court, Hilary Term, 7th, Wm. 4th.

Chipman Botsford, Samuel Gay Morse, Duncan Robertson, John Hamilton Gray, David Lewis Dibblee, and James White Peters, are called to the bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled as Barristers of this court.

George Botsford, an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, having produced the requisite certificates, is admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister and Attorney of this court.

Charles Edward Millidge and Purdie Coughlan, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled as Attornies of this court.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—We are credibly informed that a woman of the name of Gauvreau, of St. Roch's Suburbs, died last night of Hydrophobia. She was bit in the foot by her own dog about two months ago. Her husband was bit by the same dog at the same time, but he submitted to amputation, which the woman refused.—*Gazette.*

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, writing from Jamaica to the clergy at Nassau, says, "the most distinguished success has, under Providence, already attended my introduction into this island, of the National, that is, the Madras, or Bell's system of instruction. In my central school at Kingston, conducted by Mr. Lyne, there are now sixteen hundred scholars! Twenty teachers are now under instruction in this institution; and I have already sent sixteen masters into the country parishes. These are the only institutions, exclusively belonging to the church of England, to which I can possibly contribute my assistance, from funds placed at my disposal for church of England purposes only. In the prosperity which has already attended the Madras or Bell's system here, my most sanguine expectations have been exceeded; and as we are deriving the greatest possible benefit from this plan, I trust that the whole island will eventually be with me in this most efficient mode of instruction."

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST NEWARK WHALE SHIP.—The John Wells, Capt. Russell, belonging to the Newark Whaling Company, which sailed on a whaling voyage the 27th of November, 1834, returned on Thursday night last, the 16th inst. in 80 days from Talcahuana, with a full cargo of oil, 2,937 barrels, 437 of which is sperm, and 19,000 lbs. whale bone,—having been absent 26 months and twenty days. The cargo is valued at about $50,000, and the profits of this voyage will enable the company to refit the same ship and purchase a third one. The whole number of whales captured and secured were sixty-five. A still greater number were struck, which made their escape, or were abandoned from necessity. Nothing has yet been heard from the Columbia, the second ship which sailed some time since.—*Newark Eagle.*

To the Editor of the Jamaica Despatch and New Courant.

ELEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.

SIR,—I have to inform you of one of the most awful visitations of Divine Providence, that you, perhaps ever heard of. On Monday afternoon, a party, being on board the ship *Demerara Packet*, Capt Bridges, it was proposed that they should have a sail in the ship's ten hogshead sloop-boat: when they all got in, excepting Mr. Bridges, and his son William, who sailed about the harbour in a small pleasure boat. The sloop went outside the Reef, about two miles, when it was thought they had got far enough. In the act of putting about to return, the sloop filled with water and immediately sunk with all hands, when Miss Bridges, Miss Helen Bridges, Miss Mary Bridges, and Miss Fanny Bridges, daughters of the Rev George Wilson Bridges; Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. Smith, of St. Mary's; Mrs. Cocking, the wife of R. Cocking, Esq., Special Justice of St. Jame's; Lieutenant Mallison, 56th Regiment; the Misses Bridges maid, (a white woman named Jennings); two apprentices belonging to Mr. Steer, named Charles and William, and one seaman, were drowned. Their bodies never came up again: and up to the time of writing this, have not been found.

Lieutenant Frazer of the 56th Regiment, and Dr. Alexander, stationed with the division of the 56th Regiment, at St. Ann's Bay, were also of the party, *but saved themselves*, by getting hold of the sloop's hatch and the oars, which floated after the vessel went down. Captain Bridges was also saved; but he was so nearly drowned, that very little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He is now quite well.

Judge, Mr. Editor, what must have been the feelings of Mr. Bridges to see his children go down in that vessel, and the agonized sufferings of Mrs. Bogham, the mother of Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Cocking, who witnessed this dreadful catastrophe. It is but justice to state, Captains Sparrow and Main rendered all the assistance in their power, as well as the free people having canoes.

Mrs. Cocking has left four infant children, and Mrs. Smith two infant children.

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Ann's Bay, Jan. 4, 1837.

THE MAILS.—The Canada, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Eastern Mails due on Saturday afternoon last—and the Shelburne, Liverpool and Lunenburg Mails due on Monday Evening, have not yet arrived. Mails were received last night from Annapolis, Kentville and Windsor, which were due on Monday. They were brought by the Western Stage, after much difficulty and labour, within 15 miles of the Town—from whence they were conveyed by the Driver on horse back. In the week before last there was a heavy fall of snow on the whole line of route from hence to New-Brunswick, and the Courier, with the return Mails from Dorchester, was detained at the Tantramar Marsh for 17 hours—the Postmaster at Amherst certified on the Way Bill that the snow was ten feet deep in that part of Cumberland, and over the Mountain, according to a report from H. G. Purdy, Esq. the difficulty of travelling was equally great. On Thursday and Friday last we had another snow storm, which we fear has almost wholly prevented the transmission of the Mails.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

LONDON MARKETS, Jan. 3.

SUGAR. The market has re-opened with animation after holidays, and prices it is expected will be further advanced. It is yet too early to quote the state of the market with accuracy. In Mauritius Sugars there is more firmness displayed, but in East India, Foreign and Refined Sugars we cannot quote any alteration this morning.

COFFEE. The market for British Plantation qualities is pretty steady. There has been but few transaction in other qualities to-day.

RUM. Prices remain steady.

SALTPETRE. The demand is still active. The total advance on the recent low prices has been full 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. The imports last month were 3,400 bags

TALLOW. The price of Russian tallow has improved to 44s. The market for home tallow is also 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, *Jan.* 2.

The frost being severe this morning, the samples of WHEAT were not generally exposed for sale, and there was scarcely anything offering but from vessels already in the river, or from bulk in granary, that the quantity of all articles on sale was very limited. At a moderate computation it is supposed that about 20,000 quarters of grain have been lost at sea during the November hurricane and tremendous gales of December; and of this quantity the greatest proportion consisted of barley. The business transacted in Wheat to-day was confined to millers in immediate want, who gave an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. for parcels ready for delivery. Bonded Wheat continues to be held very firmly, without much business passing therein. All foreign spring offering for consumption, duty paid. Ship FLOUR met a better demand at an improvement of 1s. per sack. BARLEY was taken pretty readily, both by the distillers and maltsters, at an advance of 1s. per qr. and somewhat more money was obtained for grinding samples. BEANS and PEAS must be quoted 1s. per qr. dearer, with a good steady sale. A better trade was experienced for all descriptions of Oats, fine qualities were 1s. per qr. higher, and middling and inferior samples have improved about 6d. per qr.

Field-Marshal Sir Samuel Hulse, who died on Sunday, entered the army upwards of 75 years since, in Dec. 1761, as an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards. The gallant veteran was consequently upwards of three-quarters of a century in the military service of his country. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment in 1780, and employed during the Lord George Gordon riots of that year. He embarked in 1793 in command of the 1st battalion of his regiment, and landed in Holland; he served a short while there, and returned with the rank of Major-General in November the same year. He served in the same country for a second short period the year ensuing, and commanded the brigade of Guards. In May, 1795, he was appointed Colonel of the 56th Regiment, and was placed on the home staff. In January, 1798, he received the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was a short time in Ireland during the eventful period of the rebellion. In 1799 he was appointed to command in the expedition to the Helder, and was present at all the engagements from September to November, when he returned with the expedition, and was appointed to the command of the southern district, in the room of Lord Grey, in which situation he continued until the peace of 1802. In September, 1803, he received the rank of General. In February 1806, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and in June, 1810, Colonel of the 62d Regiment. His last appointment was that of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, in February, 1820, and Field Marshal in July, 1830. By his death there are now only four Field Marshals in the British army, viz: the Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, and Cambridge, and the King of the Belgians.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, on the 28th ult by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Hugh Wilson Harbell, of this city, to Miss Frances Caroline Bennett, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Creighton, of the former place.—On the 21st, by the same, Mr. George Taylor, to Miss Sarah Ann Todd.—On the 4th inst. Mr. Wm. Bailey, to Miss Rose Ann M Intyre.

DIED.

On the 2d inst in Portland Village, Mrs. Hannah Crothers, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 5th inst. George, youngest son of David and Margaret Edgar, aged seven months and a half.

At Digby, N. S. on Thursday morning, the 16th ult. William F. Bonnell, Esq. after a long and painful illness, in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Bonnell has resided in that town upwards of 50 years. His death is deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Halifax on the 27th ult. in the 44th year of his age, Mr. Philip J. Holland late Proprietor of the Acadian Recorder.—On the 20th inst. Sarah, wife of Mr. John V. Greenwood, Junr. aged 37 years.

At Windsor, on the 27th ult. Mr. James Robertson, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, March 5, arrived, sch'r Industry, Johnston, Boston, 3—C. M'Lauchlan, chocolate.—Passengers, Captain Scott, and part of the crew of the late barque Elizabeth, of this port.

CLEARED.

Ship Brothers, Poole, Cork, timber.
Brig Ambassador, Vaughan, Annatto Bay, (Jam.) fish and lumber.
Sea Gull, Forman, St. Ann's Bay, (Jam.) fish and lumber.
Tom Cringle, Merry, Philade'phia, salt.
Kingston, Smith, Demerara, fish and lumber.
Edwin, Potter, Liverpool, deals, &c.
Sch'r Warrior, Ellery, Boston, coal.

Ship Manchester sailed from Liverpool 26th dec. arrived at City Point, Virginia, in February.

Montego Bay, January 10.—The brig Seahorse, Taylor, from St. John, N. B. loaded with lumber, to Messrs. J. & R. W. Gordon, got on the reef off Poke's bay, near this port, at ten o'clock on the night of the 8th. She was however extricated at 7 o'clock the following morning, on the rising of the tide, without further sustaining damage than the loss of false keel, unshipping the rudder, and rubbing the sheathing. In the course of the day the Seahorse came to anchor in the harbour.

Kingston, January 7.—Sailed sch'r Coral, Howard, of St. John, for Turk's Island.—[From Keeffer's Reading Room, Halifax.]

At Cloudy Bay, 14th August, ship James Stewart, of this port, 600 brls. black oil, and 270 sperm do.—Had shipped 500 brls. to London in March last.

Hull.—Arrived, December 31: Llan Rumney, Simpson, from St. John, N. B.

Grimsby, Dec. 28.—A great many wind-bound ships still remain in the Humber. Amongst the wind-bound is the ship Sir Robert H. Dick, of St. John, (N. B.) for Odessa, all well.

Kilrush, Dec. 26.—The Mercator, M'Gibbon, from St. John, (N. B.) for Belfast, is reported to be on shore in Malbay.

At London, December 26, Barlow, St. John, N.B. Greenock, Dec. 15, Scotia, from St. John, N. B. Sailed Dec. 21, Indus, for St. John.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, will be held at the Bank on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Bank.

S. NICHOLS, *President.*

St. John, 3d March, 1837.

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, master, at the South Market Wharf:

10 HHDS, first quality Cognac BRANDY, 3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 qr. casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

For sale low from the Quay.

Feb. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of said Company, is required to be paid into the hands of the Secretary on or before the 11th March next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

St. John, 10th *February*, 1837.

☞Notice.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore subsisted between the Subscribers, under the firm of *Ratchford & Lugrin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, *E. DeWolfe Ratchford*, on his own account, by whom also the Partnership debts will be received and paid.

E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
S. L. LUGRIN.

St. John, 1st March 1837.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS.

4 CASES "ROWLAND'S" Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted, for sale low by

March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 2 do. 1 1-8 in. 2 do. 1 inch; 1 Chain Anchor 20 cwt. 2 chain Anchors 15 cwt. 1 do. do. 13 cwt. 1 do. do., 9 cwt.

Will be sold cheap if applied for early.

March 10. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PROSPECTUS
OF
Stories from Real Life.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighbouring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subject connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living—

Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.

EIGHTH EDITION.

'It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.'

'We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.'

'It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.'

'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.'

'We cannot too highly commend this work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.'

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.'

'A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady: but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be.'

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.'

'The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.'

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means.'

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.

'It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendancy.'

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

'I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me."

☞ Publishers who will insert the above Prospectus, and notices of the THREE EXPERIMENTS in their papers, and kindly give a short notice, will confer an obligation on the undersigned, and will be entitled to a complete series, which shall be sent to their address.

S. COLMAN, PUBLISHER.
121 *Washington Street*,
February, 1837. Boston, Mass.

From the Royal Gazette, March 8.

BY AUTHORITY.

Extract from the Instructions of the Secretary of State, dated 1st *March*, 1837.

"THAT Public Notice should be given in each "District in every year, stating the names of the "persons in each District who may be in arrear for "the Instalment of their Purchase, and that if the "arrears are not paid up before the commencement "of the sales in that District for the following year, "that the Lands in respect of which the Instalments "may be due will be the first Lots to be exposed to "Auction at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus "of the produce of the sale of each Lot should remain after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, "the same will be paid to the original Purchasers of "the Land who make default in payment."

Crown Land Office,
Fredericton, 23d Feb. 1837.

In conformity with the above Instruction, notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears of Instalments on their Land, to come forward immediately and make payment of the same, or the above Instruction will be carried into effect, and the names of all defaulters will be published on 1st April next.

THOS. BAILLIE, C. C. L.

Saint John
MILLS AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all shares of Stock in this company on which assessments are now due, will be sold by Public Auction at the City Hall, Boston, on Monday, the 20th day of March next, at noon, unless such assessments with interest are sooner paid.

M. H. PERLEY, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 16th Feb. 1837.

WANTED.

BY the 1st May next; a Married MAN, to take charge of and conduct the labour on *Beech Hill* Farm. His wife must be accustomed to the work and superintendance of a Dairy.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Feb. 10. R. M. JARVIS.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

PER late arrivals: 300 boxes best LIVERPOOL SOAP; 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould CANDLES; 40 do. London ditto; 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto; 25 ditto Dipped Candles.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved Notes, apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

Feb. 10. 1837.

RESTORATEUR!

WILLIAM G. BROWN begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, in Princess Street, two doors east from the Post Office, where it is his intention to keep a choice assortment of the best LIQUORS, WINES, &c. ☞A call is respectfully solicited. *Jan.* 27.

John Thomson & Son,

BEG to announce that they have recommenced business in the New Store, (built since the late fire) at their former stand in Water street, where they will keep a choice assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Liquors, Wines, &c.

At their usual low prices, and trust that those friends who may favour them with a call, will find their goods as genuine as any offered in this city.

☞ Coffee roasted and ground daily.

3d March, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY to certain calumnious Strictures, contained in a Pamphlet recently published, and entitled, "An Appeal to the Presbyterians of New-Brunswick, on the late Trial and Suspension of "the Rev. DAVID SYME, Province Missionary."—By the Rev. ROBERT WILSON, A. M., Minister of Saint Andrews Church in the city of St. John.

Copies of the Reply may be obtained at the Book stores of Messrs. D. M'Millan and G. Blatch, Market Square; Mr. Avery, Princess street; Mr. Nelson, Cross street, and at the Circulating Library.—Also, at the house of Mr. John M'Arthur, Sussex Vale. *March* 3, 1837.

In the Press,

And will speedily be Published,

An Answer to "the Rev. Robert Wilson's silly and wordy Reply," to certain strictures contained in a Pamphlet recently published, and entitled, "An Appeal to the Presbyterians of New-Brunswick, &c."; with remarks on the *Scurrilous, Ungentlemanly, and unchristian language used by the Rev'd. Author in his meek and temperate "Reply,"*—together, with additional remarks on his conduct to the Rev. David Syme, late Province Missionary.

By WM. LIVINGSTONE, C. M.

READY FOR THE PRESS,

And will be published when a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained,

A Warning to the World,

ENTITLED

The long-wished-for Revolution,

Announced to be at hand when "God will cleanse the earth by his judgments, and when all dominions will serve the Most High."

Subscription lists are lying at Mr. Truro's Circulating Library, in Germain street, and at Mr. Nelson's Bookstore, Cross street. March, 3. 1837.

James Malcolm,

Respectfully intimates that he has opened his new shop (under Mr. Hay's Chair Manufactory) Prince William Street, with an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his usual cheap rates, viz;

SUPERIOR Black and Green TEAS, Mocha, Java and Jamaica COFFEE, Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa, Jamaica SUGAR, Double and single Refined Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Confectionary, Lemon and Citron Peel, Pickles, Sauces, Capers, Cheshire, Closter and Stilton Cheese, Wax, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, starch, blue; sago, Arrow Root, Macaroni, Isinglass, Vermicelli, Vinegar, Rice, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco, Corn Brooms, &c. &c.

COFFEE, COFFEE.

J. M. begs to announce that during the intervals since the late fire he has constructed a *New and Improved* Coffee Toaster, and he flatters himself, will now be able to furnish his customers with an article far superior in strength and flavor to that usually sold for ground Coffee in this City. The greatest care will be taken in selecting the raw material, (as what is of more importance to the consumer) in the Toasting.

J. M. having devoted considerable time, in acquiring a knowledge of this very necessary branch of his business, can, with every confidence recommend his improved Mocha, Java, and Jamaica Coffee. Feb. 24, 1837.

To Let,

FOR a term of Years, and possession given the first of May next: a STORE in Water street, with three rooms attached, which will be made comfortable for a small family. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

1 CASE of very superior dressed BEAR SKINS. For sale low by

Feb. 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wines, Fruit, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms, the cargo of schr. LEO, *from Gibraltar—consisting of:*

185 QUARTER casks WINE,
80 Jars GRAPES,
750 Boxes
800 Half-Boxes } RAISINS,
100 Quarter-boxes
130 Kegs ditto, of 50 lbs. each,
150 Drums FIGS; 13 Trails ALMONDS,
25 Boxes Florence OIL; 10 do Capers,
8 boxes and 3 Baskets CHAMPAIGNE.

Feb. 17 J. T. RANFORD.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 2d a 1s 4	Tar,	17s 6d
Barley, pot,	none	Pitch,	18s 9d
pearl,	33s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	40s a 24s6d	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	none	sperm,	7s 6d a 8 3d
Bread, Navy,	39s	porpoise,	4 9d a 5s
Pilot, bbl.	35s a 37s6d	pale seal,	4 7d a 4s 9d
Brandy,	9s	Oakum,	37s6d
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	28s
Pemberton,	45s	Pitch, black,	45s a 47s6d
Scotch	40s	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Picton,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 6d	White lead,	09s
Coffee,	9 a 12d		2 52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	
Corn Meal,	30 32s6		[110s
Cotton Warp, lb.	1s 8d	Prime,	£6 10
Copper, bolt,	1s 8d	Irish prime mess	£6 5
Sheet,	1s 9d	Provincial	£5 a £5 5
Chain Cables,	33 a 45s	Rice,	22s 6d a 23s9
Cigars, Jam.	40 a 50s	M Rosin,	- -
Candles,	8d 9d	1-2 Raisins, muscatel, in	
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	18 9d a 20s
Flour, Quebec fine	55s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 6 a 6d
supr.	60d	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	50s	Sugar, raw,	50s
American sup.		single refin'd	9 1-2d a 10d
Rye Flour,	45s a 47 6d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Figs,	7 a 9d	Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Fish,		Soap,	3d 1-4 a 4d
Scad,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 3d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Tea, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Mackerel, no. 1,	none	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
2,	30s	Twanky,	2s 4d a 3s
3,	25s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 6s
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,		Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 9d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hides,		Deals,	£8 10 a £12
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	Vinegar,	9d a 3s 9d
Iron, pig		WINES.	
Bar,	£20 a £22 10	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£25	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Sheet,	42s 6d a 45s	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

Bills on England, 10 a 11 per cent. premium,
New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent.
Halifax, 9 1-2 a 3 discount.

Printing Presses.

THE attention of Printers is requested to the EAGLE PRESS, which was exhibited in operation at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held at Castle Garden during the week, September 5th to the 11th inclusive.

The Eagle Press is manufactured by James Maxwell, Inventor and Patentee, No. 259, Bowery, New-York, and combines efficiency and durability, while its construction on scientific principles affords power and strength equal at least to any other, and with less labour. It weighs about 400 lbs less than the lightest iron press now in use, while the heaviest single piece in it is only about 200 lbs. which renders it very portable and convenient for transportation. It is the cheapest iron press now in use, as may be seen by the following list of cash prices:

No. 1.—22	by 18	inches,	. .	$160
" 2. 27	21	"	. .	185
" 3. 32	25	"	. .	210
" 4. 36	28	"	. .	220

The credit price at six months is $30 in addition to the price above named for each size, the advertiser preferring a cash business with moderate profits.

In addition to the above, J. M. makes several sizes of a Press suitable for Job Work; the largest of which, at $75, will print a cap sheet; the smallest at $30, is intended chiefly for cards. Cast iron side-sticks, for newspapers, etc. of a new construction, uniting lightness with strength, and believed to be fully equal to the more expensive wrought iron article, and one-third cheaper.

Iron Presses for proving matter in the galley, thereby avoiding the tedious and type destroying method of the brush or planer, made to order of any length or width. Price $75 for one capable of proving two columns, 36 inches, at once; they are also very convenient for printing small theatre bills, &c. It is like his other presses, simple, compact, occupying small space, and not likely to get out of repair.

☞ Printers of Newspapers giving the above advertisement three or more insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall have a deduction of three dollars from the cash price when purchasing a small press, and five dollars on a medium or larger size.

He manufactures Straw and Leghorn Presses of different kinds, at various prices, for the use of milliners and hat pressers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

New York. November 19, 1836.

☞ Engravings may be seen at the Chronicle Office.

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have re-commenced business in the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, in Prince William street, three doors from the residence of Nehemiah Merritt, Esq. where they offer their former assortment of choice WINTER GOODS at reduced prices:

CONSISTING OF

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skins;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled; rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Plaibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and