THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, April 7, 1835.

The cloud of disputants on the "*Appropriation*" question becomes every day more thick, and our determined advocacy of the rights and privileges of the people and their representatives, and (as connected therewith and involved therein,) the late proceedings of the House of Assembly, has raised a host of combatants on the other side, who, with weapons *long* but powerless, in vain endeavour to overturn our position. As we have before stated, we feel our ground to be strong, and we are not to be driven from it: nothing that we have yet seen has shaken one atom of our fabric or our opinions. In fact, almost every thing of late asserted by the adverse party is but a mere repetition of oft-refuted arguments; and the best way to answer them *en masse* would be to reprint all that we have hitherto advanced on the subject. It would be folly to enter into such a thorough repetition of our own ideas, as to analyse and reply to their multifarious assertions; in fact, it would be impossible to do so within the limits of a weekly paper. Their name, indeed, is "*Legion*"; they are such a hydra-headed monster, that no sooner is one combatant or one weapon put *hors de combat*, than lo! another supplies its place forthwith; as if they thought to effect by overpowering *numbers* what they can never do on any principles of reason, argument or truth. We may, therefore, be *outnumbered*, but we say boldly we shall not be *outreasoned* in the consideration of this important question; and though, therefore, physical circumstances render it impossible for us to wade, *seriatim*, through all the ultra-voluminous and tortuous tirades of our opponents, yet we are prepared to maintain to the utmost the principles we have hitherto asserted. We rejoice, indeed, now that we begin to feel wearied by the strife, to find that other patriotic spirits are coming to our assistance. Independently of our valued correspondents, "*Q. R.*" and "*A Freeholder*," we find that the *country* folks are beginning to be alive in the matter. The gratifying tribute of "*Wainer*," from *Westmorland*, (in another column,) is one testimony of this fact; in addition to which, two spirited communications, respectively signed "*Gracchus*," and "*Norval*," (from which we give extracts to-day,) have appeared in the *St. Andrew's Standard* of the 2d inst., decidedly maintaining the same ground that we have assumed. In addition to these, the talented and independent Editor of the *Novascotian* has bestowed a considerable notice on the subject, evidently adopting similar views with ourselves, and leading us to expect something further in our support from his able pen. Our hands therefore, are strengthening; and we rejoice at the fact: let but the *country* become awake to the vital importance of the subject, let the *freeholders* of the Province generally see the matter in its true light, and we fear not for the issue. Popular rights and privileges will *then* be preserved: it is to *ignorance* alone that their invaders trust for success in overthrowing them. One great assistance to our cause results from the *tone* taken by our *opponents*. It is an indubitable sign of a bad cause, when its supporters become angry, and substitute vituperation and abuse for argument and reason. Such is the fact with some of the writers on the other side, and their conduct is well commented on by "*Gracchus*," (above mentioned,) in the following words:—

"Instead of attempting to enlighten the public mind by a cool and impartial discussion of important questions, of which our Provincial politics are by no means destitute, and of which Members' Pay may be considered as one; which at the same time that it elicited information, might also furnish specimens of style and argument calculated to raise the character of their Newspapers, in some degree corresponding with the importance of the City and the lead which it takes or should take in politics:—instead of this I say, they content themselves with harsh and indiscriminate censure, using assertions without proof, and advancing things dogmatically without attempting to deal in the why and wherefore. It would seem by their constant and unmeaning abuse of the House of Assembly, that it was to be made a Butt for ridicule—a sort of whet-stone for Editorial wit, or to use a vulgar phrase, a ready and convenient Chopping block."

We now proceed to notice a few of the most prominent points in the writings of those "of the adverse faction."—An Editorial Writer in a contemporary print is mightily angry, because there are to be found among us men patriotic enough and honest enough to maintain, boldly and independently, the constitutional preservation of what he contemptuously calls "the *Peoples' rights*." Happy, indeed, for the country, that such men do exist; and justly will the population of New Brunswick discriminate between those who are fearless and faithful enough to contend for those sacred rights, and those who are base enough to sneer at and to betray them. The writer in question fights in the phalanx leagued against the rights and privileges of their country; and tho' we will not imitate him in his mean and disgraceful imputations of motives to, and vilification of privileges among, the adverse party, we will unhesitatingly expose the miserable means he takes to uphold his groundless and sinking cause. He rightly says, "the *truth* has been published, and the public will believe it." We believe the truth has been pretty plainly published in our own columns, and all the sophistry and virulence the opposite faction can adduce, will not now blind the eyes of the people. The communications and extracts in our paper to-day go to prove this fact. But our veracious writer says, also, that "the public are fully assured, that *nothing respecting their Elective Franchise or towards maintaining any Constitutional right*, relating to them, or their country's good, was the cause of their losing the Appropriations." This is downright falsehood, how greatly soever that writer may be persuaded of its truth; and the fact that not one atom of argument or proof is advanced to sustain the assertion, is sufficient to condemn it. The *contrary* has been so fully and so thoroughly proved already, that we are satisfied no *disinterested* person can conscientiously believe such a wholesale fabrication. We only hope that those Members of the House of Assembly who are thus abominably slandered, will take care to expose the vile falsities fabricated against them, in the communities where they respectively reside; feeling, as they must, within their own breasts, a conscientious conviction of the rectitude of the principles on which they acted. Next says this *unprejudiced* and *logical* writer, "Pamphlets may be published, and parties may be well paid; but *truth* is too powerful to be overthrown by such fallacious aids." We presume, *such truth* is here meant, as is contained in his own assertions. But do these observations discover the cool, argumentative, truth-seeking tone which a public journalist should evince; or do they not rather look like the spiteful ebullitions of party wrath, angrily *prejudging* the question, and endeavouring to settle the matter by base insinuation and mean abuse? The only "*Pamphlet*" we know of is one advertised in our own paper, and printing at our office; and that pamphlet comes from an individual of too independent, too honourable and too gentlemanly a character to be "*paid*" for any such performance. He writes and speaks at all times as he feels, regardless of emolument or personal advantage; and as to any other party being "paid" in this matter, we can only say that the insinuation is as mean and base as it is groundless.—It is not necessary to follow this gentlemanly writer through all his scurrilities. The parties at whom he aims his abuse despise it; and we need not, therefore, confer on it importance by further notice. We would only observe, that his whole article is entirely composed of such offensive personalities, without a shadow of argument or proof in support of the cause he espouses. This is not the way to *convince* men.—Another writer in the same paper, under the signature of "*Civis*," *labours* most arduously to prove that which has already been abundantly refuted. He favours us with an almost interminable *speech* "written to be delivered in Council on the subject, *had the writer been a member of that Hon. House*"! What this extraordinary introduction may be intended to mean, we cannot divine; but suppose that instead of the words printed in *Italics*, the phrase should have been, "*in the hope that the writer may hereafter become a member of that Hon. House.*"—It would be impossible to follow this long-winded document throughout, within the limits of an editorial article; but we may briefly notice a few of its inconsistencies, leaving it and other similar matters to the more ample consideration of some of our correspondents. *Civis* goes at great length into a history of the old quarrels between the two Houses, from 1795 to 1799, and then observes: "The course adopted by "the Council was as follows: 30th Jan. 1799, (page "237,) they resolved, 'that, notwithstanding the re-"'solution of this House on the 7th and 11th of "'March, 1796, the Council are willing, for the sake "'of harmony, and to prevent public inconvenience, "'to proceed in the further consideration of these "'Bills.' Accordingly, six bills of appropriation "were passed—and so, after a memorable struggle "during five successive sessions, the House of As-"sembly succeeded in securing to themselves pay, &c." Now, can any one be weak enough to believe, that if the Council had on this 'memorable' occasion had sound constitutional right on their side, they would have thus tamely yielded, after a five years' contest, and that the House of Assembly would have succeeded in an unjust and improper demand, after the whole country had *for* five years been agitated by the contest, and suffered from its evil effects? It is contrary to common sense to believe it; and yet we find the Council terminating the strife, quietly backing out and yielding all their high-toned pretensions, which for five years they had maintained on the stilts of dictation, by putting this puerile little resolution on their journals. After having caused five years' *discord* and "*public inconvenience*," they resolve, that "for the sake of *harmony*, and to *prevent* [*to terminate* would have been more proper,] public inconvenience," they will give up their point! There is no *protest* on their journals; they put nothing there to save the principles they had so long contended for; because they knew they were not worth maintaining, and that the House of Assembly, who manfully fought for their privileges and declared their sentiments on their journals, were right. They therefore passed *five* (not six) Appropriation Bills, *one* of which was a lumping Bill providing for the ordinary services for *four years*; and in such a hurry were they now to retrace their steps, that three of those bills were read *twice* and passed in *one day*, and none of them were longer than three days in going through the Council! The principal object of this "memorable" session was to settle this grand dispute; it lasted but 21 days, and at its close, the Lieutenant Governor congratulated both Houses on the result, in the following soothing speech:—"The requisite provision for the several objects which "have been recommended to your consideration being "now in part completed, I shall at present detain you "no longer from your private affairs. The *harmony* "which has prevailed in the proceedings of this ses-"sion, *will be considered as a pledge, and I hope a sure* "*one*, of that public prosperity which we are ambitious "to promote, and which must always greatly depend "on the mutual and sincere co-operation of the several branches of the Legislature." Here was no condolence with the Council, no regret for any sacrifice of their imaginary rights, no reflection on the House of Assembly or any hint that *that* body had acted improperly or unconstitutionally, no idea whatever of the present arrangement being merely a temporary expedient, or any insinuation that an alteration should at a future session be made; but his Excellency plainly and simply congratulated both Houses on the happy result of their contest, and took it as a *sure pledge* of that public prosperity which must in future result from similarly harmonious co-operation. Yet this co-operation was obtained only by allowing *pay to the House of Assembly*, without reference to the *Council*; and would this have been the result had the Council felt their ground to be as strong as they pretended it was? Surely not. They were never made of such yielding stuff. *Civis* makes long quotations from certain dispatches of the Duke of Portland; (in which he is imitated by "*Penury*," a writer in the *Courier*;) but both of them conveniently omit two or three important passages, such as the following:—"I "trusted that nothing more is necessary to produce "that harmony and good understanding between the "two Branches of the Legislature and the Executive "authority, which is so essential to the welfare of the "public service, than to understand clearly and dis-"tinctly the *Constitutional mode* of proceeding, and "to adopt and observe it *within the smallest deviation*." With respect to *Money Bills*, I am clearly of opinion, "that the *voting, and if the Assembly think proper*, the "*appropriation* of monies voted, is *peculiarly* within "*its province*"! Here then was the cause of all the wonderfully hasty "harmony and good understanding" which prevailed after the receipt of these dispatches; this "Constitutional mode" being so clearly pointed out, was a *pons asinorum*, which the Council could not get over, and therefore they quietly yielded their point. The advocates for the Council, too, are wonderfully expert in making the most *opposite* arguments subserve their purposes. At one time they contend that the dispatches of the Duke of Portland, in which his Grace *deprecates* Legislative Pay *in toto*, are a prime authority for their cause; then they admit that the *Council themselves* tried to get pay in 1818, but could not succeed; and lastly, they insist on the *recommendation* of Lord Goderich that *both Houses* should be paid, as a peremptory authority in their favour. Any thing and every thing will do to build their frail arguments upon. But the fact is, that the dispatches of Colonial Ministers are of very little weight indeed in this matter: at the very best, they are but "*opinions*," which opinions are manifestly founded on great ignorance of the actual state of things in this country; the proof of which is, that as *Ministers* change, their *opinions* and *recommendations* also change, and hence the positive contradictions we have so often witnessed in successive dispatches. And who are Colonial Ministers? Intriguing individuals, temporarily holding office upon a very frail tenure, and anxious therefore to make the most of the benefits of place during their occupation. Is it not therefore, manifestly to their advantage, to keep the Colonies as much as possible under their own thumb, by limiting their Legislative privileges, and thus securing to themselves a greater degree of influence and patronage? True, indeed, the *King* is said to authorize such matters, but the King's authority is given only on the *advice* of those very ministers, and is but a mere matter of form. Let us then, pay less deference to ministerial "opinions," and more attention to the broad basis of the *Constitution*, in considering these important subjects. Much stress is laid, by the opposite writers, on an assertion, that the unconstitutional innovation of sending up *Resolutions* instead of *Bills* of Appropriation in the first instance, was adopted in 1801, "by an agreement solemnly entered into by the Speakers of the two Houses, in behalf of their respective Houses." But the fact is, that on the part of the Speaker of the *lower* House, this was entirely a *gratuitous* and *unauthorized* act.—No such agreement was ever intended or sanctioned by the House of Assembly; there is not one word on their Journals, authorising, requiring or allowing their Speaker to make any such compact; and though they afterwards tacitly submitted to it, till they felt, by woeful experience, its practical inconvenience, yet they never were parties to its original establishment. There are yet persons living who can prove, that that very Speaker, (Mr. Botsford,) himself afterwards admitted, in private conversation, that this vaunted *agreement* was entered into by himself and two or three members of the Council, *without any instruction or authority from the House* of Assembly; and is it, indeed, reasonable to suppose, that the House would have solemnly determined to agree to such an important innovation on their most valued right, without expressing some reasons therefor upon their journals?—Civis insists wonderfully on one grand "*principle*" of "EQUALITY," as an incontrovertible basis for his argument; and therefore contends "that the two branches of the "Legislature being *equal*, they ought in every thing "to be put on an equal footing." Equality indeed! Equality, between the two branches of *our* Legislature—between the democracy and the self-styled aristocracy of the land! Does that equality shew itself at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances? Why, then, do the one body assume the *title* of "*Honorable*," and claim *precedence* over the other? Why is it that we do not find the same affability, condescension and free communication with the people, among the "*Honorables*" as among the plain "*Esquires?*" Why do we witness such an immensity of distinctive state and assumption among the former body, as if they were made "of different clay" from the constituency of the country? *Equality*, alas, is a poor argument indeed; and although it suited his purpose for a little while to condescend to such a republican degradation, yet even poor Civis himself is obliged at last to resume his aristocratic bearing, and to claim for his patrons "the *honorable rank of a British House of Lords*"! This is equality with a vengeance.—We would, in conclusion, briefly allude to our old friend "*Orion*," who, although desperately wounded by our last week's labours, has yet breathed long enough to make his "*last* dying speech and confession." All the argumentative part of his long communication (in the last Courier,) applies to our correspondent Q. R.:—to his hands therefore we leave him so far; but as he has concluded by honoring *us* with a brief notice, we cannot do less than observe, that his extremely *chaste, classical, elegant* and *gentlemanly* remarks excite in us—a piteous smile. One of his phrases, however, requires more particular notice; viz.—"When you get "a correspondent like Q. R., treat him fairly—filch "not his ideas and phrases, and pass off the duplicates "as your own."—Had this been an *assertion*, it would have been a *positive, unqualified falsehood*; but being cautiously worded as a mere *insinuating hint*, it is groundless, mean and despicable. We write our *own* ideas, and use our own language, and have no occasion to borrow from our correspondents; we despise alike such a practice and the base insinuation thereof, and are confident that Q. R. himself would not have degraded himself by such a thought.—Orion also thinks to bully us into silence in other ways; but we can tell him we have read *Blackstone* and *Coke upon Littleton* and a few other such works, as well as he, and know quite as well what we write about, without his teaching. He does not like the *length* of our articles: he is not obliged to read them; at any rate we shall not measure them to his desires; and, indeed, as *Easter Term* is near at hand, we presume his *professional* pursuits will now sufficiently occupy his time.

At a meeting of the members of the St. George's Society, last evening, the following Gentlemen were chosen Office-bearers for the ensuing Year:—

Robert F. Hazen, Esq., President.
J. V. Thurgar, Esq., Vice-President.
I. L. Bedell, Esq., Treasurer.
Mr. A. R. Truro, Secretary.

☞ Several items of domestic intelligence, shipping list, &c. on last page.

☞ *The Annual Election for Charter Officers took place this day. In King's Ward, Mr. H. Porter is elected Alderman, Mr. John Knollin, Assistant.—Queen's Ward, Mr. Geo. A. Lockhart, Alderman, Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant.—Duke's Ward, Mr. Harding, Alderman, Mr. Mosher, Assistant.—Sidney Ward, Mr. VanHorne, Alderman, Mr. F. Cameron, Assistant.—No change in Carleton.—Full list next week.*

February Packet.—*The Packet was seen off the Harbor on Monday, but a storm coming on she has probably stood out to sea again, or put into one of the Western Harbors.*—Novascotian.

Prince Edward Island, March 3.—A most distressing and melancholy occurrence happened on Friday night last—Mr. and Mrs. Semple, their infant child seven months old, and their two daughters, one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age, left town for Orwell, on their way to Murray Harbour, taking the ice as the nearest route. Having been overtaken by a snow storm, they got bewildered near Governor's Island, and fencing that by proceeding further, they might be travelling in the direction of the sea, they halted on the ice, trusting to their being able to hold out till day-light. The eldest daughter, however, died from cold and exhaustion, in the course of the night—the second only lived to reach the shore, and expired immediately after landing, and melancholy to relate, the infant, though alive, has both of its legs in a state of mortification, from the knees downwards—the mother preserved its life by pressing it to her bosom.

The Reformers are preparing several measures to put the sincerity of the new ministry to the test. Mr. Ward has promised again to bring forward his motion on the Church, which gave the Whig ministry so much trouble last year. This he has engaged to do within ten days from the meeting of the House. The Marquess of Chandos, it is supposed, although a Tory, will bring forward a direct motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax, which will be opposed by the ministry, because the revenue accruing therefrom, about three millions and a half, cannot be spared from the Exchequer. The Marquess of Chandos, it is understood, refused to join the new Cabinet because Sir Robert Peel would not promise to make this question a Cabinet measure. If it is brought forward we think it will be carried, for, as it favours the landed interest, it will command the support of many of the country members. Mr. Hume and others will also vote for it, upon the principle of getting rid of taxes of any kind, while others will add their votes for the mere purpose of embarrassing the Cabinet. Under these circumstances we are disposed to think that the Malt Tax will be repealed.

Awfully Sudden Deaths.—A few days ago as Job Aspinall, of Hove Edge, near Halifax, innkeeper, was passing through a field, along with two other persons, he met a friend with whom he shook hands, immediately after which, both he and his friend fell, and both instantly expired.—*York Courant.*

The spirit of litigation was, perhaps, never carried to a greater extent than in a cause between two eminent potters of Handly Green, Staffordshire, for a sum of £2. 9s. 1d. After being in Chancery for eleven years, it was determined by two arbiters, that the complainant filed his bill without any cause: and that he was indebted to the defendant, at the same time, the sum for which he had brought this action. This they awarded him to pay, with 1,000 guineas costs.

The *Hannibal*, New-York packet-ship, which arrived in St. Katherine's dock on Friday last, after a boisterous passage, brought back 70 emigrants, who left England some time ago for the United States, with the intention of settling in that country, in the hopes of bettering their condition; but being unable to obtain employment in America, have been glad enough to return to this country. Many of them are in a state of great distress.

DIED,

On Sunday forenoon, aged one year and six months, Sumner, only son of Mr. William A. Robertson.

This morning, John, second son of Mr. John Dooly, in the 9th year of his age.—Funeral to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from his Father's house, opposite Hopley's, Golden Ball.

At Indian Island, on Monday, March 30th, after a short but severe illness, John Chaffey, Esq., aged 43 years.

Mr. C. has been engaged in business at Indian Island for upwards of twenty years, and has always sustained the character of an honest and upright man. To those who were acquainted with him, it were needless to speak aught in his praise. Suffice it to say, his relatives have indeed lost a *brother*, his acquaintance a friend, and society a valuable member. His relatives and friends have cause to mourn, for his place can never be filled; and in the prime of manhood he is taken to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

At Campobello, John, son of the late Cadwallader Curry, Esq., aged 4 years.

At Burton, on the 22d ult. after a short but severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Sally Nevers, wife of Charles Hazen, Esq. in the 27th year of her age, leaving a husband and two small children to lament their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Thursday—Ship James Stewart, Pool, St. Helena, 54 days—Chas. C. Stewart, full cargo of oil, &c.—The Royal William, of St. Stephen, sailed 5 days previous, with 1850 barrels black, and 150 ditto sperm oil.

CLEARED,

Brig Georgiana, Betts, Cork, timber.
Sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Boston, salt.

The ship Victoria, Atchison, belonging to Mr. Jas. Whitney, of this City, in going out of the harbour on Wednesday, got on the rocks at the South-East side of Partridge Island. She was got off next tide, full of water, and brought to anchor off the harbour, the wind preventing her getting into port. She succeeded in getting into the harbour on Friday, but the damage has not yet been particularly ascertained.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for April:
JAMES HENDRICKS, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in March, - - - £192 11 3
Withdrawn in ditto, - - - 74 18 11

Committee for April:
Charles Simonds, and George Matthew, } Esquires.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for the Election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

S. NICHOLS, *President.*

St. John, April 4, 1835.

A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for the half year ending on 31st ult. will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the first day of May next.

4th April, 1835. Z. WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the first Annual *General Meeting* of the Stockholders, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on Tuesday the fifth day of May next, agreeably to the Royal Charter, at one o'clock, P. M.

H. GILBERT, *President.*

28th March, 1835.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
23d December, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Instalment of Forty-Five per cent. is required of the Stockholders, to be paid in on or before the 11th day of April next. It being the intention of the Directors, owing to the very heavy pressure in the Money Market, to commence Discounting as soon as the above Instalment is paid in, it is requested that the Stockholders will not be later than the time specified, as they must be aware that the business of the Bank cannot commence until the above Instalment is paid in. Should any of the Stockholders be disposed to pay a further Sum on account of their Stock, they will be allowed Interest for the same at Six Per Cent. per annum, for a period not exceeding a year, or until there is another instalment called for,—provided that the whole amount that may be offered does not exceed £25,000. Should the applications exceed that Sum, the *first* will have a preference. The Interest to commence on the first day of March next.

H. GILBERT, *President.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that during his absence in the United States, where he intends remaining a few weeks, his business will be conducted by Mr. L. H. Jones, who will supply them with FURNITURE, on the lowest terms.

4th April. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

MR. ROBINSON'S Office removed to Mr. David Merritt's building, next door to the *Commercial Bank.*

March 31st.—3t

A CARD.

GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D., of Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to St. John, and intends practising the various branches of his profession.

Dr. Peters may be consulted at his residence in Prince William-street, every morning between ten and eleven o'clock, by such persons as may not require to be particularly visited.

St. John, 31st March.—3t.

VOX POPULO!

In a few days will be Published, a small 8vo. Pamphlet, (*Price* 1s.) entitled

THE LOSS OF THE
APPROPRIATION BILL
CHARGEABLE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL;
with
A VINDICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS
of the
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

By a Freeholder.

The above Essay is addressed to the *Electors of the Province*; and Members of the House of Assembly and others, desirous of conveying to the constituency of the Province a right and candid view of the late extraordinary proceedings, and of the grave constitutional point now at issue between the two Houses of the Legislature, as delineated by one thoroughly versed in the whole matter, cannot be too early in obtaining copies for distribution. Prompt *orders* addressed to the Editor of this paper, may perhaps regulate the number of copies to be printed.

31*st March.*

Chain Cables, for Sale.

1 NEW Chain CABLE, 1½ inch, 90 fathoms.
1 do. do. 1⅜ in. 105 ditto,
1 second hand do. do. 1¼ in. 90 ditto,
3 new do. do. ⅞ in. 60 ditto,
110 Fathoms ¾ inch NEW CHAIN,
400 Ditto 1-2 do. ditto,
300 Ditto 3-8 do. ditto,
120 Ditto 7-16 do. ditto,
150 Ditto 9-16 do. ditto,
50 Ditto 5-8 do. ditto,

—ALSO—

1 Patent New Chain, 15-16ths, 90 fathoms—*a new invention.*

Part of the above are short linked, and the whole are offered at lower rates than they can be imported, and at liberal credits.

17th March.—3t J. & H. KINNEAR.

RUM & SUGAR.

Just received ex brig Edwin from Jamaica:
40 PUNCHEONS of well flavoured RUM, —proof 19;
15 Hogsheads good SUGAR;
For sale on reasonable terms by
20th Jan.—2t E. BARLOW & SONS.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

400 TONS now on hand, and for sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR.
17th March.—2t

JAMAICA RUM.

The Subscriber has just received by the Lavinia:
30 HALF-PUNCHEONS choice Jamaica RUM,—for sale on reasonable terms
16th March. JAMES T. HANFORD.

AUCTION SALES.

WINES, &c.—By Auction.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 8th instant, at the King's Warehouse—owned by N. Merrit, Esq. in Water-street—at 12 o'clock, to close Consignments—

4 PIPES very excellent quality Sicily Madeira WINE,
2 half-pipes ditto ditto,
2 ditto COGNAG BRANDY.
At the same time will be offered—
4 pipes superior Hollands GENEVA.
—ALSO—
40 Barrels BREAD, damaged on board ship *Victoria.*

Terms at Sale.

April 7th, 1835. JOHN V. THURGAR.

On Thursday *next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Auction Room,—to close Consignments:*

120 COILS CORDAGE, assorted;
6 Hawsers, 2½ to 6 inches,
2 Chain Cables, ⅞ to 1¼ inch; 1 Anchor,
3 hogsheads assorted Saddles and Bridles,
250 Sides Sole Leather; 13 bales ditto,
20 kegs and 12 boxes TOBACCO,
15 barrels PORK, (some very superior,)
A few barrels Mackerel; 1 large close Stove,
30 Hams, in shipping order; 4 Cooking Stoves,
2 ditto American; 50 boxes Raisins,
20 boxes Mould Candles; 50 ditto SOAP,
1 cask Glauber SALTS; 3 ditto Copperas,
1 Iron and 2 Copper Boilers, and other implements for a Soap and Candle manufactory.
Also, will be offered—
3 Puncheons Jamaica RUM,
1 Pipe L. P. Madeira WINE,
15 Chaldrons very best ORREL COALS.

☞ Terms:—*Under £10, Cash; £10 to £50, Three Months; over £50, Three and Four Months—Approved Endorsed Notes.*

April 4th. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

On Thursday *and* Friday, *the 16th and 17th inst., will be sold by the subscribers at their Auction Room:*

50 DOZEN Allsa ALE,
25 Chests Bohea TEA,
3 Tons Russia Cordage,
50 Bags common and Pearl Barley,
30 Casks assorted Glassware,
5 Cases Cinnamon, 20 casks Cut Nails,
6 Barrels Epsom Salt,
300 Reams Post, Pot, and Foolscap Paper,
100 Do. Wrapping do.
400 assorted Blank Books,
30 Dozen Memorandum and quire do.
Sealing Wax, Quills, Pencils, &c.
36 Dozen Umbrellas, 15 doz. assorted Twines,
55 Pieces fine Irish Linens,
100 Dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Table Cloths and Table Covers, Tapes, Bagging, Bed Tick, Cottons, Lasting, Cut Glass, Pound and Paper Pins, &c. &c.—☞ Credit, 3, 4, and 6 months.

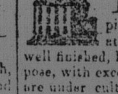
7th April. J. & H. KINNEAR.

ON Monday the 20th April next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, by the subscribers, at Calverley's wharf:—The Schooner DISPATCH, burthen, per Register, 83 tons;—she is in good order, and can be sent to sea at a small expense.—Terms at Sale.

14th March. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

AN INN TO LET,

And possession given immediately.



THE HOTEL at Partridge Island, Parrsboro', N. S., at present occupied by Robert Boston, with the FARM attached to it. The House is large and well finished, having been built expressly for the purpose, with excellent Stables, &c.—100 acres of Land are under cultivation. The House is situate at the Public Landing, from whence a packet plies to Windsor, Horton and Cornwallis twice or thrice a week, which with the Custom House for the North side of the Bay being established at the same place, occasions a great deal of travelling, and its favorable situation for sea bathing makes it the frequent resort of invalids during the summer. These with many other advantages, render it an object for any person desirous to keep such an Establishment, and to a satisfactory tenant, the Rent will be made very low and further inducements offered.

Also, to Let,—

A FARM about three miles from Partridge Island, on which there are about 80 acres of cleared Land and a comfortable House and Barn. This Farm is pleasantly situated on the main Post Road, and is convenient to an Episcopal Church, Methodist Chapel, Grist and Saw Mills.—For terms (which will be extremely moderate) and other particulars respecting either the above places, please apply to JAMES RATCHFORD, Jr. Esq., at Parrsboro', or E. D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, N. B.

St. John, 24th March, 1835.—6t

OIL & FISH.

4 BARRELS Pale Seal } OIL,
14 do. Straw color'd do. }
Barrels HERRINGS,
Ditto MACKAREL,
Ditto ALEWIVES,—just landed.
Also—*In Store:*
Sides Upper and Sole LEATHER.
For sale by I & J. G. WOODWARD,
10th March. *South Market Wharf.*

Earthenware and Glassware, &c.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

40 CRATES well assorted Earthenware,
6 Hogsheads of CHINA.

The above contain a variety of handsome Dinner Setts, (some of which are open), with blue, colored and white Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Plates, Jugs and Mugs, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c. &c.

70 Casks of assorted Glassware,—among which is a handsome assortment of Cut Glass, a variety of Dane Shades obscured, and Cylinder Chimnies. ALSO, FOR SALE—

400 Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 14, 12 x 16, 12 x 18, Crown GLASS—in 25 and 50 feet Boxes. AND—

300 Dozen new empty Blacking Bottles.

March 17th.—6t *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

ALEXANDRIA MOUNTAIN FLOUR.

150 BARRELS Superfine, } *In or out*
100 ditto Scratched, } *of Bond;*
50 ditto Chamcook Fine and Superfine FLOUR,
100 ditto PITCH and TAR. For sale low by
March 3. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Sugar, Molasses, and Rum,
per Boxer.

The subscribers offer for sale the Cargo of the above Vessel, from St. Kitts:

54 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
4 Puncheons high proof RUM,
10 Hhds. very superior bright SUGAR.
Low for Cash. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
17th March.

FOR SALE LOW:

400 BRLS. first quality NAVY BREAD;
12 Hogsheads strong Jamaica RUM;
12 Hogsheads and 30 Barrels SUGAR.
March 24. *GREGG & HALL*

☞ *A few copies of the Commercial Bank Cha with marginal notes, for sale at this office,—p 1s. 3d.*