rights, privileges, and li-
ubjects within this Pro-
ed, That this House can-
id grant *without abandon-*
l rights and privileges of
thful subjects in this Pro-
lved, That the aforesaid
ong the supplies of the

in these sentiments that
sping at private interest?
every well minded man,
im the love of country,
es not every son of New-
pression of his own senti-
. Cameron, in plain lan-
its best the understand-
likely to be deluded by
is country—*and in that*
alified for their country's
those, who are the least
tending the Legislature.
ow, that at this moment
e People's rights among
nder that service gratui-
the sacred obligations
s and their families? Do
k ask for such sacrifices?
! Let it also be remem-
rs, that the part they took
n being calculated to be-
sts, were the more likely
What does this prove?
ple is not always separa-
ances. Let not then the
rlooked.

ition of the Legislative
h 14.—Resolved, That
n Bill) *contains a grant*
by this House, when sent
on of appropriation, and
opriation upon which this
ve voice, in the same bill
se had concurred, *is an*
deliberation in this house,
cumstances be submitted
principles of the consti-
e of this House." What
nswick to this? That
n the bill of supply which
—"an invasion of *their*
After this will any body
s of the people were too
—that too much firmness,
was displayed about it?
ore important question
Pay, or the withholding
onths?
be hoped that some mea-
uestion from ever arising
will be devised by the
ecoming acquainted with
itor, till that event takes
looked to as certain and
be better, would it not
dious remarks on either
If the Assembly have
m their conduct the veil
Council has been uncom-
Government to settle the
vants they are. Let not
the public mind, else we
of furious demagogues,
y find their way into the
efore *us*, as we have seen
er Province, the deity
erto the march of re-
en under her banners.—
s, the furious, the *inbe-*
we overturn every altar
he service of sound judg-
the press be that of rea-
gument; and for the fu-
is inclined to write or to
the trouble to examine
body of evidence which
ession will furnish him
Q. R.

ERVER.

MARCH 24, 1835.

ored with Boston papers
received per schr. Ele-
e packet ship Virginian
Liverpool on Tuesday
th February. Subjoined
portance contained in the
een that there is a proba-
25,000,000 francs to the
Chambers:

ned by the King in person

gland, and all branches of

uite arrived at his resi-
Thursday evening, from
continent.

not be the least doubt
nnity will be voted by the
of the Commission elec-
the question are unani-
to of the United States'
arrived, must remove
by the hurt pride of the
t of the claims. Many
rted Ministers, or at least
lly satisfying the United

ws from Madrid is to the
neral alarm existed lest a
and fresh troops are *or-*
stremadura. The great-
e part of the government
guarded, and large pa-
reets at night.

ton market.—Including
which was all eagerly
is week's work will a-
hich 5000 American, 500
and 2700 Surats, have

e demand for Cotton has
o days and prices are a

ve fear more so than is
de. Bubble speculations
selves again on the Lon-

tion Bill, as it is the most
has for a long time trans-
o is it at present the all-
every individual feeling
er of personal interest.—
xcused, in the absence of
t, in reverting to this sub-
necessary to disabuse those
the real merits of the case,
s industriously circulated
ate the true nature of the
ot help expressing our re-
ntemporary and ally, the
cended from the vantage
ntained, as the consistent
e people's rights, and suf-
e expression of sentiments
nciples, and so insidiously
ttempted infringement on
es of the people and their
upied its editorial column.
ever, that those sentiments
s of the *Editor*, (*i. e.* the
er; they represent the
his supporters at large,
one of that *minority* whose
d. We must take that ar-
no grano salis;" and must
attempted justification of
urily, emanating from one
n expression of public opin-

ion. Confident we are, indeed, that when the public become thoroughly acquainted with the real facts of the case, they will by no means entertain the opinions, or come to the conclusions *feared* by the writer in the *Courier*. That writer has concluded, that "some "censure must rest upon the House," [of Assembly,] "for putting every grant for the service of the Pro-"vince in jeopardy, in order, as it were, to secure "payment for their own services, or rather a remune-"ration for their expenses, (for too many in the coun-"try, *we fear*, will look upon it in that light.)"—The premises and the conclusion are equally erroneous, as we are prepared to maintain. No doubt, the writer of that paragraph actually did fear such an opinion being entertained; and this fear led him and his companions in the minority to vote as they did, and the same fear induced this editorial explanation in the Courier. But such a fear was wholly groundless: the public require only right information to pass a right judgment; and far better would it have been in every representative of the people, to have fearlessly and manfully upheld every constitutional right and privilege of their constituents and themselves, by unshrinkingly crushing every attempt at innovation and infringement in the bud, trusting to time and opportunity for explaining all the facts and reasons to the people at large, than to have suffered the *mere fear* of an erroneous judgment or opinion to induce them to sanction the slightest relinquishment of those rights. —Unshackled as we are, (unlike the writer in the Courier,) by a participation in the honours of either of the Legislative Houses, we can enter into this question impartially and disinterestedly; and we therefore proceed to lay such a statement of *facts* before our readers, as must, we are convinced, perfectly justify the *majority* of the House of Assembly, and "place the saddle on the right horse." In our last number, we stated our opinion on the occurrence as it stands, and we gave our reasons for upholding legislative pay to the Assembly, and withholding it from the Council. We need not, now, therefore, go over that ground again; but confine ourselves to the *reasons* and *causes* for the line of conduct pursued by the House of Assembly. The *only constitutional* mode of sending up votes of appropriation and supply from the lower to the upper House, is by *Bill*, in gross; the practice of sending up *resolutions* separately, is an unconstitutional innovation, which ought never to have been required on the one hand, nor ceded on the other. In the Mother Country, all the supplies and appropriations for the whole service of the vast British Empire, are sent up to the Lords in *one Bill*; and their Lordships have a negative voice on *the whole only*; they may reject or pass "the bill, the *whole* bill, and *nothing but the bill*," but they cannot touch one item of it separately; they have no power to make selections, or to dictate what appropriations shall pass and what shall not, and they never pretend to any such discriminating voice. The peculiar privilege of the Commons in pecuniary matters is well expressed in the words of a resolution passed by our own House of Assembly, in 1833, as follow:—

"*Resolved*, That this House do claim as their *inherent right*, and from which *they will never depart*, not only to determine upon *all* aids, subsidies, and *supplies to be granted for the Public Service*, but to direct the laying, rating, raising, collecting, paying, levying and returning the same, and to make such directions, limitations and modifications, in *all Revenue and Appropriation Bills*, as *this House* may from time to time deem expedient."

This language is energetic, and it is incontrovertible. The public revenue is derived from the people at large; the representatives of the people have the *sole* right and privilege of appropriating it, and if the people cannot entrust their own representatives with the management of their own money, why do they not depute more trustworthy men to conduct their affairs? The upper House, have, as we have before said, *no constitutional right* to interfere with the appropriations of the public money, in *detail* or in particulars. They must view the whole *as a whole*; and if they conceive the aggregate amount of money voted by the Lower House to be *unwarrantably large*, or if they find *some highly objectionable* appropriation included in the supplies for the year; their only resource is to throw *the whole out together*; and upon thus marking their sense of the extravagance of the Commons, the constitutional mode is for the executive to dissolve the Legislature, and to give the people themselves an opportunity of expressing their opinion of their representatives. But have our Legislative Council, in the present instance, taken this constitutional and dignified position? Assuredly not. Have they declared that the appropriations of the lower House have been extravagant and lavish? On the contrary, *every appropriation contained in the Bill sent up by the Assembly had previously received the express sanction and assent of the Council*, excepting only that called "*Members' Pay*"!—Then did the Council *object* to that particular appropriation, or to any other in the bill? Was there, in fact, any such objectionable item in the bill, as to warrant the Council in throwing out the whole supplies of the year, and thus putting the whole country to immense inconvenience and distress? No, unquestionably not; for the *only* appropriation above excepted, viz. that for "Members' Pay," the Council had themselves previously declared, by a solemn resolution, to be "*just and reasonable*"! Their own words, as recorded on their journals, at the commencement of this extraordinary struggle for mammon, testify this fact; because, when they *first* threw out the bill providing for the expenses of the lower house, they did not for one moment attempt to *object to such provision* or to its *amount*; but they set up a similar claim *themselves*, contending for an *equal* provision, which claim they declared to be in *their* opinion, "just and reasonable," thereby admitting that of the Assembly to be so. Unable, therefore, to maintain that the Bill *contained any thing unjust or unreasonable*, they yet ventured to reject it, because it did not include *something else*, which *they* fancied to be equally just and reasonable with the object of that bill. They had not the generosity or the magnanimity to do right and justice to the lower house, in a *long established and reasonable usage*, because that house had not thought proper to comply with a novel and unreasonable innovation on their part; but they undisguisedly assigned as their reason for acting in this extraordinary manner, that they were influenced by selfish motives; as is sufficiently evidenced by the concluding terms of their famous resolution:—

"*Whereas* the House of Assembly *hath not* made provision for the *attendance and expenses of the President and the Members of the Legislative Council*, agreeably to the said recommendation of His Majesty's Government: *Therefore*, RESOLVED, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

Here, then, is the whole secret of the matter: it was a mere struggle for self; the entire aim and object of the Council was to get pay for themselves, and *because* they could not succeed in that object, they first ungenerously refused to coincide in paying the lower house, and followed up that principle, by rejecting *all* the appropriations of the session, because the claim of the Assembly, the reasonableness of which was admitted by themselves, was constitutionally followed up. And mark the difference of *terms* in the two claims. The *House* sent up a bill to provide only for "the *expenses* of the Speaker and Members of Assembly, while attending in General Assembly;" but the *Council* claim "provision for the *attendance and expenses* of the President and the Members of the Legislative Council;" leading us to infer that they wish their *time* also paid for, which the lower house do not. This, then, is the dignified situation in which the Council placed themselves by their extraordinary resolution; and as, by their pertinaciously persisting in rejecting the "Members' Pay," a second time, on this disinterested and magnanimous ground, they had attempted a direct infringement on the inherent privileges of the lower house, and on the freedom of the elective franchise, (as we have already shewn in our last week's editorial article,) what course was left to the House to pursue? Should they tacitly submit to the dictation of the Council, and, for the sake of obtaining their own allowance, consent to make a grant which they had invariably condemned as improper and unnecessary; or should they manfully determine to uphold their own privileges and to maintain the rights of their constituents by every constitutional means? Clearly, the latter mode was the only one they could legitimately and consistently adopt; and we rejoice to find that a majority of the House of Assembly were sufficiently resolute and manly, to determine on pursuing it, unawed by the fear of dictation from above, or of erroneous opinions out of doors, and so to follow up conscientiously their just and constitutional procedure, that the blame of any evil to ensue should rest on the right party—the upper House. From the first foundation of the Provincial Legislature to the year 1801, the Assembly had invariably followed that mode of sending up appropriations and supplies to the Council, which we have already shewn to be the only constitutional one, viz. by *Bill*. Separate *resolutions* were never thought of by either House; but in 1801, without any ostensible reason, without any motive assigned on the Journals, the House commenced the practice of sending up *resolutions* of appropriation, thus giving the Council a deliberative voice on every item of supply separately and individually. The causes which induced this departure from the old mode cannot now be ascertained; but it was a highly improper and unconstitutional cession of the peculiar rights and privileges of the Commons. This point was well alluded to in debate on the Clerks' pay, on the 4th inst., by Mr. Brown, who poignantly expressed the surprise he had felt, at the commencement of his legislative career, on finding this improper practice in operation, and well observed, that "as long as the Council made a *proper use* of the *concession*, he would not object to it; but now it was found that they made an *improper* use of it," and therefore, naturally enough, the House found it high time to retrace their steps. When it was found that the Council could reject a *usual*, a "*just and reasonable*" grant, a grant necessary to the preservation of the freedom of the elective franchise in the Province, *merely* because *they*, (the *Honourables*,) could not obtain a similar grant, for which *no such precedent or necessity* existed, it was surely high time for the Assembly to deprive that body of a deliberative voice on *specific resolutions* of appropriation, which they had obtained only by an improper concession of privilege by the lower House, and to return to the constitutional mode of sending up every thing of the kind by *Bill*. In doing this, they did only what they had a clear and undeniable right to do; and they included in their bill, *nothing whatever* which the Council had not previously agreed to, excepting "Members' Pay," which, however, as before shewn, they had admitted to be "*just and reasonable*." Had the House, then, any right to suppose, that the Council would venture to reject such a bill, containing, as it did, nothing *in itself* objectionable, *nothing unjust or unreasonable*, merely because it did *not* contain what the *Council wished* it to contain? Was it for the *House* to imagine for a moment, that that body would follow up their dictatorial wishes and selfish desires so far, as to reject the whole appropriations for the public service of the country, and thus to throw the entire working population of the province into difficulty and distress, because their own poor and petty expenses for a few weeks' attendance to their duty were not provided for? Clearly not: the House would have libelled the Council by imagining the possibility of such an occurrence; they therefore did their own duty manfully, and would not believe such a result possible. But they were *deceived*: the Council acted as they could not have been expected to act; *they did* throw out the appropriation bill, *for the same reason only* as they had previously rejected the bill for Members' Pay, and *where*, then, shall the odium rest?—It has been urged, that the *House* should have yielded for *one year*, and then all *might* have been hereafter made right. But it *might not*. Who would guarantee it? Could the Council be depended on, to relinquish their injurious innovations, after the pertinacity they had already shewn? We have already stated the unconstitutionality of the practice which prevailed from 1801 to the present time: its practical evil had not been so deeply felt till now; and what time so fit and proper for remedying that evil and returning to a sound and constitutional mode of proceeding, as the *first session* of a *new House*? It is very easy to yield a right, but very difficult to regain it; and if the House had submitted *this* year, next year the Council might have pleaded *precedent* against them, and told them that as they had begun to walk in the evil steps of their predecessors, they must continue to do so. It was right and proper, therefore, for the House to take their stand at the *very beginning* of the mischief; and we cannot sufficiently wonder at the notions of those Members, who thought they could gain anything by postponing the evil day, and thus yielding still further to the innovations of the Council.—The topic is so interesting and so vitally important, that we could continue to dilate much longer; but our limits absolutely forbid at present. We are happy, however, to know, that a far abler pen than ours is employed on the subject in another shape; and we therefore confidently predict, that when the real facts are seen in their true light, the country will judge as we have judged, and will thank their representatives for having steadfastly resolved to preserve their privileges in their integrity. We would congratulate, also, the patriotic *minority* in the *Legislative Council*, on the disinterested line of conduct they have pursued; and in doing so, we would observe, that two Members of that Honourable Body, after the fatal decision on the appropriation bill had been made, immediately drew up, and signed a *protest against* the resolution, and handed it to the Clerk of the Council, with the *full understanding* that it should be entered on the Journals. The business of the Session being then virtually finished, the two Members left Fredericton; upon which their Honourable Colleagues magnanimously took advantage of their absence, to refuse the insertion of their protest on the Journals! Facts like these speak for themselves.

P. S. After the above was partly *in type*, we were most agreeably surprised by the receipt of the communication from Q. R., which will be found in another column; the sentiments of which are so peculiarly and closely in accordance with our own, that we were at once struck with their strong similarity. The coincidence, however, is entirely accidental; as we have never, directly or indirectly, held any communication on the subject with that writer, nor were we previously at all aware of his sentiments. We fully accord with his concluding exhortations, and believe *all our* arguments on this highly important matter will be found to be the language "of reason, tempered with good argument," and to have solely for their object, a conscientious desire to "remove the veil of false impression" from before the eyes of the public.

The proceedings at the close of the Legislature, will be found in the last page of this paper.

We learn from good authority, that all Greenwich Hospital money due up to 31st December, 1834, is to be collected—but will cease from that date.

ASTRONOMY.—A Lecture on this interesting subject is to be delivered by Mr. R. K. ADDISON, in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening next, the 25th inst. commencing at 7 o'clock. This young Gentleman secured to himself considerable praise for the talent and research displayed by him in previous Lectures on the same subject; on these occasions he gave evidence of a genius which, if properly cultivated and encouraged, would place him in a high standing as a Lecturer. We trust our citizens will be liberal in their patronage on Wednesday evening.—*Courier.*

The ship Wakefield, Capt. Armstrong, of this port, sailed from Savannah on the 17th ult. with a cargo of 2097 bales of upland cotton, valued at one hundred and ten thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

HEAVY SQUALL.—The weather for some time past has been variable, but rather inclined to mildness, as evinced by the rapid disappearance of the snow from cleared places. On Tuesday last an unusual darkness overspread the sky early in the afternoon, followed by a tremendous squall which came on most furiously from the westward. Three Schooners had left the Harbour a short time before—the Lively, Kennedy for Eastport, Capt. Flagg's pilot boat, and Mr. Young's Fishing craft, for Grand Manan.

By the time the Lively reached Clamcove-head, indications of bad weather induced the master to double reef the mainsail, send a hand to the fore halliards, and stand for the western shore; but the suddenness of the squall rendered his efforts unavailing, for the instant it struck the vessel it laid her on her beam ends and she began immediately to fill. There were five passengers aboard, besides the master, a seaman and boy. They all got on the side, but the vessel began to settle down, and they determined to seek their safety in the small boat. By their precipitancy to get into it, the boat upset, when they all succeeded in clinging to the masts of the schooner except one man, who held on to the boat for some time, but was swept off by the violence of the waves, and we are pained to relate, met a watery grave.

Five persons held on to the foremast nearly up to the neck in water, and two to the mainmast, when they were passed by a schooner within a few yards without her crew making the smallest attempt to come to their assistance! We forbear to mention names until we ascertain further particulars, altho' Kennedy insists on the fact. They remained in this perilous situation for upwards of half an hour, when they were neared by the Schooner of Mr. Daniel Young of Grand Manan, who promptly and humanely manned his boat and saved the almost exhausted sufferers from destruction.

The name of the poor man who perished is John Dolan of Shediac in the County Westmorland; he has been several times here with oysters and appeared to be a sober, industrious man.

We are happy to have it in our power to say that the other parties are all well; that the Lively drifted towards Lubec and was thrown up on the beach without suffering damage; and that she was got safely off, and Kennedy and his crew have just arrived in the Harbour.—*St. Andrews Standard, March* 19.

The Assembly of UPPER CANADA have, by a vote of twenty-eight to seven, ordered the proceedings relative to the several expulsions of Mr. MACKENZIE, to be erased from their journals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Feb. 27.—By the Report on the Public Accounts it will be seen that the Revenue of this Island, for the past year amounted to £8,642, and the expenditure to £11,953. Towards making up the deficiency of £3,311, and supplying the usual wants of Government, it was resolved in the Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday, to impose another sixpence duty on all Wines, Gin, Brandy and Rum, imported into this Island.

BERMUDA, FEB. 12.—The American brigantine Enterprise, Smith, master, from Alexandria, D. C., bound to Charlestown, S. C. out 21 days, having been driven from the American coast by boisterous weather, and being in want of provisions, put into the port of Hamilton, yesterday.—The Enterprise has on board 79 slaves.—*Bermudian.*

FEB. 19.—We noticed in the Bermudian of Thursday last, the arrival of the brig Enterprise, of New York, Elliot Smith, master, which put into this port on a voyage from Alexandria, D. C., to Charleston, S. C., having met with bad weather on the coast, and in want of provisions, and having on board 79 slaves. Upon affidavits made by the President and one of the Committee of the Society of colored men in this town, called the Friendly Institution, a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued, under which these 79 persons were yesterday evening brought up before his honor the Chief Justice at the Sessions-house, and 72 of them having elected to take their freedom, were accordingly discharged. One woman, (Matilda Ridgly) and her five young daughters, declared that they did not wish to take their freedom, and should return to the vessel. A subscription was opened for the immediate relief of the persons thus liberated from bondage, and about Eighty dollars subscribed. The investigation closed at 11 o'clock last night, and the Worshipful William M. Cox very liberally offered the use of a house for their reception.

MARCH 3.—Arrived yesterday, H. M. Frigate President, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.: sailed from Jamaica on the 15th ult. and yesterday week from Crooked Island.—The Island of Jamaica was particularly quiet and free from disease of any kind.

STEAM-PACKETS IN THE WEST INDIES.—The plan contemplated of employing steam-vessels in conveying the Mails between Jamaica and the Windward Islands, is immediately to be carried into operation. Two steamers, the *Flamer* and *Spitfire*, each measuring upwards of 170 feet on deck, have arrived at Barbadoes, and are to be engaged in this service.—The route, we learn by a private letter from a mercantile House in Barbadoes, to their correspondent here, will be from Barbadoes to Jamaica, and thence to St. Thomas, with the return Mail, and back to Barbadoes.

To Correspondents.—"S." (received through the Post Office,) came to hand too late for insertion this week.

☞ WARRANTS up to No. 260—*(New Series)* —are in course of payment at the Province Treasurer's Office.

MARRIED,

At Hopewell, on the 5th February last, Mr. Nathaniel Smith, eldest son of John Smith, Esq., to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Guilford Reed, of Hopewell.

At Hillsborough, Westmoreland, by the Rev. Alexander W. M'Leod, on the 12th inst. Mr. William Wallace, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Steves, all of the above place.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, James, son of Mr. John Dunne, aged two years and six months.

On Friday morning, in the 32d year of his age Mr. Patrick M'Nimee, a native of Ireland.

This morning, John, youngest son of Mrs. Gorman, in the 12th year of his age.

At Burton, on the 18th inst., William Woodbridge eldest son of Nathaniel Hubbard, Esq., aged 3 years.

At Chatham, (Miramichi.) on the 12th inst. Mr. John Joseph, of the firm of Joseph & Samuel, in the 63d year of his age.

At Savannah, (Georgia,) on 22d October last, William Ward, youngest son of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this City, in the 19th year of his age—deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of relatives and friends.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

33. *This day*, sch'r Elephant, Kiffin, Boston, 5—John Robertson, assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Brig General Coffin, Andrews, Cork, deals.
Halcyon, Crowell, New York, gypsum.
Sch'r Boxer, Fields, Boston, plaster.
Diligence, Brier, Barbadoes, fish &c.

The whale ship James Stewart, of this port, was at St. Helena, on the 28th January, with 2000 barrels black, and 500 do. sperm oil, on her homeward passage.

Brig Temperance, Dickson, of this port, sailed from Charleston for Jamaica, 7 inst.

Ship Augusta, Bannerman, from London; and brig Fenwick Keating, Simpson, from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah, 3d inst.

FOR SALE LOW:

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

GOODS at reduced prices.

THE Subscribers intending to sell off their present STOCK at very reduced prices, purchasers will find it to their advantage to favour them with a call. PARKS & HEGAN.
13th December.

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.

☞ NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *Carleton and Lancaster Temperance Society*, will take place To-Morrow, (Wednesday) Evening, at the National School House. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.
By order of the President and Committee.
ROBERT SALTER, SEC'Y.
Carleton, March 24, 1835.

SEWING SILK.—A few pounds of fine and strong Raven Black SEWING SILK; together with a general assortment of Silk, Woollen and Cotton GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., for sale by
W. REYNOLDS.

☞ A few copies of the Trial and Acquittal of Mr. JOSEPH HOWE, Editor of the Novascotian, for a supposed Libel on the Magistrates of Halifax.—Price 1s. 3d. St. John, 24th March, 1835.

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, occasion 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.—6†

Chain Cables, for Sale.

1 NEW Chain CABLE, 1¼ inch, 90 fathoms,
1 do. do. 1¼ in. 105 ditto,
1 second hand do. do. 1¼ in. 90 ditto,
3 new do. do. ¾ in. 60 ditto,
110 Fathoms ¾ inch NEW CHAIN,
400 Ditto 1-2 do. ditto,
300 Ditto 3-8 do. ditto,
129 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.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

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.—6† *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

SOAP AND GLASS.
Received per Victoria:

300 BOXES Yellow SOAP,
14 casks assorted GLASSWARE;
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
24th February.—3†

Tea and Powder.
Received per schooner Lavinia, *from Halifax:*

27 CHESTS Congo and fine Bohea TEAS.
Also, in Magazine:
50 Kegs POWDER.—For sale by
March 10. JOHN WALKER.

JAMAICA RUM.
The Subscriber has just received by the Lavinia:

30 HALF-PUNCHEONS choice JAMAICA RUM,—for sale on reasonable terms
10th March. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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.—2† E. BARLOW & SONS.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

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

TO LET,—*From 1st May next:*

THAT large STORE fronting on St. John-street and Johnston's wharf, (excepting a small portion thereof occupied by Mr. E. Stephen,) now in possession of Angus M'Kenzie, Esq.
Also, the Store fronting on Princess-street, below the house occupied by Mr. Mullin.
17th March.

TO LET,—*From 1st May*—

THE Dwelling Apartment at present occupied by Miss TROUNCE, in the House on the corner of Prince William-street and the Market Square.—For further particulars apply to
3d February. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

STORES TO LET,
and possession given the 1st of May next.

THE Store and part of the dwelling occupied by Mr. Thomas Gard; and the Store with the room in the rear of the same, occupied by the subscriber. Also, two large and commodious LOFTS, in Water street, opposite Lovett's Slip, suitable for a Rigger or sailmaker: with other STORAGE in the same building if required. Apply to
Feb. 24, 1835. GEORGE BALL.

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

AUCTION SALES.

GOODS---By Auction.

On THURSDAY *and* FRIDAY, *the 2d and 3d of April, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Auction Room, beginning at* 10 *o'clock:*

25 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE,
150 boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Crown GLASS; 200 kegs London White LEAD,
100 kegs red, yellow, and black PAINTS,
100 kegs green PAINTS; 100 jars do. do., (best),
50 kegs Putty; 6 boxes fine Black Lead,
100 boxes Liverpool Yellow SOAP,
100 bags common and Pearl Barley,
½ ton common STEEL.

—ALSO—

10 pieces CARPETING,
30 dozen Chintz Handkerchiefs,
25 dozen Umbrellas; 90 pieces white Cotton,
50 pieces fine Irish Linens,
100 bags assorted Shot; 134 dozen cotton Tape,
150 lbs. London mixt Pins,
4 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
200 pair India Rubber Shoes,
10 boxes Magnesia; 6 casks Saltpetre,
15 kegs Butter; 6 casks Lamp Glasses,
50 dozen and 80 cases Razors,
100 gross Japan Buttons.

And at the same time—

50 Chests Bohea TEA,
10 ditto Hyson and Hyson Skin,
5 ditto Pouchong TEA.
March 24, 1835. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE Per Cent on the Stock paid in, for the half year ending 28th February, will be paid the Stockholders on or after the 2d April next. By order.
3d March, 1835. D. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

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.*

COMMRECIAL BANK STOCK.

20 SHARES of Stock in the above concern, may be had at a small advance, by applying to the Editor of the Observer.
17th March.

Bank Stock Wanted.

40 SHARES in the *Commercial Bank*; and 10 Shares in the *Bank of New-Brunswick.*—Persons wishing to sell will please apply at this office. 24 March.

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.

SUGAR.
Just received, per Emperor, from Jamaica:

16 HOGSHEADS and Five Tierces Bright *SUGAR*, now landing, and for sale at reasonable rates.
30th December. JOHN M. WILMOT.

English Herrings.

100 BARRELS of the above in prime order, in Store—for sale by
10th March.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

The Subscribers offer for Sale—

THE third Double PEW in the Eastern Aisle of St. John's Church; and
A neat single horse new WAGGON.
3d March. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Rice, and India Rubber Shoes.
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

60 HALF Tierces good quality RICE;
288 Pair large size India Rubber SHOES. For sale by
17th Feb.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
From the 1st of May next:

A TWO Story DWELLING HOUSE, belonging to the Subscribers, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel, in Sidney-street. For particulars apply to W. & T. LEAVITT.
10th February.

D. & P. HATFIELD
Have recently received an assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot CLOTHS, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Petershams and Flushings, bales Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons Tartans, Merinos, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, black Veil Crape, Cassimere Shawls, Linens Selinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.
—IN STORE—
8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
☞ All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.
St. John, 4th November, 1834.

FOR SALE,
THE NEW SCHOONER

MARGARET,
46 Tons Register.
If not disposed of by private bargain prior to the 28th instant, she will on that day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, be offered at Auction by the subscribers, at the South Market Wharf.
14th March. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Goods, per barque Liverpool:

2 CASES plain and printed COTTONS; 1 truss cotton Ticks, Diaper, and Haberdashery
1 do. worsted knitting Yarn; 1 do. Maddulin Blue
1 do. worsted fringe Silk; 1 do. Woollens; 2 box Jewellery; 100 dozen each of Jacknives, Peck Knives, Penknives, Shoeknives, and Scissors; 10 do. Table Knives and Forks; 100 do. Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons; 10 do. G. Steel Hand Saws; with a variety of Hardware.
20th January, 1835. JOHN KERR.