ly for defraying the
l Assembly the last
er day, and for the
ery Member the last
per day, allowing
l, to be certified by

se of Assembly, the
sion, and to each and
Assembly for defray-
n General Assembly
15 shillings per day,
and every Member
15 shillings per day,
ay's travel, to be cer-
any sum which may
be passed this Ses-

g's Bank of the City
, to reimburse them
ts late Cashier of its
nual services made by
ided for.—Upon the
olution, the Commit-
ker, Messrs. Wood-
, Stewart, Chandler,
M. Wilmot, Taylor,
onnell, End.—*Nays.*
ch, Brown, Gilbert,
, Hannington.—And
and the blank then

ovince Treasurer, the
l amount for the ser-
to the 31st Decem-

£10, in consideration
erican Revolutionary

goon to the Vaccine
ard, Saint John, the

ive Council in Gene-
eing additional grant
ding 17th March last.
n of £10, for teaching
ng the year 1835.
tenant Governor, the
of Road from Salmon

ee appointed to exam-
nt House, submitted a
nded the same in at
s again read, and in as

he House is very gene-
of is so leaky as to en-
g; they are of opinion
e, which should pro-
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. The necessary re-
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tee cannot enumerate
mit, that a sum of not
hould be placed at the
to be appropriated as

JAMES BROWN, Jr.
E. B. CHANDLER.
Ordered, That the said
mittee of Supply.

NEWS.

STON, FEBRUARY 13.
, and Liverpool to Jan.
w-York, by the packet

pleasing, in as much as
telligence, that *France*
Great Britain; the ac-
ced in the Paris Moni-

was received at Liver-
mediately forwarded to
rs in most of the papers
e Message was also im-
ndon to Paris, and was
he delivery of the King's
Chambers. A private
topic was absorbed in
.—An improvement has
nds.

Paris Moniteur of Mon-
t fact in the following
orders from his Court,
lle has proposed to the
ote dated Dec. 25th, the
t of His Britannic Ma-
the differences that have
l the United States of
ister of Foreign Affairs,
n, informed the English
nment of France accedes

ived this morning have
onstantinople, from which
tanding between the Sul-
stria, has been increased
he satisfaction of the for-
he dispatched to Vienna.
t Turkey will be sustain-
ssia.

despatches received from
, by which it appears that
lel Kader had been so far
troops had been twice de-
; he himself had taken
his capital, Mascara, was
French. The Arabs ap-
, and only yielded to the
tillery and the charges of
rleans, who was with the
was wounded, but not

maintained by the Court
to have been some days in
r M. Durand, the French
real reporter of the War-
or Nicholas,) as had been
cais, when that speech was
t was even understood that
e subject had been applied
er of Foreign Affairs, ac-
timation to the effect that
aver of M. Durand would
e proved that he had been
to that publication. But
e of M. Durand seems to
l palace of St. Petersburg
fall on his devoted head.
aid to his friends in confir-
he speech published by the
pears he did not supply the
ving extracted it from the
Suabian Mercury, in which

all his partisans in France
s, and accept any employ-

—On the 7th of December
nberg to Furth was opened
The Chief Burgomaster
e Band of the regiment of
ional hymn. A monumen-
ered, displaying the inscrip-
Iron Rail Road with steam
n engine, with nine passen-
d with national colours, then
sence of countless multitudes
embled along the road. The
oad three times, filled with
, with its train, makes the
.

ec. 9.—During the time that
open in 1835, the value of
Petersburgh was 104,955,392
117,306,495 rubles.

Railway.—Thursday, being
opening of the Dublin and
as observed quite as a gala.
results of the first working
31,066 8 6. Number of pas-
nnual subscribers, 1,068,018.
by the locomotive engines,
es travelled, 121,275.

A late London paper states that Lord Brougham has been recently employed in preparing and arranging for publication his decisions in the Court of Chancery during the period in which he was Lord Chancellor.

At a late election in the North Division of Northamptonshire to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Milton, Mr. Maunsell, the Conservative candidate, was chosen by 1852 votes, in opposition to Mr. Hanbury, who had 1255. The success of the Tories on this occasion appears to have excited some consternation in the Administration party. They ascribe it to the influence of the clergy, and the intimidation of the Landlords.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Reformers of Ireland, in which he observes, "the hopes of Ireland are bound up with the stability of the present Government. It is the first that ever acted on the principle of equal justice to, and perfect impartiality between, all classes and persuasions of Irishmen. For the first time for near seven centuries, we have a Ministry giving practical proofs of the sincerity of its professions of abolishing all political distinctions in Ireland, and of grounding its preferences and selections on the individual merits of the persons preferred and selected—and not on the creed, class, or party to which such persons belong. Besides, the government of Ireland is delegated to persons who have so much of excellent judgment and exquisite good sense, that their conduct enhances the value of every act of conciliation, and produces a conviction, that when they fail in any useful measure, such failure is to be attributed to the want of sufficient means, or of sufficient power, and not to the want of inclination or exertion."

The Duchess of St. Alban's is at present on a journey of benevolence through Scotland. At Edinburg, the birthplace of Mr. Coutts, she has divided £200 among its public institutions, and has given £60 for private distribution.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers was opened on the 29th December. The following is the Speech of the King delivered on the occasion:—

"Gentlemen of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies.—In seeing you once more assembled around me, I am happy to be able to congratulate myself and you on the situation of our country. Its prosperity increases daily, its internal tranquillity seems to be henceforth beyond the reach of attack, and secures its power abroad.

"I have been deeply affected by the sentiments evinced by the nation for my family and myself, when at a moment which it is painful for me to remember, Providence thought fit to preserve my life, which is forever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition undertaken for the security of our African possessions has been carried on and brought to a close in such a manner as became the honour of France. I have seen with emotion the eldest of my race partaking the fatigues and dangers of brave soldiers.

"I have reason to congratulate myself on the state of our relations with the European powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain becomes daily more close, and every thing inspires me with confidence that the peace which we enjoy will not be interrupted.

"My Government has continued, on the Spanish frontier, to take such measures as were best fitted for the faithful accomplishment of the clauses of the Treaty of the 28th April, 1834. I entertain the most ardent wishes for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and for the consolidation of the Throne of Queen Isabella II.

"I regret that the treaty of July 4, 1831, with the United States of America, should not yet have received its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me and the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations.

"The state of the finances is satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The laws of finance will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The laws which have already been announced, or presented to you, will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which were reserved for the deliberation of the present session.

"I trust, gentlemen, that the moment is come for France to gather the fruits of her prudence and courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by experience so dearly acquired; let us apply ourselves to calm the passions, to perfect our laws, to protect, by judicious measures, all the interests of a nation, which after so many storms, presents the civilized world the salutary example of a noble moderation—the sole pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, of its liberty, of its grandeur, is my first duty; its happiness will be my dearest recompense."

UNITED STATES.

U. S. Congress.—On Monday the 8th inst., the President transmitted to the two Houses of Congress the following Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the rational honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring powers, and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC.
Wednesday, January 27, 1836.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

Dr. O'Callaghan rose and said that on reference to the latter part of the speech delivered by Sir John Colborne, on opening the session of the Upper Canada Legislature, on the 14th inst., it would be found that he had made some remarks on the affairs of this Province. In his (Dr. O'C's.) opinion those remarks were ill-timed and out of place. In the first place, Sir John Colborne had not been appointed to superintend or administer the affairs of this Province, and for what reason he dragged the political affairs of this Province into his speech it was not for him (Dr. O'C.) to say. In that speech he said that the present political state of this Province had injurious effects upon Upper Canada, in the following strain.—(The learned Doctor read that part of Sir John Colborne's speech relating to this Province, which is inserted below.)—Such remarks from the Governor of an adjoining Province were entirely out of place, and doing the people of this Province a wrong. It was highly improper in Sir John Colborne to say that whatever views the people of this Province might have, touching its political affairs—whatever efforts they might make to attain reforms in the Constitution—that those efforts should be of no avail, and that the Constitution should remain unchanged. He (Dr. O'C.) did not think that the politics of this Province had any effect in discouraging emigration—emigrants leaving home knew as little as they cared about Canadian politics, and how they could have acted disadvantageously to Upper Canada he had yet to learn. But this he knew and could say, that those remarks were uncalled for from Sir John Colborne, and reflected a censure upon the House of Assembly of this Province, and he therefore thought that the latter body ought to take cognizance of them. As to the declaration that the Constitution of this Province should be upheld, if it went to say that the Legislative Council should remain unchanged, he would say that it was time for the House to take cognizance of the speech. That speech was made by authority or without authority. If Sir John Colborne had spoken with authority, it was time to take notice of his speech, in order that the efforts of the House to obtain a reform in the Legislative Council might be redoubled. But he believed that that part of the speech was not addressed to the public in general, but to a faction, commonly called the Tory Faction, which existed in this Province as well as in Upper Canada. That faction was resisting every effort made by the great body of the people, to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and that part of Sir John Colborne's speech, relating to the upholding of the Constitution, in his opinion, were addressed to that faction, in order to encourage them in their resistance to the views and wishes of the great mass of the people. If he was correct in that opinion, Sir John Colborne's speech must have a bad effect, and he thought that the House owed it to itself, to its constituents, and to our neighbours in the Upper Province,—who were going as far for elective institutions as the Lower Canadians were,—to show to the people of England, that Sir John Colborne's speech, as far as related to this Province, was considered as entirely out of place. He would therefore move that on the 11th February next the House should, in committee, take into consideration certain parts of Sir John Colborne's speech having relation to the affairs of Lower Canada.

Mr. Kinder would with pleasure second this motion. It appeared to him that the remarks made by Sir J. Colborne, on the affairs of this Province, merited that the House should take cognizance thereof.

Mr. Power said that the present proceeding appeared to him a very extraordinary one. If it was consistent with the duty of the house to interfere between the Governor of Upper Canada and the House of Assembly of that Province, the house ought with equal justice to interfere with every other government of every other province in North America—nay it might take up the speech of any Governor of any of the West India Islands. The house would be going beyond its authority if it took notice of Sir John Colborne's speech, merely because a slight and very remote allusion was made therein to the affairs of Lower Canada. Sir John Colborne had stated as his opinion that the Constitution of this Province would be maintained, and this was the only reason upon which the hon. member for Yamaska grounded his motion. Really, it seemed to him (Mr. P.) that it would be trifling and ridiculous on the part of the house to entertain such a proposition.

Mr. Morin considered the motion as perfectly regular. Proceedings perfectly analogous were of frequent occurrence in the Imperial Parliament in relation to what passed without the Kingdom among the potentates of Europe. Under such circumstances as those which had been detailed to the house, it had a perfect right to occupy itself with a speech delivered by the Governor of the State of Vermont, if he should make improper allusions to this Province.

Mr. Gugy considered the hon. member for Gaspé (Mr. Power) as very much in the wrong in opposing the motion submitted by the hon. member for Yamaska, knowing as he did the result of an opposition to such a measure brought forward after having been concocted in secret by the most influential members of the house. He (Mr. G.) might perhaps have been induced to commit the same error, had not daily experience convinced him that there were certain little secrets known but to the *élite* of the house, which were only communicated to the less fortunate members in the open house when it was of no avail to oppose the measure which might happen to be the result of secret conferences. The knowledge of this circumstance would have kept him silent on this occasion, had not the hon. member for Gaspe raised an opposing voice. * * * * If the principle inculcated in the motion were to be followed up, there certainly would be a vast field opened for the House. If the Emperor of Russia or the King of the Belgians dared to allude to the affairs of this Province, the House would soon make them come to their senses. The House would have to occupy itself with bringing to task every Legislature in North America that should happen to be so unfortunate as not to agree with it in opinion, and if the Governor of Vermont (according to the hon. member for Bellechasse) took the liberty of expressing an opinion on the affairs of this Province, which did not exactly please the House, it would make him feel the full effects of its resentment. This was certainly a noble field for the house to exercise its power and influence, but he would wish to caution it against abusing its power. * * *

The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion, 41; against it, 7,—(Baker, Blackburn, Clapham, Grannis, Gugy, Moore, and Power.)

UPPER CANADA.—On the 14th January, the Legislature of Upper Canada was convened. His Excellency Sir John Colborne in his Speech offered his congratulations upon the prosperity of the Province. The following are extracts from the Speech:—

"The peculiar position of Lower Canada, and the similar Constitutions under which the institutions of both Colonies are secured, do not allow the dissentions in that Province to be regarded by you with indifference, nor indeed without deep regret, anxiety and apprehension; the injurious effects of their influence have already been experienced; they have tended, apparently, to discourage Emigration, and the transfer of Capital to this country; and have acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large Loan, authorized by the Legislature, was recently negociated in England.

"But whatever measures may be adopted, in consequence of the inquiry of the Commissioners, or whatever alteration may be proposed to remedy the evils to which I have adverted, you may rest assured, that the Constitution of these Provinces will be firmly upheld."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

The Western Mail on Saturday furnished English dates to the 1st of January.

The Speech of the King of France delivered at the opening of the Chambers, and the Special Message of President Jackson to the American Congress, which documents are inserted in a previous part of this paper, announce the acceptance by the Governments of both those countries, of the mediation of England, which had been tendered in such a friendly manner.

The House of Assembly on Wednesday last, voted to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank in this city, the sum of £1293 10s. 10d. to reimburse them for the embezzlement made by its late Cashier (Thomas Heaviside) of its funds, &c. The *yeas* and *nays* on the question will be found among our extracts from the Journals.

We learn that Charters for twenty-seven joint stock Companies in this Province have already passed the House of Assembly.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, of Pictou, has arrived in this city, and will Lecture on Thursday next at the hours of 1 P. M. and 8 in the evening, on *Electricity* and the other branches of *Experimental Philosophy*, at the Long Room in Mr. Bragg's building. The course we understand will consist of Ten Lectures, to be continued daily, except Saturday, at each of the above named hours.—Tickets are for sale at Mr. Malcolm's store, Prince William-street.

The weather during the whole of last week was severely cold, but since Sunday, when a thaw commenced, it has been quite mild. To-day the air has the pleasantness of an April day, and the snow is rapidly melting under its genial influence.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Western Mail which arrived this forenoon, has brought English dates to the 8th January. The subjoined paragraphs, from the New-York Albion, is all the information that our papers furnish:—

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.—The Liverpool packet *St. Andrew*, of the 8th ult., has arrived. The news favourable—so much so, that it is not improbable the French will determine to pay the money before the return of the *Pantaloon*. A King's Messenger has arrived, probably bearer of duplicates of despatches brought by the Pantaloon. The following passage is from the address of the French Chambers to the King:—

"Your Majesty has accepted the friendly mediation offered by the King of Great Britain, on the occasion of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the execution of the treaty of the 4th July with the United States of America. Your Majesty has also displayed the justice and good faith of your policy, and expressed your desire of seeing these differences terminated in a manner honourable to two great nations. An important document recently published leads to a hope that this desire will be speedily realised."

We have before stated that symptoms of another break-up of the Melbourne Cabinet were visible in England. The last papers received teem with reports to the same effect, but whether on sufficient grounds we are yet unable to deliver an opinion. Certain it is, however, that a great change is taking place in the agricultural districts, for scarcely does a county election take place in which the Ministerial candidate is not worsted.—[Albion.

A private letter received by the Western mail this morning, dated Liverpool 8th January, states that an excellent demand exists for Pine Timber at an advance.—W. India produce also continued to advance.

A fire took place in New York, on the 26th ult. which destroyed six Dwelling Houses in Sullivan street. Another fire had also destroyed several houses in Houston-street.

A heavy rain at New-York on the 8th inst. which suddenly melted the vast heaps of snow in the streets, had flooded the cellars and basements of the houses, and rendered the streets almost impassable.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas Carleton Lee, to be his Majesty's Receiver General for this Province.

Mr. James Smith, to be keeper of the Light House, erected by the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons for the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, at the entrance of Saint Andrew's Harbour.—*Royal Gazette.*

HALIFAX, February 13.

We are sorry to find by the Message of his Excellency that there are not adequate funds to make improvements of any magnitude in the roads and bridges. If the present dullness of business and public and private apathy continue a little longer our farmers must one and all emigrate to some country where a different *regime* prevails, and where the march of improvement, if not aided by public funds, is not retarded by a horde of useless retainers on a civil list immensely too heavy for the shoulders of the poor Johnny Raws who have to pay.—*Recorder.*

A motion was made by Mr. Deblois on Monday, for the appointment of Henry Bliss, Esq. as the Agent of the Province, in the place of John Bainbridge, Esq. deceased; which, after some discussion, was negatived, on the ground that in the present circumstances of the country an Agent could be dispensed with.—*Novascotian.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday se'nnight, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, both of this city.

At St. Malachi's Chapel, on Sunday evening se'nnight, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Francis M'Evaney, to Miss Ellen Crowley, both of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. John Ailton, to Miss Isabella Mungar, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

At Sussex Vale, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Frederick W. C. Beaven, Esquire, Surgeon, to Susannah B., second daughter of the late Mr. John Cougle, both of that Parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 4th instant, by the same, Mr. Alexander Morton, to Miss Elizabeth Linden, both of that Parish.

At Moncton, County of Westmoreland, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Alexander W. M'Leod, Mr. George Clarke, of the Parish of Portland, St. John County, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Brown, of Moncton.

DIED.

On Sunday, Elizabeth L., fifth daughter of Benjamin Stanton, Esq., aged 14 years.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from her Father's residence in Dock-street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

At the Nashwaak, on the 10th inst., after a tedious illness, which she bore with the most exemplary patience and resignation, deservedly regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances, Charlotte, wife of James Harrison, Esquire, in the 43d year of her age. On the Friday following, after a pathetic discourse by the Rev. Enoch Wood, from Hosea 13th chapter, and part of the 14th verse, her mortal remains were carried to their last resting place, numerously and respectably attended.

At Salisbury, Westmoreland County, on the 28th ult., aged 29 years, Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. Robert Dobson, and daughter of Jonathan Burnham, Esq., of Sackville; leaving a husband and five children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother. Her end was peaceful, happy, and triumphant.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

30. *Monday*, sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 11—assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Prudence, Wiley, Newry, timber.
Louisa, Ball, Gloucester, do.

Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robertson, hence, arrived at Liverpool previous to the 7th January.

Sailed from Liverpool for Savannah, on 20th December, ship Brothers, Poole, of this port.

The ship Liverpool, Johnston, of and for this port, was to leave Liverpool about the 7th January.

The whale ship Mary, of Campo Bello, we understand, proceeds from St. Helena direct to London, with 2500 barrels of oil.

Arrived at Londonderry, Dec. 10th, brig Leslie Gault, Hegarty, St. John; at Newry, 16th, ship Edward Reid, Forrest, do.; at Dublin, 17th, Westmorland, Bennett, do.; at Newhaven, 17th, Hope, Grant, do.; at Clyde, 17th, Lord Byron, and Mearns, do.; 18th, Speedy, Wilkin, Halifax; at Limerick, 18th, Henrietta, Crowell, and Shelmeiere, Bennett, Saint John; at Liverpool, 18th, Port Glasgow, Carr, do.; 19th, Wells, Campbell, Bay Chaleur; 26th, Emigrant, Petrie, St. John; and Maquasha, Russell, Miramichi; 27th, Edinburgh, M'Lay, St. John, 27 days. At Maryport, 22d, Nelson Wood, Robinson, do.; at Gravesend, 18th, Johns, Fox, Richibucto; off Portland, 14th, William Rippon, Lee, St. John; at Leith, Diana, Miller, do.; at Sligo, 16th, Nonpareil, Williams, Quebec.

Padstow, Dec. 17.—The Constitution, Brown, arrived here to-day from Tatmagouche, fell in with 29th ult. lat. 42, long. 36, the wreck of the Civilian, of Hull, from St. John, N. B. waterlogged; on the 30th, long. 34, boarded the Harmony, of Newcastle, waterlogged, and took on board the crew, one man having been washed overboard; on the 1st inst. fell in with the wreck of the Deckenfield, of Scarbro, from Miramichi, waterlogged, the master, mate, and three of the crew having perished, the remainder were taken from the fore-top, four of them in a dying state; six were put on board the Priam. The Constitution experienced a dreadful gale and tremendous sea on the 23d ult. during which, whilst lying-to, the Civilian, Harmony, and Duckenfield, were overpowered by the sea.

DIGBY, FEB. 16.—*Shipwreck.*—The brig Norman, Captain James F Tobin, sailed from Digby on the 20th November last, for St. John's, Newfoundland, and after experiencing heavy gales of wind from the S. W. and losing sails, &c. was driven on shore at Placentia Bay, where she became a total wreck. The crew, 9 in number, were all saved with much difficulty. Their clothing and the small part of the cargo that was secured, were principally stolen by some of the inhabitants near where they landed.—In travelling over land to St. John's, the crew suffered many privations: for six days and nights they were in the woods—the snow five feet deep—and for two days subsisted on the few berries which they fell in with.—Capt. T. states that a number of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland this winter, and all hands perished.

Post Office Notice.

THE MAILS for Nova-Scotia by the Steam Boat will hereafter be closed on Saturdays at seven o'clock, P. M.—And for St. Andrews, &c. by the same route, on Wednesdays at 7 P. M. until further notice.—The Office will be open from half-past 6 till 7, on those evenings, for the purpose of receiving Letters. St. John, 23d Feb., 1836.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE *Committee* deeply regret to inform the members and friends of the Temperance Society, that they are again unavoidably compelled to postpone indefinitely their intended public Quarterly Meeting. After many fruitless endeavours to obtain a suitable *place* for holding the Meeting, they had at length succeeded in obtaining the use of the *National School Room* for that purpose; but a new and extraordinary obstacle to that design has since suddenly arisen, which prevents its fulfilment; and the Committee are therefore under the necessity of again deferring the Meeting, till a suitable room can be secured.

By order of the Committee,
G. BLATCH, *Secretary.*

St. John, Feb. 23, 1836.

N. B.—The Society's Books are always ready, in the hands of the Secretary, to receive the *signatures* of persons desirous of becoming *Members of the Society.*

Debating Society.

THE *Saint John Young Men's Debating Society* will meet at their usual place To-Morrow, (Wednesday) Evening, the 24th instant, at eight o'clock. A punctual attendance of Members is requested. *By Order of the Vice-President.*

23d February, 1836.

A CARD.

AS Master and a Passenger on board the schooner *Lavinia*, at the time she lost her foremast in the gale of wind on the 25th ult. (the particulars of which appeared in your last number,) we consider it our duty to return thanks to the Captain and Crew of the schooner *Irene*, of Portsmouth, N. H. for their prompt and manly attention in rescuing those on board the Lavinia from their perilous situation.—What renders their services the most praiseworthy is, that it was done without fee or reward, thereby rendering it incumbent on us to return our sincere acknowledgments for their humane feeling, in saving the lives of several individuals, at the imminent risk of their own.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, *Master.*
EPHRAIM LARKIN, *Passenger.*

St. John, 18th February, 1836.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of choosing Directors will take place at the Company's Office, on Monday the 7th March next, at 1 o'clock.

By Order. D. JORDAN,
St. John, Feb. 20. *Secretary.*

TEAS.

THE subscribers offer for sale at low prices, the following TEAS, which have been proved to be of equal quality with any in the market, viz.:—Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea,—in packages of various sizes. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

23d February, 1836.—8†

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, in Queen-street, now occupied by Dr. BOYLE.

—ALSO—

The HOUSE in Britain-street, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM EWING, now occupied by Mr. HENRY TILBE.—Possession of both will be given on 1st May next.

W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attornies for the Heirs, &c.

St. John, 23d February, 1836.

TO LET,

THAT handsomely finished STORE, in Germain-street, adjoining the premises of Mr. H. Hennigar, adapted for either Dry Goods or Groceries.—Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

J. T. YOUNGHUSBAND.

23d February.

Bright Sugars, Rye Flour, &c.

On sale by the subscriber, on the North Market Wharf:

A FEW Hogsheads & Barrels superior Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Loaf Sugar,
40 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
10 Cases Bottled Port Wine, (each 3 dozen,)
ALSO—A few Firkins first quality BUTTER.

23d February. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CONTRACTS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the subscriber, till Wednesday the 24th instant at noon, for the following Work, viz:—

For Making SAILS for a Whale Ship of 400 Tons;
For Fitting the RIGGING for the same Vessel; and
For PAINTING the same Vessel throughout.

To be marked on the back as follows:—"Tender for Sails,"—"Tender for Rigging,"—and "Tender for Painting."

Specifications will be shewn, and any further information obtained by applying to

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, 15th February, 1836.

MR. GEORGE WHEELER, Barrister & Attorney at Law, has resumed the practice of his profession in this City.—Office, in Bragg's building, King-street, in the Room adjoining that of Messrs. W. & F. Kinnear.

St. John, 16th February.—2†

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged person, who has served several years in this city; is capable for either retail or wholesale business, and good reference as to character can be obtained.—Apply at this Office. February 16.

FOR SALE,

THOSE valuable and pleasantly situated Premises, in Morris-street, St. John, owned by the Subscriber; consisting of Two Dwelling HOUSES, with a Barn and other Out-houses attached—all in good repair. For particulars, apply to JOHN MOYES, on the Premises, or to

GEORGE THOMSON.

N. B.—He also offers for Sale or Lease, a SAW MILL on the South Bay stream, with a sufficient quantity of Spruce LOGS for the ensuing season's Sawing.

Portland, January 30, 1836.

AUCTION SALES.

Brazil Hides, Candles, &c.
BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY *next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, on the North Market Wharf,—*

100 PRIME Brazilian HIDES,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES,
20 Sides BACON,
Landing ex Elizabeth from Halifax.

23d Feb. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SEEDS.

T. WALKER

HAS received per *Catherine* from Boston, and late arrivals from England, a general assortment of GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS,—warranted the growth of the year 1835.

St. John, 2d February, 1836.

FLOUR,
Dried Apples, and Corn Brooms.

Received by the Subscriber,

A FRESH Supply of Genesee Family FLOUR; DRIED APPLES, and CORN BROOMS,—for sale. G. CHADWICK.

2d February.

SALMON.—A few Boxes very choice *Smoked SALMON*,—for sale by

16th February. J. T. HANFORD.

CANDLES, NAILS, &c.

Just received, per sch'r Industry, from Halifax:

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES,—4's and 6's;
12 Casks 4dy Cut NAILS, (200 lbs. each,)
2 Large ANCHORS,
1 Ship's WHEEL, and 1 ditto BELL.

Which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

9th Feb.—3† I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of

EWING & PATTEN,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All Persons having any demands against the said firm, will please render their accounts for adjustment, and all those indebted, will make immediate payment to ALEXANDER EWING, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

ALEXANDER EWING,
WILLIAM PATTEN.

THE Business hitherto carried on by EWING & PATTEN, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

ALEXANDER EWING.

St. John, February 4, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

And possession given on the first day of May next:

THAT eligible WAREHOUSE on *Peters's* Wharf, occupied by Mr. WM. M'CANNON.—The second story is finished for shopping Piece Goods, and contains a neat Counting Room. Apply to

2d February. G. CHADWICK.

For Sale or to Let,

AND possession given immediately,—That valuable stand for *Coopering* and *Lime Burning*, at Mosquito Cove, near South Bay.—For further information inquire of

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr.

12th January, 1836. *Green Head.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having demands against the ASYLUM CHAPEL, for materials furnished, or labour performed, are requested to forward their bills to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment, in Two Months from this date.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,
WILLIAM HEWITT.

St. John, January 25, 1836.

FLOUR, HIDES, &c.

Landing from brig P. I. NEVIUS, *Scribner, Master, from New-York:*

500 SALTED HIDES,
1000 Dry ditto,
100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
20 Barrels TAR;
10 Kegs TOBACCO, &c. &c.

For sale by D. & P. HATFIELD,
January 26. No. 2, *Ward-street.*

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(To Sail about the first March,)
THE FINE NEW SHIP

LOCKWOODS,

J. MACKIE, Commander,

Burthen, 750 Tons; will have *superior accommodations for Passengers.* Apply to the Master, on board, or to JOHN KERR.

16th February.

British American Society.

AT a Quarterly Meeting, held at Mr. BRAGG's Rooms, on Monday evening, 16th November,—Ordered, that Notice be published, requesting Gentlemen who are in arrears to the Society, to call and pay the Secretary.

By Order of the Meeting.
THOMAS S. ESTEY,
17th November, 1835. *Secretary*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of LEWIS FRAZEE, late of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FOLKINS, } *Executors.*
MORRIS FRAZEE, }

Sussex Vale, 23d January, 1836.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.

THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz.—on DWELLING HOUSES, FURNITURE, SHIPS on the Stocks and in Port, STORES, MILLS, GOODS, &c.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.

The PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.

Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.

JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.

St. John, 26th January, 1836.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a few casks best winter strained Sperm OIL.

26th January. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*