PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Fredericton, *Friday, March 6th, 1835.*

QUIT RENTS.—(*Continued from last paper.*)

Mr. ROBINSON said, that he perfectly agreed with the hon. member for Charlotte, (Mr Chandler) as to the unequal manner in which this burden lore on the country. The portion of land in the province liable to quit rents was only about three millions of acres, while the whole area of the Province was about eighteen millions; therefore, by commuting those rents, they would in fact be where country pay that which ought to be paid only by one sixth part of it. Then, again, in the grants to various proprietors, there were very different conditions: in some was inserted a forfeiture of the land in case of default; in others, a distress on the property of the grantee; and then how were the quit rents to be got in such cases, on wild lands, where no improvements had ever been made or buildings erected? Such lands could never be made liable at all, if the payment of quit rents was refused by the proprietors. But even with regard to lands actually liable to escheat, he held an authority in his hand, which asserted, that in cases of trial between the king and the subject, where a nonsuit was entered, or the sum tendered, no costs were either paid or received. Now, suppose a person refused to pay quit rents on such lands; a prosecution was instituted, and a verdict likely to be returned against him; and then suppose he should tender payment of the demand, a nonsuit must be entered, and who was to pay the costs? The party would get clear of all costs, and they would be saddled on the country. He (Mr. R) believed this was the reason why the House heard so much of commutation, and why the collection of quit rents was not carried on so far as it might have been; because he supposed it was thought better not to open the eyes of the country too much on such points. Therefore, he would not commute them, but would again represent the whole facts of the case to the British government; he would point out the absolute abundance of the royal revenues at present; and would show clearly that there was no necessity for the collection of the quit rents. He believed the quit rents were very obnoxious to some parties, but they were not so with his constituents. He would, therefore, go further, and state in the address to His Majesty, that, whenever the state of the casual and territorial funds actually required the addition of these quit rents for the support of the provincial government, the House would make provision for the amount.

Mr. STREET then went again at great length into the question, contending for commutation; in the course of which, the Reporter, overcome by previous fatigue and exhausted by the intense heat of the House, was compelled to retire for a time into the open air. On his return, he found Mr. L. A. WILMOT concluding a speech in support of the views advanced by him yesterday, after which, some further discussion took place between Messrs. Chandler, End, Partelow, and Mr Speaker, after whose, Mr. CRANE again entered at great length into the question, extolling the arguments of yesterday and to-day, on both sides, and concluding by stating his intention to vote against commutation; the hon. member being disposed to suggest to the Government, by petition, that there was no necessity for the money, to refer to the proceedings in Nova Scotia, shewing the difference in the circumstances of the two provinces, and to call on the government to state whether it was their intention to apply a different principle to this province than had been acted on in Nova Scotia, the principle of actual necessity only having been acted on there.

Mr. SPEAKER replied to Mr. Street; after which,

Mr. ALLEN said, that he felt bound to vote for the original resolution, to commute and extinguish the quit rents, and he should do so on conscientious motives alone. He thought it would be for the good of the country that they should be commuted; but if the House should afterwards determine to address His Majesty again on the subject, he would go so far, but he thought it would have very little effect. There appeared little reason to believe, under all present circumstances, that the collection would not be proceeded with; but was of opinion, that, at Midsummer next, it would certainly be resumed. He could not agree with his hon. and learned colleague (Mr. L. A. Wilmot,) in the sentiments he had advanced.—True it was, that this commutation would fix a large sum permanently on the ordinary revenues of the Province; but he (Mr. A.) would ask, whether it would not otherwise come out of the people, in a more burdensome manner? Because, if the commutation would draw £1200 per annum out of the revenues immediately, double that sum would be collected from the people, if the House did not commute. It was said, there were very various conditions in grants, and that some wilderness lands could not be come upon at all; but he thought there would be counts of escheat called in all such cases, and that the land would be made liable. He was quite certain the Committee were by this time quite tired of the subject; it had been argued very fully and learnedly on both sides, and there appeared to be little doubt now of the result; but he was of opinion, that if the Committee had been inclined to come to the conclusion to commute the quit rents at £1200 per annum, it would have tended very much to the peace and content of the province.—It would be very hard on many poor people to pay those rents; and under all the circumstances, therefore, he would have been very glad to see the commutation resolved upon on the same terms as it had been done in Nova Scotia. But as a different opinion appeared to prevail among the majority, the collection would now go on. There could be no question as to the legality of the claim; it appeared, however, that very heavy expenses had attended the collection; this might have been in consequence of poor defaulters having had their costs remitted to them hitherto, and then, again, the Collector had been paid out of the Casual Revenue; but was there any reason to believe that, when the collection should be resumed, the casual revenue would again step forward and pay such costs? He thought not; and therefore the collection would cause great discontent and distress; it would subject the people to extreme inconvenience and hardship. If this money was wanting, if the road appropriations were not sufficient, it would then be time enough, by some enactment, to call on landholders to contribute to the amount by additional road work; but in the mean time the quit rents ought to be altogether extinguished. He was satisfied he was in the minority; but he would vote according to what he considered to be his duty to his constituents and the country.

Mr. HANNINGTON said, that after hearing all the arguments on both sides, and after the legality of the claim had been fully admitted, the question which had weighed most with him was, as to whether the Government really were determined to collect the quit rents or not. If he could suppose that it was a mere feint, to induce the House to give them up, he would go against commutation; but he thought that was not the case, and that if the question was now put off, much mischief would be done. The time would be gone by, to commute them on favourable terms; if they were collected now, the people would readily pay them, with at least a few exceptions, and then the collection would ever afterwards be more easy, and the government would not then give up the question. They would not find any great difficulty in the collection, but it would carry distress, confusion, and dismay into the country, and it would tend to alienate the affections of the people from the British Government. He would not go for the commutation, but on the same terms as in Nova Scotia, and if it could be done on those terms, it would be more to the advantage and interest of the country, than to suffer the collection to proceed. He confessed it would take off the burden from the rich more than from the poor, and that was one great argument against it; and it would impose a burden on many who were not now liable to pay quit rents. But the House were bound to legislate for the general good of the whole, and not for the interests of a few; and therefore he had made up his mind to vote for commutation.

Mr. WOODWARD said, it was with extreme diffidence he rose to speak on a subject that had been so long fully and eloquently debated, but he could not feel himself justified in only giving a silent vote on it, when he felt it of so much importance. The question had been so fully discussed yesterday and to-day in all its bearings, the right of the crown to collect, the distress, difficulty, and dismay that would follow the collection of this, as it had been called, odious tax, (and by one hon. member a worse name,) had all been so generally admitted, that he (Mr. W.) would not tax the Committee by enlarging on it for a few minutes. It appeared to him, that the whole question rested on this, that there was a grievance laboured to be inflicted on the people of this Province, and that the orders or directions from the Home Government were the cause. The evil could be averted in two ways; first, by the Home Government relinquishing their right to a tax, the proceeds of which they did not require for the purposes for which they say it is intended—and secondly, by the Assembly appropriating out of the revenues of the Province, a sum of money, and giving it in commutation, to prevent such an odious tax, and one that would cause difficulty and dismay by being collected. Who should remove the dreaded difficulties? The Home Government, who could do it by a single breath; or the people of this Province, out of the revenues raised by taxing themselves, to be appropriated to purposes they knew nothing of? Although the Quit Rents may be collected, and that collection bring with it all the evils stated, still he was decidedly against making any appropriation to prevent it; for he was of opinion, that on a fair representation to the Home Government, or, failing that, to Parliament, such collection would not be insisted on. He knew it would be said, that representations had been made, and in strong language, praying that the quit rents might not be collected, yet he did not despair; he was willing to try again, and he was sure, if such a picture of distress and dismay, as had been admitted by all parties in the Committee, would and must follow the collection, could be held up to the view of the Home Government, far be it from him for a moment to suppose that His Majesty's Ministers would not at once relinquish all claim to a tax so odious. If the Home Government required funds for the purposes of carrying on the affairs of the Colonial administration, the loyal people of this Province would freely and voluntarily contribute; they would do it cheerfully. It had been said, that they have commuted in Nova Scotia, and that it was a popular measure there. In the first place, there was no analogy between the states of the two Provinces; there the government wanted no aid, and could not carry on their affairs without it; and as to the commutation being a popular measure in Nova Scotia, he would, with the consent of the Committee, read part of a Speech of a popular man in Nova Scotia, at a public meeting at Halifax, on that subject; it met his (Mr W's) ideas exactly, and he thought it so applicable to the present question, and it was in so much better language than he could put it, that he thought the Committee would be satisfied it was not so popular a measure as was stated, if they knew the Speaker of it was a very popular man there.—(*Cries of "Read, read" from the Committee.*) The hon. member then read part of Mr. Joseph Howe's speech, published in a supplement to the Novascotian, Dec. 29, 1834, and commented upon it as he proceeded. He then said, that from all he had heard or read on this matter, he was unwilling to believe, that on a fair representation, His Majesty's Ministers would not relinquish his right, rather than sour the minds of its loyal subjects in this Province: The original Resolution before the Committee, he was opposed to, and the amendment he could not approve; but he sincerely hoped that some Resolution that the majority could go with, to address the Home Government, and show the state of the question in its true light, would be moved.

Mr. WYER was against the resolution. He though the quit rents never were intended to be collected, but were reserved merely as an acknowledgment of subjection to His Majesty. Their collection was not needed in the Province, and would be an act of very great injustice, particularly to the old settlers. They were the means of first settling the country, when it was a mere wilderness, and they had to contend with roving savages and the prowling beasts of the forests for their living. Their lands were given them for their loyalty, and should their descendants now be told that they must pay quit rents for those lands? No; he (Mr. W.) was quite convinced, that the matter only need be fairly represented to His Majesty, and the burden would be removed. If the quit rents were really required to pay the civil list, he would go cheerfully for commuting them; but there was no such necessity. The Casual Revenue was upwards of £21,000 per annum; and with all the extravagant and enormous charges of it, they could only manage to expend from £15,000 to £16,000 of it. Then were the House to lay a tax on the country to contribute to this overflowing revenue? No; let them do no such thing. If there any was to be distressed by the collection of the quit rents, the poor-relatives would not then tie on them, but on the advisers of the measure; and such advisers must be persons who had got the welfare of the Province at heart. It was the duty of the House to remonstrate against the collection of the quit rents, to acquaint His Majesty with the true state of the matter, and to confide in his paternal care for the welfare of his subjects in this most loyal province. An hon. member for Westmorland, (Mr. Hanington,) had said, that the collection of the quit rents would cause a great deal of distress and ill feeling among the people. He (Mr. W.) did not think it would; but even if it did, they (the House) came there to do their duty; their duty was, to support and protect the poor; the rich could take care of themselves; and as long as he (Mr. W.) came there, he would do his duty fearlessly and honestly. [*A manifestation of applause, from the Lobby and Gallery, immediately followed the hon. member's speech, but was repressed by the Committee.*]

Mr. MILES merely rose to acknowledge that he admitted the right of His Majesty to collect the rents, and he never intended to oppose then legal collection; but would any hon. member say, that the House were bound to pay them? [Cries of "*No, no.*"] But the chief of the arguments seemed to say so. ["*No, no.*"] He (Mr. M.) admitted that every man ought to pay his own debt, and he agreed very much with the hon. member from King's County (Mr. M'Leod.) in that respect. It would be very unfair for the House to put their hands into the pockets of the poor, to pay the just debts of the rich; and it would amount to this, if they were to commute these rents. The hon. member for York, (Mr. Allen,) who had lately spoken, said, that he would commute and extinguish them altogether; but instead of extinguishing them, this resolution would perpetuate them to all eternity, and they would then be fixed on their children, and their children's children, forever.

Mr. STEWART said, that as it seemed every hon. member must make his speech on this question, he would just say his two or three words.—He had no thought of rising at all, but as it had gone round, he supposed it was his turn now. He found this contest was between the crown and the poor, as it had been alleged; but if the people were all so very poor, how were the House to collect the sum of money that they were asked to commute these quit rents for? The rich did not contribute nearly so much to the revenue as the poor, who were so much more numerous; and by commuting the quit rents, the burden would fall chiefly on the poor, and on many who held no land at all. Therefore, he would go against the proposition; and he believed the House ought to make a representation to the Government at home on the subject; and if they failed in that, it would then be time enough to commute them. It was said, that now was the favourable time; but why? Who could say that the Government would be less favourably disposed two or three years hence, than they were now? The House ought to try at least, and therefore he should go against the resolution.

The question on the *original resolution*, (agreeing to Commutation,) was then taken, which was *negatived*; division as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Hannington, Chandler, Ford, End, Weldon, Street, Allen, Slason, M'Leod.—9.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Freeze, Robinson, Morehouse, Hill, Clinch, Woodward, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Partelow, Crane, Stewart, Palmer.—21.

ANOTHER WHALER.—The Ship *Margaret*, owned by Mr. Charles C. Stewart, returned to this port on Thursday morning, from a voyage to the South Seas, with a full cargo of Oil, &c.—viz. 250 barrels of Sperm and 1750 of Black Oil, and 20,000 pounds of Whale Bone. The *Margaret* has been absent about twenty months.—We are glad to find this new branch of trade from our Province, so productive and encouraging.—*Cou.*

NEW INVENTION.—Captain E. LARKIN, of this port, has invented machinery, simple in its construction and that can at a very small expense be attached to the rudder of any vessel, that will on a trial at the Rudder head show the distance the ship has sailed, and only the actual distance, for if the ship should at any time go astern, the distance so gone astern is taken off the dial, and the true distance gone ahead only is shown.—Should it answer the purpose anticipated, it will be a great benefit gained in Navigation, as at times it is of the greatest importance to know the distance sailed; for instance having a given distance to run in a fog or at night, it may be done with safety—this machinery giving the true and absolute distance, which has not yet been ascertained with certainty by any method, with the simplicity and accuracy of this invention: as much depends in the usual method on judgment, the steadiness of the wind, and the state of the atmosphere acting on canvas having in ordinary cases great effect on the rate of sailing, in lieu of which even the judgment is very liable to errors: this machinery inserted and exposed to the action of the wind, instead of the water, would at any time with equal accuracy give the velocity of the wind: the neatness and compact state of the invention does much credit to Capt. Larkin's ingenuity and mechanical talent.—*City Gazette.*

Accounts from the Island of Grenada of the 24th January, mention the sudden death from apoplexy, of Mr. Haverseat, Assistant Commissary General on that station. Mr. Haverseat was for some time in the Com. Department in this town, and was universally respected. He was a native of Munich.—*Halifax Times.*

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, after a stay of upwards of 40 years in Lower Canada, has retired from the Quebec Bench, and taken up his residence in London.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE ARMY.—The second battalion, 60th Rifles, now in Ireland, the Limerick Chronicle of January 24th announces, are to relieve, next spring, the 79th Highlanders, ordered home from Canada.

The 43d Regiment, now stationed at Cork, are to embark in April for Halifax, where they will relieve the 96th, which has been abroad since 1824.

Extract from a new Correspondent of the Montreal "Vindicator," under date of London, February 6th:

"Lord Aberdeen was sent to the Admiralty, and then for convenience, was sent to the Colonial Office. Since his appointment it has been discovered, obtain a representative of the office in the House of Commons. It has been offered to several persons. One of the last was Mr. S. Wortley, a prattling, insignificant busy body; a person of no talent, and who has been forced on by the Tories and connexions of his family.—Mr. W. have been defeated in his election, the Under Secretaryship has been given to Mr. Gladstone, the son of a West India Merchant at Liverpool. He is a vulgar, insignificant-looking person, and among those whom chance has introduced him to, and whose station in society is better than his own, many complaints are current of that want of good breeding which distinguishes a Gentleman. Narrow in his ideas, he will be the tool of Mr. Hay; vulgar in his notions, he will be insolent in his conduct; ignorant of all that relates to the department with which he is connected, he will be presumptuous and daring, bullying and threatening. Let the difficulties of Canadian affairs continue or increase, and he is just such a man as will consolidate to the ruin of a Colonial Minister, *or what is of a greater import, the loss of a powerful Colony.*"

LIVERPOOL, 9th February.—The present has been hitherto one of the mildest winters ever known, and is now apparently too far advanced to acquire a different character.

The political adherents of the new Premier are distinguished from the police, of which he was the founder, by the one designated *Peelites*, the latter *Peelers*.

The hon. and learned member for Dublin (O'Connell,) in a late speech to the Anti Tory Association, said:—"Your outrageous and high-flying Republicans I could never find to be trusted upon public questions (hear!) They were mightily excited upon abstract questions; but when it came to a point of political liberty, they sank their Republicanism in their pocket, with the weight of the money that would go along with it."—*Liverpool papers.*

The rumour has been recorded within the last few days, that Sir George Murray is no longer a member of the Peel-Wellington Cabinet. This rumour acquires additional currency from the very remarkable fact that Sir George has not attended any late Cabinets.—*Ibid.*

Return of the value of Domestic Articles exported to the British West Indies and to the British North American Colonies, from the district of New York, during the years 1826, 1832, and 1834.

	To B. W. Indies.	To B. N. A. Colonies.	Total.
1826—	491,161	214,332	705,493
1832—	352,963	604,733	957,696
1834—	312,694	422,933	755,627
			2,519,316

Return of Pork and Flour exported.

	To B. W. Indies.		To B. N. A. Colonies.	
	Pork.	Flour.	Pork.	Flour.
1826 . . .	11	25,705	1,691	22,250
1832 . . .	1190	18,328	13,760	26,160
1834 . . .	365	24,316	8,407	29,025
	1566	68,349	23,858	85,435

The Charleston papers announce the arrival there of the brig Enterprize, which sailed from Alexandria, D. C. on the 27th January, for that port, with a cargo of slaves, and which having been driven off the coast by a succession of bad weather, was compelled to put into Bermuda for provisions. We have already received accounts of the liberation, by order of the Court at Bermuda, of all the slaves on board of her, with the exception of one woman and five children, who refused to quit the vessel. It appears in the further details, given in the Charleston papers, that the writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Chief Justice at Hamilton, on the application of a society composed of coloured persons; and the editor observes, "This unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British Government, in interfering with and forcibly taking possession of the property of American citizens—this *piracy*, under cover of law—this high handed insult to the Flag of the United States, calls for the action of our Government, and we confidently trust that prompt measures may be taken to redress the wrongs, and avenge the insult which has been thus a second time offered to this country."—*N. York Courier and Enquirer.*

We find by the Windward Island papers that Emigration is going on to the West Indies from Great Britain to a considerable extent. At St. Kitts, a gentleman has sent out from England several Hampshire farmers, who are found to bear the climate remarkably well. They have introduced the plough extensively, as well as other agricultural implements, and thereby abridge a good deal of human labour. They work from six to ten in the morning, and from three to six in the evening, the middle of the day being devoted to in-door occupations and repose. In this way six families of Hampshire Farmers have cultivated 100 acres of sugar land and performed the duty of *one hundred negroes*. Surely this is an important result, and one that must arrest the attention of the holders of West India property generally. None but good settlers are allowed to emigrate. The gentleman before referred to gives £25 per annum to men, and £16 to boys, affording them a free passage and a cottage, and an acre of garden, rent free. His wife and children raise fruits and vegetables in the garden—also pigs and poultry, which thrive well in warm climates. The settlers are indented for five years.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in FREDERICTON, *and called*

THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. ENGHILL, sole Proprietor and Publisher.

THE principles of "THE CONSERVATIVE" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-hallowed British Constitution, and maintain the valuable institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable.—This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured.

The RIGHTS of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the Proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprize of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the Title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

Terms:—*Twenty Shillings* per annum.

"The Conservative," if it is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the *General Agency Office*, Fredericton.

Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, and Agents appointed.

Fredericton, March 18, 1835.

SELLING OFF
STOCK IN TRADE.

The Subscriber will offer his Extensive Stock of MERCHANDIZE, *at a great reduction upon the usual prices, until the* 1st *January next, and persons wishing to purchase any description of* GOODS *in this line, will find it an object to call and examine his Stock without delay.*

—HE IS NOW OFFERING—

A LARGE lot of rich water'd Gros de Naples, *formerly sold at 8s., at* 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain black and color'd SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimerres, and Hunter Kersies for Great Coats; white and red plain and twill'd Flannels; Glockings and Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boy's best Oilskin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality of Cloth ditto, 3s. 9d., men's and boy's Sealer Travelling Caps, 2s. 10d.; a lot of American plain and carved COMBS, *at half price*; color'd cotton Counterpanes, 4s. 9d. upward; a lot of BROAD-GOODS, at the *sinking price*; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price*; cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. *to* 4s. 4d.; all linen Shirting, 1s. 1d.; cotton Bedticks, 9d.; unbleach'd Cottons, 3d.; Prints, 4d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. ℔ yard; a stock of FURS, among which are good quality black Boas, 9s., Muffs, 8s. 4d., Tippets, 7s. 7d., white and grey Squirrel Muffs, 6s. 3d.; a large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Rockspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; Silks, Gauze and Crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Linens, Lawns and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs; cotton and cambric Cravats, silk pocket Handkerchiefs, silk Stocks, lasting ditto, men's grey Merino and lambs wool Drawers, Merino and lambs wool Shirts, Winter Gloves of various kinds, Chamois Drawers and Jackets, ladies' Morocco, Silk, and Merino Reticules, French Baskets, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes; about 800 pieces of RIBBON, from 1½d. ℔ yard and upward, &c. &c.

P. BUFF.

Prince William-street,
Saint John, 1st December, 1834.

N. B.—The above SALE will be continued during the winter.

In addition to the above is offered:—A lot of the wide Black India Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard; 6-4 Merinos, 2s. 9d.; 3-4 ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broadcloth at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; Ladies' strong colored ditto, 3s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, *half price*; white Flannel, (all wool) 10d.; men's cotton colored Cravats, 6d.; silk Stocks, 1s.; men's cotton web Braces, 4½d.; best double-end ditto, 1s.; colored Velvet Purses, (with Snaps) 4d. each; a large stock of best quality Blankets, at very low prices; black Bombazin, 1s.; Norwich Crapes, at 13d. &c. &c.

St. John, December 27, 1834.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,
AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH
Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London, viz:*

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
11 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; Brls. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Linseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon.
Cases, containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccallilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Mogul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;
100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
40 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
66 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
Coils Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
Bales best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

GOODS per Pacific.

5 BALES Merinos, Bombazetts, and Tartans
1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; 2 cases Thread Edgings, Gymp Laces, Bobbinnetts, Black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 bales well-assorted London SLOPS.

—ALSO—

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth.

8 Hogsheads and 3 barrels Prime SUGAR,
3 Puncheons Molasses; 3 tierces Coffee.

September 9. GREGG & HALL.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a trifle more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into *America*,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the ORIGINAL.—*To prevent such Imposition*, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address* in *Red*, on *Lacre-seal*,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

—*All others are Counterfeits.*—*Particular attention to this Caution is necessary*, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, acquired the high and distinguished patronage throughout Europe; and, with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professed similar import. Rowland's solely genuine Macassar Oil elicits a luxuriant growth to the head of fine silky hair, and insures the continuance of it in plenitude and beauty to the remotest periods of human life. This celebrated Oil ranks pre-eminently with the most distinguished Ladies as a conservator of personal attraction, preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey, and sustaining it in graceful ringlets, in pristine decoration, during many hours, while the fair possessor mingles in the dance and promenade, or enjoys the recreations of equestrian exercise and aquatic excursion,—thus realizing an important convenience in lengthened duration of head-dress.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE. *For changing Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to Black or Brown.* Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; produces a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserves it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of Sun Burns, Stings of Insects, or any Inflammations; and is warranted perfectly innoxious to the most delicate Lady or Infant.—GENTLEMEN, *after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that was ever discovered, (forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare,) is a never-failing Remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter; at the same time healing, strengthening, and firmly fixing the Teeth in their socket—ultimately realizing *a beautiful set of Pearly Teeth!* and operate on the Gums as an ANTI-SCORBUTIC, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance; and gives *fragrance to the breath.* Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ALSO:

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

P. BUFF,

their Agent at ST. JOHN, N. B., with a quantity of the above valuable articles. MAY 28.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
British and other Goods.

The subscriber has received per barque PEGGY *and brig* GEORGE, *from Liverpool, and per brigs* INA *and* COMET, *from London, an extensive and well selected stock of* BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, *which he now offers for sale on very liberal terms for approved payments,—comprising among other things the following:*

480 PAIRS Rose, Whitney, Witney BLANKETS,
260 pieces blue, green, yellow, and red FLANNELS and SERGES,
120 do. Petersham, Pilot Cloths, Kerseys, Druggets, Flushings, Bocking, and Padding,
40 do. Saxony, Welsh, and extra s'fine Flannels,
2000 pairs ladies', girls', and children's BOOTS and SHOES,
184 pieces black and colored superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
40 do. Ladies' Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
10 bales well assorted Slops; 5 do. Cotton Warp,
1000 pieces grey and white Shirtings and Sheetings, 30 inches to 10-4,
200 do. Scotch Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Diapers, Black and Brown Hollands,
200 do. Linens, Linen Sheeting, Bishops and Hunter Lawns,
130 do. green, Argyle, Tartan, and scarlet Plaids, Camblets, Shalloons, &c.
280 do. 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 Merinos and Moreens, *of all colors and qualities*,
1000 yards WOOLLEN SATEEN—a new article, manufactured expressly for this market,
1000 pieces printed Calicos; 250 do. Furniture do.
500 do. India, Book, Jaconet, Mull, Cambric, and Nainsook MUSLINS,
200 do. Hair cord, fancy check, Tamboard Book, and Scotch CAMBRICS,
250 do. lining Cambric, roll Jacconets, Sateens,
200 do. fancy printed Ginghams, Russel stripes,
100 do. apron Checks, and cotton Bedticks,
500 dozen Cashmere, Merino, printed worsted, and cotton Shawls, and cotton Handkerchiefs,
500 white and colored Counterpanes and Quilts,
150 pieces black cotton Velvet, silk Camblet, Valencia, Toilinette Shawl-patterns,
Embossed and figured Velvet VESTINGS,
Black silk Velvets, colored and embossed do.
Terry do., Gro de Naples, Crape Shawls,
Figured Satin, Gauze, and fancy RIBBONS,
Embroidered Muslins, Silk Stocks and Gloves,
300 dozen Black and Fancy Bandannas,
French, Cambric, and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
A very extensive assortment of Netts, Quillings, Laces, and Edgings; silk Hosiery,
Black Lace, and Bobbin Veils, Gauze do.
1000 dozen Lambs wool, worsted, cotton and imperial Hosiery; Black Crape,
500 do. Lambs wool, black and colored Kid GLOVES—lined and furred,
1000 do. Cotton Reels, 1 bale Shoe-hemp,
1000 lbs. Cotton Balls and patent Thread,
4 bales Candlewick,—together with a very extensive assortment of HABERDASHERY and fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

Casks Hardware, Brushes, Epsom Salts, London Glue, 10 bags Corks, 20 brls. Mustard, 5 brls. Saltpetre, 20 kegs Ginger, 50 boxes Prunes, 100 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 20 brls. and 14 ½ do., fresh Cooking Raisins, 2 carroteels Zante Currants, 3 chests Madras Indigo, 40 cwt. Poland Starch, 250 boxes first quality Liverpool Soap, 100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 10 boxes Fig Blue, 3 tons Cordage, &c.

Per Elizabeth and Sarah, from Halifax:

50 chests Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
8 tierces and 10 brls. superior brown Sugar,
20 puncheons Molasses; 250 brls. Navy Bread.

November 11. JOHN KERR.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:

25 BOXES best London Sperm CANDLES, short 6's;
25 boxes Mould ditto, wax'd wicks, 4, 5, & 6's,
22 casks London Brown Quarts and Pints,
Boxes Poland Starch, Kegs Mustard,
Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Pipes and hhds. best Cognac BRANDY, and Hollands GIN, Bags Pepper,
Bleached and Brown Canvas, Cordage,
Pilot Cloth and Flushings, Sheet Iron, &c.

October 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.