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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

February—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
12 Wednesday - -	6 54	5 6	9 20	1 24
13 Thursday - -	6 53	5 7	10 20	1 56
14 Friday - -	6 52	5 8	11 22	2 32
15 Saturday - -	6 50	5 10	morn.	3 15
16 Sunday - -	6 49	5 11	0 23	4 6
17 Monday - -	6 48	5 12	1 20	5 16
18 Tuesday - -	6 46	5 13	2 35	6 42

First Quarter 16th day, 5h. 2m. evening.

THE GARLAND.

THE DAYS OF CREATION.

PART THE GERMAN OF KRUMMACHER.

All dead and silent was the earth,
In deepest night it lay,
The Eternal spoke Creation's word,
And called to being, Day.

Chor. It streamed from on high,
All reddening and bright,
And angels' song welcom'd
The new-born light.

God spoke: the murmuring waters fled,
They left their deep repose,
Wide over-arching heaven's blue vault
The firmament arose.

Chor. Now sparkles above
Heaven's glorious blue,
It sends to the earth
The light and the dew.

God spoke: he bade the waves divide;
The earth uprears her head;
From hill, from rock, the gushing streams
In babbling torrents spread.

Chor. The earth rested quiet,
And, poised in the air,
In heaven's blue bosom
Lay naked and bare.

God spoke: the hills and plains put on
Their robe of freshest green;
Dark forests in the valleys wave,
And budding trees are seen.

Chor. The word of his breath
Clothes the forest with leaves,
The high gift of beauty
The spring-tide receives.

God spoke: and on the new-dress'd earth
Soft smiled the glowing Sun,
Then full of joy he sprung aloft,
His heavenly course to run.

Chor. Loud shouted the stars
As they store in the sky,
The Moon with mild aspect
Ascended on high.

God spoke: the waters teem with life,
The tenants of the floods;
The many-coloured winged birds
Part quickly thro' the woods.

Chor. High rushes the eagle
On fiery wings,
Low hid in the valley
The nightingale sings.

God spoke: the lion, steer, and horse
Sprang from the moisten'd clay,
While round the breast of mother earth
Hum, and hum, and play.

Chor. They give life to the mountain,
They swarm on the plain,
But their eyes fix'd on earth
Must for ever remain.

God spoke: he look'd on earth and heaven
With mild and gracious eye:
In his own image Man he made,
And gave him dignity.

Chor. He springs from the dust,
The Lord of the earth,
The chorus of heaven
Exult at his birth.

And now Creation's work was ended,
Man raised his head, he spoke:
The day of rest by God ordained,
The Sabbath morning broke.

MISCELLANEA.

TURKEY.

Notwithstanding all the pecuniary embarrassments of the Sultan, he has consented to send Achmet Pacha on his mission to St. Petersburg in magnificent style. He sailed the beginning of the week accompanied by two frigates. The presents which he conveys are of the most sumptuous description, consisting of every article of dress or ornament to be found in the East. I have a long list of the presents, which it would be treason to mention, but the principal articles are a saddle, bridle, and housings for the Emperor, ornamented with brilliants, to the value of five millions of piastres, and a pair of bracelets for the Empress; each bracelet with a dozen folds, containing 20 diamonds, in the whole 480 diamonds, of the value of four millions piastres. Then there is the sword of Constantine Paleologus, the last of the Greek Emperors, which has been preserved since the time of Mahomet the Second, who conquered Constantinople; the hilt and scabbard of which are now ornamented in the most splendid manner. To these are added Indian shawls, silks of Bosnia, and Angora pipes, worthy of the seraglio, &c. But the most valuable gift, that of 12 Arabian horses of the purest blood, which are sent to the Emperor as the strongest mark of the Sultan's gratitude. The Ambassador is attended by the Councillors Sekep Effendi and Norril Effendi, with two dragomans and a regular suite; but he was very nearly gone without a physician, as the English physician who was engaged refused to go, because the money agreed to be paid in advance was not forthcoming. You will perceive that the diplomacy of this country is not a difficult one. Achmet Pacha, the favorite of the Sultan, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of all the Russias, *can neither write nor read.* He is a fit Ambassador for the last Ottoman Sultan.—*London Morning Herald.*

Than Burns, perhaps no man more severely inflicted the castigation of reproof. The following anecdote will illustrate this fact. The conversation one night at the King's Arms Inn, Dumfries, turning on the death of a townsman, whose funeral was to take place on the following day: "By the bye," said one of the company, addressing himself to Burns, "I wish you would lend me your black coat for the occasion, mine is rather out of repair." "Having my own," answered Burns, "I am [illegible] I cannot lend you my *rags;* but I can [illegible] excellent substitute; *throw your* [illegible] with the [illegible] in your fortune."

Advice to Duellists.—Mr. Guthrie, in his clinical lecture at the Westminster Hospital, says:—I do not know whether it is advisable to recommend, with Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in the Rivals, that gentlemen should stand fair in the front in duelling, and be shot clean through one side of the body, instead of making as small a possible an edge, by standing sideways, and running the risk of being certainly killed by the ball penetrating both sides; but this I do know, that there is neither charity nor humanity in the manner of choosing the pistols at present adopted. The balls are so small that the hole they make is always a source of inconvenience in the cure; and the quantity of powder is so small that it will not send a ball clean through a moderately thick gentleman; it therefore, sticks in some place where it should not, to the extreme disadvantage of the patient, and to the great annoyance of the surgeon. These things really should be altered with the present diffusion of knowledge.

Irish Hospitality.—In the House of Commons, it was asserted by Colonel Conolly of Castletown, that Mr. C. Ruthven had no property in the county of Kildare, which he represented, to which Mr. Ruthven warmly replied, "I have a house, at which I shall be happy to see *all* the members of this House."

A mad Princess of the house of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of Queens were, in general more prosperous than the reigns of Kings, replied, 'Because under kings, women govern—under queens, men."

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing, debauchery, and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold.—*Izaak Walton.*

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council, Quebec, January 15, 1834.

The Hon. Mr. Hale presented the following message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief:

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief communicates to the Legislative Council for its information, an extract from a Despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department in answer to the petition of the Legislative Council, addressed to the King, which, by desire of the Legislative Council was transmitted to the Secretary of State during the last Session, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne:—

"I have received and laid before His Majesty, the address of the Legislative Council.—His Majesty receives with satisfaction the expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution which are contained in this address, and he is readily induced to believe the assurance that the great body of His Canadian subjects do not participate in the views of those who would be desirous to effect extensive changes in the fundamental institutions of the country. Yet, His Majesty cannot but wish that in laying at the foot of the Throne, the expressions of their own feelings of loyalty and attachment, they had abstained from using, with reference to the other branch of the Legislature, language less temperate in its tone than is consistent with their own dignity, or calculated to maintain or restore a good understanding between the two Bodies. More especially, His Majesty laments the introduction of any word which should have the appearance of ascribing to a class of His subjects of one origin, views at variance with the allegiance they owe to His Majesty.—On all classes alike His Majesty relies for a cheerful and willing obedience to the law. To all classes he will ever extend his paternal protection; and the Legislative Council may rest assured that he will not fail to secure to all, the constitutional rights and liberty which they enjoy by their participation in British institutions." Castle of St. Lewis.

Quebec, Jan. 14, 1834.

House of Assembly, Quebec, January, 1834.

Mr. Secretary Craig delivered the following Messages:—

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief, in the speech with which he opened the present Session, apprized the House of Assembly that it would be his duty to make a special communication to them in relation to the inconvenience which has been experienced in carrying on the public service, in consequence of the failure of the Supply Bill for the financial year ending in the month of October last. He now has to inform the House that although the inconvenience alluded to has been mitigated to a certain extent, by the application of funds at the disposal of the Crown, the distress of the Public Officers, arising from the non-payment of the salaries to which they are justly entitled in remuneration of their services, and the deficiency of available means towards carrying on the public service in other important branches of the administration, have at length brought the Local Government into such straits and difficulties, that, unless speedily relieved through the intervention of the Legislature, the King's service, and the interests of the Province must inevitably be exposed to great and serious injury. In order to make the House of Assembly acquainted with the extent to which provision will be required on account of the service of the financial year ending in October last, the accompanying statement has been drawn up, exhibiting the several items of the Estimate sent down to the House during the last Session; the amount since paid on account of each item, and the balance now remaining to be provided for.

The funds appropriated by Acts of the Provincial Legislature, and others at the disposal of the Crown for the support of the Civil Government, and the administration of justice, which have been resorted to for the payments already made, are the following, viz: Annual aid to His Majesty by the Provincial Act 59 Geo. III. Proceeds of ditto, 41 Geo. III. Casual and Territorial Revenue.

Having thus far fulfilled his duty in laying before the House of Assembly the wants and difficulties of the Executive Government, the Governor in Chief now informs the House, that having transmitted to the Secretary of State, a copy of the Supply Bill as it passed the Assembly, and was afterwards rejected by the Legislative Council, he has been instructed to point out the constitutional objections to which that Bill is liable.

The various conditions which require that certain Officers should not be Members of the Executive or Legislative Councils must be considered (in Parliamentary language) "Tacks," the effect of which is to introduce changes in the law by the decision of a single branch of the Legislature. To tack to a Bill of Supply demanded by the exigencies of the state, a clause or enactment not properly connected with it, in order to compel the Crown or Upper House to make their choice between the loss of the Supply with all the consequent mischiefs on the one hand, or the adoption of a measure which they disapprove on the other, is a practice which, though formerly attempted in the Mother Country, has long since been discontinued as directly tending to wrest from the King and the Peers, their share in the general Legislation of Parliament.

Therefore, had the consideration of the very serious inconvenience sustained from the loss of the Supply Bill induced the Legislative Council to sanction the Bill of last year, in the form in which it left the House of Assembly, the Governor in Chief has been given to understand that His Majesty could not have been advised to give his sanction to the enactment.

Nevertheless, the Governor in Chief has been directed to express to the House of Assembly the readiness of His Majesty's Government to concurrate in removing all public functionaries as independent as possible; but, at the same time, to mark the necessity for such provisions taking place by enactment, and not by resolution of one branch of the Legislature.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 13th January, 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

Towards the close of the last Session an Address from the House of Assembly was presented to the Governor in Chief, praying that he would be pleased to communicate to the House, the circumstances and reasons which had retarded the execution of the Warrant for the issuing of a Writ for the Election of a Representative for the County of Montreal, in the place of the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, Esquire, whose seat was declared vacant by the House, on the 24th of November, 1832.

In answer to that Address, the Governor in Chief communicated to the House, the fact of his having withheld his signature to the said Writ, stating some of the motives which influenced him on that occasion, derived from the proceedings of the House itself, in regard to the vacating of the seats of members who should accept office under Government; and the Governor in Chief informed the House of Assembly, that the subject of their Address had been referred by him to His Majesty's Government, praying for instructions for his guidance, which, when received, should be communicated to the House.

The Governor in Chief now informs the House of Assembly, that in answer to his reference, he has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch, from which the following extract in relation to the case of Mr. Mondelet, is transcribed for the information of the House:—

"I am in the first place to signify to you my entire approbation of your Lordship's conduct in declining to affix your name to the new Writ for the election of a Member for the County of Montreal, in the room of Mr. Mondelet, whose seat had been declared vacant by a vote of the House of Assembly. Were I disposed to quibble in any measure this approbation, it would be to express my regret that an extreme, tho' not unnatural degree of caution, should have led you to acquaint the House, that you had referred the matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State; and that sanctioned by the opinions and advice of those whom you had very properly consulted, you should not have at once taken upon yourself to announce the decision which your own knowledge of the British Constitution had led you so correctly to form. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the tone and language adopted by the House of Assembly, in which they presume to dictate to the King's Representative, the occasion and the period at which, in their opinion, he ought to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Dissolution, and hold forth the menace of ceasing to communicate with him, until he shall have made reparation for a breach of their rights and privileges. My present purpose is to express the sentiments of the King's Government as to the assumption by the House of Assembly of "Rights and Privileges" wholly repugnant to the practice and principle of Parliament, and incompatible with the maintenance of the British Constitution. Such an assumption I have no hesitation in declaring the claim on the part of the Assembly, to vacate the seat of Mr. Mondelet, in pursuance of a forced construction of a Resolution of their own House, notwithstanding the surprise which they express, that your Excellency should not have known that your signature to a Writ of Election was simply and purely a ministerial act.

"That your Lordship would not, except upon weighty considerations, desire to limit the authority of the House of Assembly over its own Members, is sufficiently apparent from your not having hesitated to sign the warrant for a new writ upon the expulsion of Mr. Christie, a proceeding, upon the merits of which I am not called upon, and feel no desire to express any opinion.—Assuming that the powers of the House of Assembly are in all respects not only analogous but equal to those of the British House of Commons, I deem it not only difficult but unsafe to attempt to prescribe the bounds within which such a body should exercise the right of restraining and punishing their own Members, and to the discretion of the House of Commons it has been well and wisely left by the practice of the Constitution to decide upon the degrees of criminality in a Member which should call for the highest degree of punishment in their power to inflict, the disgrace of expulsion as unworthy to belong to their body. But as the prudence of the House of Commons has rarely, if ever, permitted them to carry to a faulty extreme this power, thus wisely left indefinite; so their knowledge of the British Constitution, and of what was due to the privileges of the other branches of the Legislature, has preserved them from the fatal error of arrogating to themselves the monstrous right of giving to their Resolutions the force of Law. The House of Commons undoubtedly possesses, and exercises every day the right of interpreting and expounding by Resolutions of its own, the laws which regulate the rights of candidates and electors in certain cases and according to certain forms which themselves are regulated not by Resolution but by Act of Parliament; but it neither possesses, nor has ever claimed to possess any right, authority or power without the consent of the Crown and the House of Peers to make laws relating either to the qualification or disqualification of electors or candidates, or rather to effect their object by resolutions only.

"Examples are numerous and of recent date in which restrictions analogous to those sought for by the House of Assembly have been imposed by the authority of Parliament, but they have always been by Bill, and have never been sought to be obtained by resolutions of the House of Commons. That so extravagant an assumption should be made by a body like the House of Commons, well acquainted with its own rights, and equally acquainted with the rights of others, is not to be contemplated; but I believe I am warranted in saying, that if the Speaker, in the exercise of his ministerial capacity, should be called upon to issue a warrant for a new election, in consequence of a member being unseated, or an illegal resolution, the duty would devolve upon the Lord Chancellor to take notice of the cause of vacancy, as recited in the warrant, and on the ground of illegality to refuse to affix the Great Seal to the new writ, as your Lordship has in this case very properly declined to give your sanction to the issuing of a warrant. The House of Assembly indeed appear, from the course which they have adopted on former occasions, to have considered the right which they claimed to be at least doubtful, and although I have assumed throughout the Despatch that the case of Mr. Mondelet fell strictly within the terms of their Resolution, I cannot but say that the instance, so far as I collect the case from the documents furnished to me by your Lordship, appears to have been most unfortunately selected for the first experiment of their right.

"Your Lordship will understand me as separating altogether the justice of the general principle that persons accepting office of Emoluments under the Crown, should be subjected to the judgment of their Constituents, from the claim set up by the Assembly to effect this object by their own mere Resolutions; and while I am happy to express my complete approbation of your Lordship's refusal to sanction a claim so subversive of the balance of the Constitution, and ultimately so dangerous to the liberty of the subject, I shall defer until a future occasion the expression of my opinion as to the propriety of assenting to any act which may be passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, for carrying into effect the object of subjecting Members accepting office under the Crown to a new election."

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 13th Jan. 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief communicates to the House of Assembly, for its information, an extract from a Despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in answer to the Petition of the House addressed to the King, which by desire of the House, was transmitted to the Secretary of State during the last Session, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne.

"I have also laid before the King, the Addresses of the House of Assembly. I cannot pass over this Document without observation. The object of this Address is to pray his Majesty to sanction a National Convention of the people of Canada, for the purpose of superseding the Legislative authorities, and taking into their consideration in which of two modes the Constitution of Lower Canada shall be altogether destroyed. Whether by the introduction of the elective principle or by the entire abolition of the Legislative Council. On the mode proposed, his Majesty is willing to put no harsher construction than that of extreme inconsiderateness: to the object sought to be obtained, his Majesty can never be advised to assent, as deeming it inconsistent with the very existence of Monarchical Institutions. To every measure which may secure the independence and raise the character of the Legislative Council, his Majesty will be most ready to assent. In 1828, a Committee of the House of Commons carefully investigated the grievances alleged by the Inhabitants of the Canadas, and amongst them the constitution of the Legislative Council was a matter of serious deliberation. The Committee reported that one of the most important subjects to which their inquiries had been directed, was the state of the Legislative Council in both the Canadas, and the manner in which these Assemblies had answered the purposes for which they were instituted. The Committee strongly recommended that a more independent character should be given to these Bodies, that the majority of their Members should not consist of persons holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown, and that any other measures that might tend to connect more intimately that branch of the Constitution with the interests of the Colonies, would be attended with the greatest advantage. With respect to the Judges, with the exception only of the Chief Justice, whose presence on particular occasions, might be necessary, the Committee entertained no doubt that they had better not be involved in the political business of the House. An examination of the constitution of the Body at that period and the present, will sufficiently show in what spirit his Majesty's Government have laboured to accomplish the wishes of Parliament.—The House of Assembly state correctly that it has often been avowed that the people of Canada should see nothing in the institutions of neighbouring countries to which they should look with envy. I have yet to learn that His Majesty's subjects in Canada entertain such sentiments at present, or that they desire to copy in a monarchical Government all the institutions of a Republic, or to have the mockery of an Executive absolutely dependent for its existence upon a popular body usurping the whole authority of the State. I am not prepared to advise his Majesty to recommend to Parliament so serious a step as the repeal of the Act of 1791, whereby the institutions of this Country were conferred separately upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Serious as are the difficulties by which Your Lordship's administration is beset, they are yet not such as to induce me to despair of the practical workings of the British Constitution; but should events unhappily force upon Parliament the exercise of its supreme authority to compose the internal dissentions of the Colonies, it would be my object, and my duty as a servant of the Crown, to submit to Parliament such modifications of the Charter of the Canadas, as should tend, not to the introduction of institutions inconsistent with monarchical Government, but to maintaining and strengthening the connexion with the Mother Country, by a close adherence to the spirit of the British Constitution, and by preserving in their proper place, and within their due limits, the mutual rights and privileges of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 14th Jan. 1834.

Aylmer, Governor in Chief;

With reference to the address of the House of Assembly of the 17th instant, praying for the issue of a Warrant in favour of W. B. Lindsay, Esquire, for £7000 currency, towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House, the Governor in Chief desires to call the attention of the House to the practice of the two Houses of the Legislature, of making application to the head of the Executive Government from time to time during the Session of the Provincial Parliament for the issue of Warrants on account of their Contingent Expenses.

By the Act 35d Geo. III. cap. 8, intitul'd, "An act to establish a Fund for paying the Salaries of Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and for defraying the Contingent Expenses thereof," certain duties are imposed upon Wines imported into the Province, in order to create a Fund for the purposes contemplated by the act; and it may be presumed that the Legislature of that day considered that the Fund so created would be found adequate to meet the demands to be made upon it on account of the Salaries of the Officers, and the Contingent Expenses of the two Houses. Experience however has shewn that with the exception of a few instances (three only during a period of 40 years,) the Fund has proved insufficient for those demands. Accordingly at the commencement of each Session, Estimates are prepared by the Officers of the two Houses respectively of their probable expenses for the year, without reference to the state of the Fund, which Estimates are included in the General Estimate of the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province; and the two Houses in anticipation of a legal appropriation by the passation of a Supply Bill, have been in the habit of addressing the head of the Executive Government in the course of the Session, for the issue of Warrants on account of their respective Estimates, in terms to the following effect:

"The address of the Legislative Council, prays that "the Governor will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of ..... Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the sum of £ ..... currency, in advance of expenses to be incurred by him, and for which he will hereafter account." And the address of the House of Assembly prays "that the Governor in Chief will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of ..... Clerk of this House for £ ..... currency, towards defraying the Contingent expenses of this House, and that the said sum be charged to the Fund by law appropriated to that object; assuring His Excellency that if the said Fund is not sufficient, the House will make good the same."

So long as the advances made to the two Houses upon their addresses shall not exceed the amount of the Fund created and appropriated by the 35d Geo. III. cap. 8, such advances are perfectly regular and legal, and the head of the Executive Government incurs no responsibility in recognizing the claim to be made. But the case is different when such advances are found to exceed the amount of the Fund for the head of the Executive Government then becomes responsible for the excess, and continues so to be until relieved by a Legislative enactment, or in other words, by a Supply Bill.

In the ordinary course of parliamentary affairs, the existence of the responsibility thus incurred by the head of the Executive Government, although objectionable in principle under any circumstances, is of short duration in point of time, for the whole of his advances to the two houses, upon their addresses during the session, are speedily covered by the bill of supply.

The supply bill of last year having failed, the governor in chief necessarily remains accountable for the advances made to the two houses during the session (after deducting the amount of the fund created by the act 35 Geo. III. cap. 8,) a circumstance which is calculated to excite in his mind no inconsiderable degree of anxiety, for should the present session, probably the last of this parliament, be brought to a close without provision being made for the estimate of last year (in which are included the estimates of the expenses of the two houses,) the same responsibility must continue to attach to him; and it is possible that the next succeeding parliament may not be disposed to make good the engagement entered into by the existing house of assembly in their addresses.

The amount for which the governor in chief now stands accountable for advances made upon the addresses of the two houses during the last session, will appear from the following copy of a statement in figures furnished by the Inspector General of accounts.

Memo:

Issues made during the year ended 10th October, 1833, by accountable warrants, viz:

On addresses of the Legislative Council,	£5356 10 5	
On addresses of the House of Assembly,	6520 0 0	
Total,		£11876 10 5
Deduct, amount of Fund created by the Act 35 Geo. III. cap. 8, during the above period,	£3313 11 9	
Less, payments to Officers of the two Houses on account of their salaries,	1579 19 5	
		1733 12 4
Deficiency,		£9722 18 1

For which deficiency the Governor in Chief is now responsible in consequence of the failure of the supply bill of last year.

For the information of the house of assembly, in the event of their taking up the consideration of the subject of the previous communication, a statement has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted, shewing the amount, year by year, of the fund created by the 35 Geo. III. cap. 8, from the year 1792 to the year 1832, and of the expenses of the two houses, by which it appears that the expenses of the two houses during that period have amounted to £277,250 0 10½, and the net amount of revenue to £266,019 5s. 2d., being an excess of expenditure over the revenue of £11,231 11s. 8d. currency.

After having maturely weighed and considered the circumstances as above stated, the governor in chief now informs the house of assembly, that until he shall have been relieved by an act of the Legislature from the responsibility which still attaches to him, on account of the advances made during the last session upon the addresses of the legislative council and house of assembly, he must decline taking into his consideration the expediency of incurring further responsibility on the same account.

The governor in chief desires the house of assembly to be assured that he will very sensibly regret any inconvenience to the service of the house which may result from the course which he has found it necessary to adopt upon the present occasion. It is a course which the governor in chief is firmly persuaded will be found in perfect accordance with the spirit of the constitution; and it is moreover, one from which, under existing circumstances, no consideration of expediency can justify him in departing.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 14th January, 1834.

Quebec, January 17.

We have now published four Despatches from Mr. Stanley; two to the Legislative Council, and two to the House of Assembly; and other Messages, conclusions to several other Despatches not published. There is besides, still another important one on the subject of the Civil List, which is daily expected to be communicated to the Legislature. These are, at least, fair proofs that our complaints, if not redressed, are yet well attended to.

The eminent public character of Mr. Stanley is visible in all these despatches. He generates without disguise, where he sees error, and brings to the consideration of the different questions the enlarged views of a statesman. Both Houses deserved censure, and both have received it.

Mr. Stanley, in addressing the Legislative Council, on behalf of his Majesty, says, "To all classes he will ever extend his paternal protection; and the Legislative Council may rest assured that he will not fail to secure to all, the constitutional rights and liberty which they enjoy by their participation in British institutions."

Yesterday evening, the House of Assembly dined *en masse* at the Castle of St. Lewis. The Officers of the House, as usual, were also invited. The Hon. Mr. Papineau, the Speaker, and several other members, were not present.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

January 20.

The House of Assembly, on Friday, ordered a call of the House for the 15th February, to take into consideration the state of the Province, and the Messages from the Governor-in-Chief, on the Addresses of the House for an Elective Legislative Council, and the alleged breach of privilege by not issuing a writ after the expulsion of Mr. Mondelet.

On Saturday evening, another Message from the Governor-in-Chief refused to grant, except on the passage of a Law, any money for the contingent expenditure of the Legislature, the sums expended having much exceeded the amount provided for, and levied, by law, and His Excellency, for the Officers of the Supply Bill, being personally responsible for £7,000 advanced last year, and not provided for.

The practical operation of the laws of governing this Colony appears to have reached a crisis, and has become so difficult that the only alternative left is a settlement of the differences, either in the Colony or by the Home Government. Such a settlement will take place either during the present session of the Colonial Parliament, or during the coming Session of the Imperial Parliament.—*Ibid.*

January 21.

The rescinding of the rule of the Assembly which required the sanction of the Governor-in-Chief to a member presenting a money petition, is one of the measures which, like the refusal of the Committee of Final Correspondence with the Council, and several other motions lately made, shews a desire for change, without any other obvious, or reasonable, or proper cause, than mere change; indulging in the present instance, the ease of the members themselves, and perhaps intended as a hit at the Governor-in-Chief in prosecution of last year's non-intercourse dispute. The present position of the House is such that we scarcely think it has more important subjects of consideration than these trifles, in one sense. Perhaps a committee of final correspondence with the Council, now that a law for the contingencies is insisted upon, may yet be resumed by the Assembly, and the minor money petitions may perhaps be also wanted. Some persons may think that this apparently useless turmoil for the introduction of an Elective Legislative Council, [illegible] look for a final adjustment of our difficulties.—*Ibid.*

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Jan. 24.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, BY FIRE.

This building, the residence of the Governors General of B. N. America for the last 150 years, and so prominent an object in the view of the city of Quebec from the harbour, as it surmounts the brink of the precipice between the Lower Town and the citadel, has fallen an entire prey to the flames. The fire broke out yesterday, about noon, in a room at the south end of the building, in the third story, occupied by Capt. M'Kinnon, A. D. C.; and though early discovered, and every means taken to arrest its progress, it flew with astonishing rapidity through the upper story, and continue to burn downwards, in spite of all the exertions of the troops and about a dozen fire engines, until this moment. It now presents its hundred openings, tall bare chimneys, and its sooty and ruined walls—a couple of engines still struggling to subdue the flames in the south wing.

It was originally built by the French at a time not exactly ascertained; and though somewhat altered in form, and improved—particularly in Sir J. Craig's administration, at an expense of about £10,000 to the Province—the original walls, we believe, all remain, having successively escaped with trifling damage the sieges of 1759 by Wolfe, of 1775 by the Americans, and the bombardment of Sir William Phipps in 1690. Its site, since the earliest discovery of the country, had been successively the head quarters of the whole French possessions, at one time extending over the present British N. American possessions, including Louisiana and the territories on the Mississippi; and between 1759 and the American independence in 1778, was the seat of the principal command of the whole continent of North America.

It was tenanted, when the fire broke out, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief, and Lady Aylmer; Capt. M'Kinnon, Grenadier Guards, and Capt. Doyle, 24th Regt. Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. Paynter, extra Aide-de-Camp; with the different domestics of the establishment. The Military Secretary (Capt. Airey) occupied apartments in what is called the Old Chateau, a building erected by the English after the conquest, and chiefly used as dancing and dining halls. The public documents belonging to the Administration were early removed, as was the plate, and by much the greater part of the furniture, but the latter was damaged. His Excellency had £3,000 insured on the furniture, (which is purchased from the preceding Governor on every change,) at the Quebec Office.

The thermometer on the morning of the fire had marked 22° *below zero*, and, during the whole time it lasted, continued from 2° to 8° below zero, with a strong piercing wind from west to south-west. Many of the engines were soon frozen up, and the hose and every thing connected with them, could only be kept in any thing like order by the use of warm water, which was generously furnished from the breweries of Messrs. Racey, M'Callum, and Quiroret, and by the religious communities. The citizens and troops distinguished themselves by their services; but from the impossibility of reaching the part of the building overlooking the precipice, it soon became apparent that any successful attempt to arrest the progress of the flames was hopeless.

It will probably cost £25,000 to £30,000 to erect a new building, but the beauty of the situation, and the extent of the ground, will afford an opportunity of erecting one of the most ornamental and prominent public buildings in the city, of which Quebec is really lamentably deficient. The site belongs to the Military Government.

Lord and Lady Aylmer remained for sometime yesterday with Colonel and Mrs. Craig, where her Ladyship, we understand, slept last night. Lord Aylmer is at present at the residence of the Hon. Col. Gore, Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces.

The fire raged with considerable violence during last night, and frequent alarms were given, some fear being felt that the houses in Champlain and Mountain Streets, immediately at the foot of the precipice on which the Castle is built, would be set on fire by the embers carried over by the wind, or by the falling and blazing timbers, which descended down the steep declivity on the tops of buildings or into yards. Fortunately, the snow on the houses protected them, and no further accidents have occurred. Had the fire taken place in summer, there must have been a great destruction of property in the Lower Town.

Description of the Castle in 1723, from La Potherie.

"The chateau is on the top of a hill rising steeply to the height of 180 feet. The fortifications are irregular; there are two bastions looking to the town, without a ditch. The Governor-General's house is 120 feet long, and in front of it is a terrace overlooking the Lower Town and the River. The building looks very well, both inside and outside, owing to the wings [*pavillons*], which outshoot the main building, both in the rear and in the front. It is two stories high; and a wing of 23 feet long remains to be built. There is a battery of 22 guns alongside of the house, partly within the chateau and partly out of it, which commands the Lower Town and the River."

[In La Hontan, who visited Canada from 1683 to 1693, there is an engraved view of the Castle, which had then but *one* story. The view of it in La Potherie gives it *two* stories; and it was in 1690 that it was raised to *three*, and since then had retained the appearance it had a few days ago.]

A fire broke out, yesterday about noon, in the Steaming House of Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s extensive Ship building yard, Wolfe's Cove, which totally destroyed that building, and some of the long adjoining sheds and the timber they contained. The attendance of the Engines and citizens, prevented the flames from extending.—*Ib.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Quebec, 24th January, 1834.

Mr. Secretary Craig delivered the two following Messages:—

AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief regrets to have to inform the House of Assembly that the ancient Castle of St. Lewis, occupied by him as an official residence, caught fire yesterday soon after noon, and that notwithstanding the efforts of His Majesty's Troops, the Worshipful the Mayor of Quebec, the Gentlemen of the Seminary, the Fire Companies, and a large concourse of the citizens of every class, who repaired with alacrity to the spot, and were unceasing in their exertions to save that public building from destruction, it was entirely consumed.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 24th January, 1834.

AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly, an Estimate of the Expenses of the current year, made up on the same principle as that of last year, and the Governor in Chief relies on the liberality of the House of Assembly for granting the necessary Supplies required for the public service of the year.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 24th January, 1834.

[Amount of Estimate, £59,395 13 4 sterling.]

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley, to the Acting Governor of Nova-Scotia, dated

"Downing-street, 30th Sept. 1833.

"In my Dispatches of the 1st of June, and 2d of August, last, I conveyed to you instructions to bring the Financial condition of Nova-Scotia under the notice of the Legislature of the Province on their next meeting, by a special message, expressive of His Majesty's conviction that they would feel most anxious to adopt the necessary measures for providing permanently for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Province.—I have since received your dispatch of the 27th of July last, enclosing the copy of an Address to His Majesty, reported to the House of Assembly, and of which the consideration will be resumed in the next session of the Legislature.

"Although in its present state this Address cannot properly be considered as emanating from the whole House, it has nevertheless afforded me great satisfaction as evincing on the part of the House an earnest desire to meet the views and wishes of His Majesty, in regard to the Financial concerns of the Province. By the expression of such a feeling the arrangement which I propose to recommend to the Legislature has become comparatively easy; and I have every reason to expect that the proposal which it will be your duty to make, and the details of which I shall proceed to explain to you, will receive their ready concurrence.

"His Majesty has been advised to surrender absolutely to the Assembly the whole of the Revenues of the Crown, taking in exchange a moderate Civil List.

"The Amount of the Revenues which will be thus placed in the hands of the Assembly may be calculated as follows:

Rent of the Coal Mines, for next three years	£4,000
Commutation of Lieutenant Governor's and Secretary's fees	600

"The amount derived from the sales of Lands I have no means of calculating from any returns in my office, but in all probability they would not at present swell the amount to be derived from these three sources above the sum of £5,000.

"The sum of £5,000, therefore, is the amount which His Majesty is prepared to relinquish. The Civil List which he asks in return includes only the two following officers, for whose independence it is absolutely necessary to provide:—

"The Lieutenant Governor	£3,500
"Colonial Secretary	1,000
	£4,500

"The remainder of the Civil Establishment, and such services as have hitherto been defrayed by His Majesty from funds at his own disposal, must be provided henceforward by the Assembly.

"The only other point connected with this subject to which it is necessary I should allude, is that of the Post Office, I hope very shortly to have to make a communication to you which will prove satisfactory to His Majesty's faithful subjects in Nova Scotia."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—FREDERICTON, *Tuesday, February 4.*

(Continued from last page.)

Mr. S. Humbert said, that the operations of the Deputation had caused great conversation and anxiety in the country, and numerous questions had been asked relative to its necessity and importance, and as to what it had done. Some had expected that the Deputation had altogether failed, while others expected that they had effected every iota of the objects they had in view. Such calculations were premature, and in fact such complete success never took place in any undertaking. A work of this important kind must be progressive, and if the house proceeded with moderation, there was no doubt that, in time, they would succeed. He (Mr. H.) believed, the Delegates had never been charged with want of perseverance in their duty; and a proof of their diligence was, the peculiarly short time in which they had accomplished their objects, and returned to this country. They had obtained an answer to their applications in this very short time; and there could now be but one impression in the House, that they well deserved the thanks of that house, because the house must be satisfied that they had faithfully discharged their trust. The hon. member then briefly touched on the points gained by the labours of the Deputation, and on the importance of the work thus begun; and then proceeded to observe, that as to any unpopularity of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, he (Mr. S.) believed he was never unpopular in that house. There could be only one sentiment as to the intentions and motives of his Excellency, and he (Mr. S.) considered his Excellency to be as popular and well-esteemed in that house as any individual who had ever governed the land.—On the whole, as respected the objects and operations of the Deputation, he thought the house would never have occasion to lament having sent home that Deputation.

[Mr. Kinnear and Mr. End, also spoke, but want of room compels us to omit their speeches.]

After which, Mr. Kinnear moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Partelow, and adopted without a dissentient voice:

Resolved UNANIMOUSLY, That Messrs. SIMONDS and CHANDLER, two of the Members of this House, deputed at its last Session to present a Petition of the House to his most gracious Majesty, for the redress of certain grievances therein stated, receive the thanks of this House, for the ability, zeal, and industry manifested by them throughout the whole of their conduct in the management of the Deputation.

Messrs. Simonds & Chandler respectively returned thanks to the House, and expressed their overwhelming sense of the gratifying honor thus conferred upon them; and in doing so, Mr. Chandler took occasion to observe, that since the return of the Deputation, his hon. Associate, (Mr. Simonds), had been greatly slandered, with regard to some part of the negociations with His Majesty's Government. That Gentleman had been most shamefully treated in the public prints, by anonymous writers, charging him with selfishness, in those negociations; and it therefore became his (Mr. C.'s) duty to state most unequivocally, that all such charges were base calumnies. Selfishness, or any regard to his own private interests, had never entered into the calculations of his hon. Colleague; but he had zealously attended to the public matters entrusted to his care, without any reference to his private affairs.

Wednesday, February 5.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of the whole, in consideration of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech.—Mr. Ward in the Chair.—The debate took a very wide and discursive range; but in consequence of the fatiguing length of both this day's and yesterday's proceedings, it is absolutely necessary to condense the present report into as brief an epitome as possible.

Mr. Partelow opened the debate, by observing, that the speech gave a deplorable statement respecting the finances of the country, and by recommending the appointment of a Committee of Finance, to investigate and report on that subject. He had hoped, that before going into Committee on the Speech, the house would have been in possession of the Treasurer's accounts, from which the truth might have been gathered. But since Monday last, he (Mr. P.) had endeavoured to obtain information on the subject, and he was now happy to inform the house, that instead of the desperate state described in the speech, the Finances of the Country were actually in a much better state than they were 5 or 7 years ago. The Revenue of the last year was £42,451 11s. 1d. exclusive of the duties collected under the Light House, Marine Hospital, and Emigrant Acts, which would be about £4000 more; while the drawbacks would amount to about £5000.—There was an increase of Revenue at the port of St. John of about £5000; but on the other hand there was a great decrease at St. Andrews; the Revenue for the past year there being only £2800 or £2900, instead of from £4000 to £5000, which was the amount in the preceding year. There certainly must be some peculiar reason for so great a falling off of the Revenue at that port, altho' he (Mr. P.) could not state what it was. But taking the whole Provincial Revenue for the year, throughout, it would be found to be only about £1000 less than that of last year. The unpaid Warrants amounted to £27,000; to meet which there were, in the hands of the Treasurer and his Deputies, in Balances and Bonds, £27,000, of which £5000 were cash; so that all those unpaid warrants could be met by the sum in the hands of the Treasurer, when collected. The warrants not yet issued amounted to about £5000, and there were Debentures unpaid, and due February 1st, amounting to £1700. The sum due to the Fire Insurance Company, with interest, was £10,600; and to the several Savings Banks, £3600. He (Mr. P.) thought there would be, altogether, about £7000 to provide for, besides the public debt, which was about £14,650; making the whole deficiency about £20,000. He recollected, that in 1829 a Report was made to the house by the Finance Committee, which shewed the unpaid appropriations at that time to be about £65,000, while there were also about £6000 or £7000 chargeable for Fish and Grain Bounties, making the total deficiency about £72,000; therefore it was evident that the house had actually been reducing the public debt, and the finances were in a better state than they had been in for some years past. For himself, however, he was decidedly for retrenchment; and though the house had been rather lavish in some things heretofore, yet they had been eminently successful in reducing the debt to its present amount. His Excellency, in his speech, called the attention of the house to the necessity of prompt payments at the Treasury, and there certainly had been difficulties in that respect, in consequence of the Treasurer not having been able to command funds in proportion to the demands. If the Executive had informed the house last session, that it was intended to depart from the old mode of issuing warrants, the house could have made some provision against the inconvenience; but without doing so, the warrants had been numbered; they could not therefore be paid as they were presented at the Treasury, and the consequence was, that they were obliged to be sold at a very great discount, which was a serious loss to the holders. The system of numbering the warrants he (Mr. P.) considered to be the cause of nearly all the distress experienced of late for want of money. The intention of adopting such a system ought to have been first communicated to the house, and then provision against inconvenience would have been made. Warrants, formerly, were never at more than from 1 to 1½ *per cent.* discount, when the demands on the Treasury were actually greater, and the capability to meet them much less than now. He thought that a discretionary power ought to be vested in the Treasurer, as to the payment of the most necessary warrants first, so that Commissioners of Roads, Schoolmasters, &c. should be first attended to; but from the present system of paying them as they are numbered, those persons were compelled to hawk their warrants about for sale at any discount that might be offered. The old system of discretionary power in the Treasurer worked much better for the country, and he would like to see it returned to.

Mr. S. Humbert, at great length, coincided in the views of Mr. Partelow respecting the state of the Finances and the numbering of warrants, and dwelt forcibly on the evils arising from that system; especially as to the inconvenience felt by Merchants, who held Treasury warrants in their possession, and yet could not be allowed to pay their duties at the Treasury with those warrants, because their numbers were too high to render them payable at the time. The hon. member also commented on the tone of the Speech, which he represented as not so polite as that of last year, but, on the contrary, of a more dictatorial nature, and drew from thence the inference, that an unhappy collision still existed between the different branches of the Legislature, and was visible in the language of the Speech.—The hon. member attributed the pecuniary difficulties of the country to the want of sufficient circulating medium, the demand for Spanish Dollars at the Custom House, and for Cash at the Treasury, while it would not pay or take in payment its own warrants, except in the order of numbers.—He also strongly insisted on the necessity of general retrenchment in the appropriations of the house, and recommended a commencement, by reducing the Members' pay, which would enable them consistently and fairly to proceed in reducing other salaries and expenses.

Mr. Simonds entirely disagreed with Mr. S. Humbert respecting the tone of the Speech, and saw nothing in it which could for a moment lead the house to suppose, that any collision existed between the branches of the Legislature. There was nothing that would bear any such construction. There really was no collision. Whatever difficulties existed last session, it should not now be inferred that any collision existed. On the contrary, the tenor of the Speech directly led to the inference, that the Executive was fully disposed to go hand in hand with the house, in devising measures for the public good.—The house did not want to see flattery in the Speech, but plain matter of fact, and there they had it.—The hon. member, however, could not agree in the gloomy representations, in the speech, of the state of the finances: he certainly could not say they were in as good a state as they ought to be, because there ought to be no debt at all; but he did not consider them to be quite so desperate.—With respect to the numbering of warrants, it was certainly an extraordinary system, and the inconvenience of it was very palpable. The Warrants were the Lieut. Governor's orders on the Treasurer to pay certain monies. They went to the Treasurer for payment, but then down came an order from the Provincial Secretary not to pay them. It seemed that the Government was dishonouring its own paper. The impropriety of the system was manifest, as it put it into the power of persons at Head Quarters to exercise a controul over the public expenditure, which they had no right to exercise. Warrants ought always to be paid as they were presented, when there was money in hand; and if warrants got into the hands of persons owing duties at the Treasury, common justice required that they should be taken in payment of such duties. He (Mr. S.) hoped the house would adopt measures to do away with the system of numbering.—He (Mr. S.) liked many parts of the speech very much, particularly that part relative to retrenchment, which was certainly very gratifying.—The hon. member then proceeded to advocate general retrenchment, and particularly expressed a hope, that from the tenor of the speech, it was to be presumed and hoped, that his Excellency intended retrenchment to be carried into every department, as well beyond as within the controul of the Legislature. He also lamented the existence of contraband trade, and wished a remedy could be applied; altho' he felt unable to suggest one. The hon. member then touched on the subject of the Casual Revenue, &c., and congratulated the house on the probability now appearing, of a satisfactory settlement of that question. He also expressed his happiness on seeing the sentiment conveyed in the speech, that the Legislature as a whole could have but one object, "the public good;" observed, that he had never thought his Excellency had any other object in view, but that if he was induced to adopt opposite measures, the fault should lie at the door of the bad advisers who had so induced him.—On the whole, the hon. member thought the speech liable to very few objections, and to be a gratifying and conciliatory document.

Mr. Slason had one very great objection to the speech, and only one; which was, the highly coloured representation respecting the state of the finances.—The hon. member then proceeded to corroborate the views of the preceding speakers respecting the real state of the Revenue and the numbering of warrants; and with regard to retrenchment, he thought that the house should not aim at small things, but should lop off large expenses. He did not think the state of the country would allow the abolition of Members' pay: for himself, being a resident in Fredericton, he did not care about it; but he thought it must be a very useful thing to those who came from a distance.

Mr. End at very great length commented on the whole speech, and particularly maintained that the picture drawn therein of the pecuniary embarrassments of the Province was by no means over-coloured. He contended that, in his part of the country, the greatest distress prevailed among those entitled to payment for public services, from the difficulty of getting warrants cashed at the Treasury. The hon. member stated his belief, that payments at the Treasury were in such a state, that unless some remedy were speedily applied, persons would not be found to accept the office of Commissioner of Roads, or to contract for any public work, on the faith of Treasury warrants. He very much doubted the fact, of these difficulties having been caused by the numbering of warrants, and stated that he knew of several Bear Bounty warrants in Gloucester, granted in 1831 and 1832, being still unpaid, altho' they were due before the numbering system commenced.—The hon. member also strenuously urged the necessity of general retrenchment, commencing with Members themselves, and herein particularly took occasion to express his disapprobation of the annual grant of £100 to the hon. Chairman of the Committee of Public and Private Accounts.—He entirely agreed with Mr. Simonds, that there was nothing in the speech to give any idea of collision; that tho' it did not come "trippingly on the tongue," yet that it was the language of a soldier, plain and honest; and he liked it the better, because it was the language of truth; there was no "humbug" in it, as in some speeches during former administrations, which were so flattering and courtly, that they seemed more like Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, than speeches to a Legislature. He saw nothing dictatorial in the speech: it declared the object of the Legislature generally to be "the public good," and evidently shewed that the Executive was disposed to go hand in hand with the House.—The hon. member then proceeded to express his approbation of the various paragraphs relative to the Casual Revenue, Parish Schools, and Contraband Trade, and his hearty desire to coincide in the suggestions therein contained, and to provide such remedies as the matters respectively required; and concluded by alluding to the paragraph respecting the issue of Government paper, and expressing his opinion that it would be far more beneficial to the Province to issue Provincial paper than Debentures, whereby the whole amount of interest would be saved.

Mr. Chandler considered the speech very satisfactory, and liable to very few objections. He thought the hon. member who deemed it not quite polite enough, must have had a great disposition to cavil, when he made so frivolous an objection.—He considered the speech had not too highly coloured the picture drawn of the pecuniary distress of the country, altho he did not deem that it arose from the numbering the warrants. He thought that system very superior to the old one; because, formerly, those who had means of applying first at the Treasury by themselves or agents, obtained payment of their warrants, whereby it frequently happened that those of latest dates obtained first payment, while persons living at a distance, and holding warrants of a much older date, were obliged to wait a longer time for their money; but, by the numbering system, every warrant would be paid according to its date, and those of oldest standing would be cashed first. The hon. member considered the pecuniary evils existing to have been caused by the improvident grants of the house in former sessions, and that the moment general retrenchment was carried into effect, the difficulty would vanish.—The hon. member then, at considerable length, dwelt upon the subject of Smuggling, stating his desire to see a remedy applied, but particularly contending that the only remedy for that evil, as far as regards the country at the head of the Bay of Fundy, would be by establishing a Free Port in that section of the Province; and insisting that at present, the inhabitants there, even conscientious persons, who were in the habit of exporting grindstones, gypsum, &c. to the U. States, and taking American produce in return, were absolutely compelled to smuggle, from the want of a free port in their own neighbourhood, and from the delay and expense attendant on entering the port of St. John or St. Andrews.—The hon. member, on the whole, considered the speech to be highly satisfactory, and hoped that not a member of the house would hesitate to respond the expressions and feelings of his Excellency, as therein displayed. Mr. C. concluded by strongly reprobating the attack made upon the hon. Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, by the hon. member for Gloucester, and stated his decided conviction that the duties of that office were performed in the most laborious and satisfactory manner, and that so far from the remuneration to that gentleman being a useless or extravagant expenditure, it was one of the most beneficially bestowed payments ever made to the house, since the labours of the hon. gentleman had been the means of saving thousands of pounds to the Province.

Mr. End, in reply, insisted that he had made no attack on Mr. Partelow, although he considered the money improperly given.

Mr. Street very lengthily commented on the speech. The hon. member particularly insisted on the facts, that the finances certainly were in a deranged state; that public servants and others depending on Treasury warrants, were suffering in consequence very severely, and that public works, such as roads, &c., could not be attended to for want of money.—The hon. member responded to the suggestions of the speech relative to schools and the sufferers at Madawaska, and then proceeded to state his opinion that the numbering of warrants was not in itself the cause of the present pecuniary difficulties, but that probably it proceeded from the change having been too abruptly made. He observed, that by law, the mode of payment of the warrants was left to the discretion of the Executive. Whether they had exercised that discretion properly or improperly was another question; but he (Mr. S.) thought it better that the payment of warrants should proceed in some regular and definitive manner, than that it should be left to the discretion of the Treasurer. In remedying any public evil or inconvenience, if it had existed for some time, the alternative might lead to some temporary embarrassment. The old system he considered to have been an evil: the Executive had attempted to remedy it, but they had done it rather too abruptly; and perhaps, some notice of their plan should have been first given to the public. The hon. member concluded with some few deprecatory remarks on smuggling.

Mr. Kinnear thought the speech should be unanimously considered as calm, conciliating and gratifying. It contained some highly important facts, to which the House had long and anxiously looked forward.—The hon. mem. then contrasted the view taken in the speech of the state of the finances, with that relative to the progress of trade and commerce; and observed that if the Lieut. Governor had taken a gloomy view of the matter, the hon. mem. who opened the debate had taken a glowing one; and therefore the House might come to a conclusion to look at it at all events in a cheerful manner.—The pecuniary embarrassments of the country came from themselves alone. The speech drew the attention of the House to "a well ordered economy." If there had been a well ordered economy in former years, the House would now have received no such lesson in that speech; nor would there now exist such distress among the people from the nonpayment of their warrants, and the infamous system of "shaving" them, which so much prevailed. He (Mr. K.) hoped, that for the future the House would accept such a system of economy; and, as far as possible, bring down what is extravagant to what is reasonable; and that if they did with regard to themselves, he hoped they would be met in another quarter with the same disposition to economy. If they all paid a due attention to economy, and an absence of extravagance in salaries, then all would go hand in hand, to join in the recommendations contained in that part of the speech. The hon. member then, at some length, corroborated the statements respecting the commercial embarrassments in St. John, and the great inconvenience occasioned by the numbering of warrants, not only among Merchants, but also by Schoolmasters, Commissioners of Roads, &c. Still, he would not cast the odium of this transaction on the Executive. All were liable to error; and if the house committed an error in judgment, the Executive might as well fulminate their reproaches on them for such mistake, as the house hurl its invectives on the Executive for their error. The house gave the money to the King: the King, by his representative, has the sole right of issuing the warrants, and directing the mode of payment, at his discretion, according to the state of the funds in the Treasurer's hands. Suppose the numbering system had been adopted; and the Executive, knowing that only a certain sum was in the Treasury, had selected what warrants he pleased for payment first. There was nothing to prevent such a course: a discretion must be left somewhere, and it was therefore, perhaps, better, that it should be exercised by the advice of several than by the sole authority of one. The house, then, in such case, should not captiously object to that which, altho' erroneous, and inconvenient in practice, yet, under all the circumstances, might be considered as the exercise of a sound discretion.—The hon. member then proceeded to state as causes of the present public embarrassment, the demand for a particular kind of coin at the Custom House, the lessening of discounts at the Bank of New-Brunswick, &c.; strenuously insisted on the necessity of general retrenchment; expressed his desire for a remedy against the demoralising pursuit of smuggling; and urged upon the Committee the duty and advantages of carefully providing for the proper education of youth; in doing which, the hon. member adverted to the fact, that a Bill for the regulation of Parish Schools, which included exactly such a salutary provision as that recommended in His Excellency's Speech, actually passed the house last session, but was lost in another quarter; and he therefore suggested, that in the reply of the house to his Excellency, that fact should be fairly stated.

Mr. Speaker, in a long and eloquent Speech, (of which our time and space allow us only to give a compendium), animadverted on the various topics mentioned in his Excellency's speech. The hon. Speaker particularly insisted on the fact, that pecuniary embarrassments do exist in the country to a great degree, and that Treasury warrants can only be disposed of at a very great discount; and he contended that the only way to remedy the evil, was, for the house to lessen its appropriations. He also commented on the statements made by Mr. Partelow, and expressed his apprehensions, that the hon member was more sanguine in his ideas respecting the state of the Finances, than their actual condition would warrant. The hon. Speaker observed, that the payments into the Treasury from the various Deputy Treasurers, had of late been very promptly made, and that it was to be expected that in a very short time all that was due from them would be remitted; and then took occasion to enquire, how it could happen, that warrants were at so great a discount, and that monied men would not invest their capital in such securities, if the Finances were in so favourable a state as had been represented?—He considered the embarrassment to be much greater than Mr. Partelow apprehended, and attributed it chiefly to the improvident appropriations of the House in former Sessions. He contended that the present distress had the effect of grievously depressing the poor, and putting money into the pockets of the rich; because the former were compelled by necessity to sell their warrants at any price they could obtain, while the latter were enabled to purchase them at an enormous profit; and he insisted, that the proper remedy for these evils was, for the House to retrench their expenditure and to increase their revenue, by a small duty on British Merchandize.—The hon. Speaker was inclined to think that the numbering of warrants had nothing to do with the present embarrassment; if there had been sufficient funds in the Treasury, and no such improper and lavish appropriations as had been made, there would have been no necessity for numbering them. The Executive must have been aware of the want of money in the Treasury, and had therefore exercised a discretion in regulating the payment of warrants: that discretion was vested in the Executive, and he (Mr. Speaker,) thought the present system much better than the old one. Under the old system of issuing warrants from time to time, the persons entitled to them never had any certainty of the time when they should obtain them: but were frequently obliged to send or travel to Fredericton in vain, because the Council had not authorised their issue; so that those who resided or had friends at Head Quarters, would generally obtain their warrants first, even for the current year, while those at a distance could not even obtain those which were due in preceding years.—The house had empowered him (Mr. Speaker,) to mention the subject to his Excellency, but had suggested no plan for its improvement: on conferring with his Excellency on the matter, it was agreed that it would be far better to issue the whole of the warrants at once, so that all might have an equal chance of negociating them; and he (Mr. Speaker,) had no doubt, that if a plan to regulate the order of their payment, according to the funds in the Treasury, had been suggested by the House, his Excellency would cheerfully have complied with it.—The hon Speaker suggested the propriety of omitting for the future, in the Appropriation Bills, the clause directing the warrants to be issued "*by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council*;" he thought it would be better that nothing should be left to be done, after the law was enacted, but for the Executive to carry into effect the intention of the law, according to his own discretion and authority, which would render any such regulation unnecessary. The hon. Speaker concluded with some observations relative to the coin required in payment at the Custom House, and the frequent difficulty of getting Dollars, because the Bank often found it more advantageous to import other coins, which were also a legal tender.

Mr. Weldon coincided in the views of those who attributed the present embarrassment to the improvident appropriations of the house; contended that the unsaleableness of warrants evinced a want of capital and circulating medium in the country; that the numbering of warrants was, under the circumstances, the necessary result of the discretion vested in the Executive; that retrenchment was the only remedy for the present distress; that part of the public debt had already been discharged; and that the hon. member for Gloucester was totally in error in supposing that any warrants for grants before the adoption of the numbering system, were still unpaid. The hon. member also briefly alluded to various other parts of the speech, and particularly coincided in Mr. Chandler's views respecting the establishment of a Custom House Officer at the head of the Bay of Fundy. He congratulated the house on the probability of a favorable settlement of the Casual Revenue question; strongly deprecated the present system of licensing parish schoolmasters, alluded to the Bill passed last year for its amendment, and lost elsewhere, and expressed his wishes for the improvement of that system; and in conclusion, alluded to the good feeling evinced by his Excellency in the concluding paragraph of his speech, and urged upon the house the necessity of meeting it with cordiality and reciprocal good will.

Mr. Wyer considered the speech on the whole as highly gratifying. The hon. member advocated the absolute necessity of retrenchment, beginning with the Members' pay; including reductions in the Militia expense, the College grants, &c.; and extending to other appropriations generally. He then proceeded to animadvert strongly on the subject of contraband trade, which he considered to have greatly increased since the abolition of the Revenue Cutter, and he attributed the great decrease of the Revenue at St. Andrews, from £8000 to £3000, chiefly to this cause. The hon. member stated, that a Merchant in Eastport lately told him that he had sold 10,000 barrels of flour within the last year, and that he had no doubt most of it went up the Bay and paid no duty. He attributed the pecuniary embarrassments principally to over-trading, the want of a sufficiency of circulating medium, and the payment of dollars at the Custom House; expressed his satisfaction with various parts of the speech, such as that relative to the Casual Revenue, and concluded by urging the necessity of retrenchment and of efforts to liquidate the public debt.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Partelow observed, in reply to several hon. members, that the sum of £5000, last borrowed by the Province, had been repaid, and then moved, that that part of his Excellency's speech, relative to the state of the finances, be referred to a Committee, to report thereon to the house; which was resolved accordingly.

The Committee then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; after which, a Finance Committee was appointed; and another Committee, to report on that part of the speech relative to schools.

[Want of time and space obliges us to omit the remainder of this debate for the present.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, February 3.

Ordered, that Mr. Weldon, Mr. Kinnear, and Mr. Allen, be a Committee to prepare the Address of the House, in answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

Mr. Simonds, by leave, presented a petition from Jacob Townsend and many others, Tradesmen of the City of Saint John and its vicinity, praying for protection by an increase of duty on certain manufactured articles imported from the United States: which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received, and lie on the table.

Tuesday, February 4.

Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a petition from John Ward, sen. Ralph M. Jarvis, James Hendricks, and upwards of 400 others of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the establishment of a new Bank at the said City of Saint John, to be called *The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick*;

...education of youth; ...adverted to the fact, ...Parish Schools, which ...provision as that re... ...Speech, actually pas... ...was lost in another ...ted, that in the reply ..., that fact should be ...

...eloquent Speech, (of ...w us only to give a ...the various topics ...speech. The hon. ...the fact, that pecuni... ...he country to a great ...ns can only be dis... ..., and he contended ...e evil, was, for the ...s. He also commen... ...Mr. Partelow, and ex... ...he hon member was ...cting the state of the ...ition would warrant. ...at the payments into ... Deputy Treasurers, ...made, and that it was ...port time all that was ...d; and then took oc... ...happen, that warrants ...d that monied men ...such securities, if the ... a state as had been ...he em' arrassment to ...w apprehended, and ...vident appropriations ... He contended that ...ct of grievously de... ...money into the pock... ...mer were compelled ...ts at any price they ...ere enabled to pur... ...fit; and he insisted, ...ese evils was, for the ...ture and to increase ...on British Merchan... ...clined to think that ...d nothing to do with ...here had been suffi... ...such improper and ...n made, there would ...mbering them. The ...e of the want of mo... ...therefore exercised a ...ent of warrants: that ...ecutive, and he (Mr. ... system much better ...ld system of issuing ... persons entitled to ...f the time when they ...frequently obliged to ...in vain, because the ...r issue; so that those ...Head Quarters, would ...first, even for the cur... ...ance could not even ...n preceding years.— ...m (Mr. Speaker,) to ...ellency, but had sug... ...ment: on conferring ...or, it was agreed that ...he whole of the war... ...ave an equal chance ...Mr. Speaker,) had no ...the order of their pay... ...in the Treasury, had ...his Excellency would ...t.—The hon Speaker ...ting for the future, in ...use directing the war... *...the advice of His Ma...* ...would be better that ...e, after the law was ...o carry into effect the ...to his own discretion ...nder any such regula... ...peaker concluded with ...the coin required in ..., and the frequent dif... ...cause the Bank often ...o import other coins,

...e views of those who ...ssment to the improvi... ...e; contended that the ...ced a want of capital ...country; that the num... ...the circumstances, the ...n vested in the Execu... ...e only remedy for the ...the public debt had al... ...that the hon. member ...error in supposing that ...e the adoption of the ...l unpaid. The hon. ...various other parts of ...cinded in Mr. Chand... ...blishment of a Custom ...e Bay of Fundy. He ...probability of a favor... ...l Revenue question; ...nt system of licensing ...o the Bill passed last ...st elsewhere, and ex... ...provement of that sys... ...ded to the good feeling ...the concluding para... ...ged upon the house the ...ordiality and recipr cal

...speech on the whole as ...member advocated the ...ent, beginning with the ...ductions in the Militia ..., &c.; and extending to ... He then proceeded ... subject of contraband ... have greatly increased ...enue Cutter, and he at... ...he Revenue at St. An... ...0, chiefly to this cause. ...at a Merchant in East... ...d sold 10,000 barrels of ...l that he had no doubt ...d paid no duty. He at... ...assments principally to ...sufficiency of circulating ...f dollars at the Custom ...tion with various parts ...tive to the Casual Re... ...ing the necessity of re... ...quidate the public debt.

* * *

...reply to several hon. ...5000, last borrowed by ..., and then moved, that ...speech, relative to the ...red to a Committee, to ...which was resolved ac...

...orted progress, and ob... ...fter which, a Finance ...nd another Committee, ...eech relative to schools. ...bliges us to omit the re... ...e present.]

THE JOURNALS.

Monday, February 3.

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...resented a petition from ...others, Tradesmen of the ...vicinity, praying for pro... ...y on certain manufactu... ...e United States; which ...said petition be received,

Tuesday, February 4.

...ented a petition from John ..., James Hendricks, and ...City and County of Saint ...may pass for the establish... ...said City of Saint John, ...*Bank of New Brunswick*;

which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of New-Brunswick, praying that an Act may pass for the extension of their Charter, and to authorise an increase of the Capital Stock of the Coporation; which he read. —*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from E. Barlow, W. Walker, E. D. W. Ratchford, James Kirk, George D. Robinson, Francis Leavitt, William Stokes, John V. Thurgar, Thomas Leavitt, and seventy-three others, Merchants and Traders of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and for a further extension of their Charter; which he read. —*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. End, pursuant to leave, brought in a bill to provide for the punishment of cruelty to animals; which was read a first time.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

The subjoined paragraphs, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, are the only items of European news received since our last.

Two days later from Europe.—By the British ship Francis, which arrived at Savannah on the 24th inst. London dates of the 27th, and Liverpool of the 28th have been received.

The accounts from Spain confirm the late rumours of the success of the forces of the Queen, but no particulars of importance are given, relative to the general condition of affairs. Don Carlos at the last dates was at Castel Branco.—He is said to have procured a loan of £20,000 in England.

The French Cabinet, with the approbation of that of England, is said to have notified the Holy See, that in the event of the creation of an Italian Confederation by Austria, they should increase their forces at Ancona, and take possession of Civita Vecchia.

Legislative Debates.—The Report of the Debates on Saturday last, arrived this afternoon. There were several subjects before the House on that day; the Election Law, new bill on Statute Labour, introduced by Mr. Street, &c.—We make the following extracts from the Report, as being the most important:—

MESSAGES.

Legislative Council.—Government.—Timber Duties.—Aliens.

Mr. Odell, the Provincial Secretary, brought down several Messages from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which were as follows:—

I. A recommendation from his Excellency to re-consider the proposition, rejected by the House last year, to pay for the services of the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council.

II. A copy of a dispatch from the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley, dated Sept. 20, 1833, directing his Excellency, in future, not to accept any bill or bills for the issue of Government paper or securities, until such Bills should have received the Royal assent, or unless they contained a clause, suspending their operation till such assent had been given.

III. Copies of two dispatches; one from the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley, and one from the under Secretary, Mr. Hay, in reply to Addresses from the House to the Government at home. The latter informed his Excellency, that the Address of the House relative to the naturalization of aliens, would be attended to by Mr. Stanley, immediately upon his being less occupied than he then was; the former, in reply to the Address of the House relative to the Timber Duties, informed his Excellency, that the Petition to His Majesty had been laid at the foot of the throne, that Mr. Stanley would take an early opportunity of bringing the Petition to the House of Commons before that House, and would engage one of his Colleagues to present the other to the House of Lords.

Mr. Simonds, after the messages had been read, took occasion to advert to their importance, and to the propriety of naming an early day for going into Committee upon them.—With respect to the recommendation relative to paying the Legislative Council, the hon. mem. animadverted at some length upon it, in a somewhat similar manner to that in which he discussed it last session; but was willing to concede the point so far only, as to allow payment of the expenses of those Members of the Legislative Council only, who held no office or emolument under Government, and were not also Members of the Executive Council; he would therefore exclude his Honor the Chief Justice, Messrs. Shore, R. Simonds, Saunders, Baillie, and P. P. Robinson; but would allow payment of expenses to Messrs. Peters, W. Robinson, Coward, Allanshaw, and Botsford.

Mr. Partelow reminded his hon. colleague that the Messages were not yet in Committee, and that then would be the proper time to discuss their merits. He thought the House had better refrain from naming a day for going into Committee upon them, till the Message respecting the Casual Revenue, &c. had come down; and in the mean time, he (Mr. P.) would reserve his opinions on these Messages till the proper time.

EXPLANATIONS.—Messrs. S. Humbert, Chandler and End this morning, voluntarily and reciprocally explained to each other, that they had no intention whatever, in using the warm language which fell from them yesterday in debate, to make any personal reflections on any individual, or to wound the feelings of each other or of any other person; and Messrs. Allan and Simonds congratulated the hon. members on the happy feelings which had given rise to this handsome and friendly explanation, deprecated the use of personal language in debate, and expressed their hope that for the future it would entirely cease in that House.

[*The hasty language thus happily recalled, took place in the course of the discussion on the Bill to provide for the punishment of cruelty to Animals, which we could not find room for to-day.*]

A petition, in favour of establishing a new Bank in this city, said to be signed by the leading men of Charlotte County, has been forwarded from St. Andrews to Fredericton, for the purpose of being presented to the several branches of the Legislature.

On the first page of this paper, we have given several important Messages communicated by Lord AYLMER to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Lower Canada. And in the second page will be found an account of the destruction, by fire, of the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec.

FIRE!—On Thursday morning last, about half-past 8 o'clock, there was an alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from the house in Prince William-street, occupied by Mrs. DEVENNET. Owing to prompt exertions and an abundant supply of water, the flames were happily extinguished without doing any material damage to the house. The fire was not occasioned, as has been erroneously stated, by a stove-pipe getting out of place near the chimney; but in all human probability, in consequence of sparks from the adjoining chimney falling on the back roof, burning a hole thro', and catching to the rafters within before it was noticed.

The chimney and pipe, in the house which was on fire, were entirely new; the pipe had been carefully fixed, and plastered into the chimney, and was not at all out of order when the fire took place.—*Courier.*

An Inquest was held in the Parish of Lancaster, on Monday the 31 inst., on the body of *Marty M'Carty*, labourer, who was found dead, on Sunday morning, on the road side, about half a mile from his late residence. Verdict—"Frozen to death, on the night of Saturday, the first day of February."—*Ib.*

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 4.

JOHN LEE.—This wretched man, who was sentenced to be hung as mentioned in our last number, having been found guilty of highway robbery under aggravated circumstances, is ordered for execution this day between 12 and 2 o'clock. Since his sentence was pronounced, he was very ill, and has given himself up to despair. Exertions were made yesterday by several clergymen to procure a respite of his sentence; but we understand the Jury who tried him declined interfering with the operation of the law; and it is therefore probable it will take its course.—Since writing the above, the sentence of the Law was carried into effect.—*Free Press.*

THE CURRENCY.—The Assembly, after two days debate, came yesterday to a unanimous Resolution, that Specie payments should be resumed. The principles upon which that resumption is to be effected, are not yet arranged.—*Novascotian, Feb. 5.*

THE ROADS.—Mr. Fairbanks has submitted a proposition to the House for borrowing £100,000 in England, to be expended in completing the main Post Roads throughout the Province, and to be repaid by yearly instalments of £10,000 each.—*Ib.*

AMERICAN ITEMS.

It is with the sincerest pleasure we communicate to our readers, that we *know* from an *undoubted source*, that there is a prospect of a compromise, which may result in the charter of a new National Bank, and also in the re-charter of the old one. Nothing we believe is yet matured, but there is undoubtedly a negociation going on, which has induced the opinion above mentioned to gain credence among the members of Congress. Some plan it is expected will be fallen upon to reconcile all parties. The restoration of the deposites, as now urged upon Congress, is considered by the friends of the President as an attack upon him, and in its present shape, it will not receive their sanction; but some middle course we confidently hope and believe will be adopted. A very few days will put us in possession of further information. Mean time we repeat that our readers may rest assured, our information is from an undoubted source.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

As some evidence of the present distress among business men, and consequent suffering of the poorer classes, we state upon undoubted authority, that four wholesale clothing establishments have within a few days discharged from their employ nearly one thousand persons. There are in this city employed by the various clothing establishments, ten thousand persons, almost all of whom will be out of employ in a few days, if this state of things continues.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Great Sale.*—The company owning the "Old Line" of Liverpool Packets, have sold six of the ships to a new Company, the agents for whom are Messrs. Goodhue & Co. The ships sold are the Britannia, Caledonia, North America, South America, Europe, and Hibernia. The price is $36,000 each. They are comparatively new. The Pacific and New York, the two oldest of the fleet, are not included in the sale. The Agents on the other side are Baring, Brothers, & Co. That great House, we understand, are making arrangements to extend their business in this country, where they say—that they have made more money and lost less in comparison with the whole amount, than in any other country.—*N. York Jour. Com.

***Great Fire in Rochester.*—One of the most destructive fires occurred on the 28th Jan. that was ever witnessed in that place. It broke out in a cellar under the market, destroyed the market, and the whole range of buildings from the west to the east side of the bridge, and from thence to the Globe Buildings. Loss estimated at $200,000. The butchers had their stalls filled with beef and pork, but lost all.**

Proposed Rail Road from Bangor to St. John River.*—Among the new works proposed this year, none perhaps has a more important bearing than the proposed rail road from Bangor to the St. John's river. Edward Smith and others of Bangor propose to build this at their own expense. The route is very level, and the soil is so deep that it is difficult to make a good road on any plan there by railways. This railway may become the highroad to a vast and fertile region on the upper waters of the St. John, bringing down lumber in prodigious quantities to Bangor—Look at the map and see to what a vast region it opens the way—on all the upper waters of the St. John.—*Maine Daily Journal.

At the special sessions of New York, on Tuesday last, Philander Close and George Harman were convicted of beating their wives, and each sentenced to Blackwell's Island for six months, to get out stone—and this, said the Recorder, is the judgment of the court; which requests all respectable Editors of the city to give public information that in no instance of a conviction for similar offence, will there be less severity of punishment.—A good decision.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,

From the 4th to the 10th February.

1834.	Sunrise	Midday.	10 p. m.	Weather, &c.
Feb. 4	35	42	13	S. W. fine.
5	11	21	15	N. E. cloudy & fine at turns.
6	20	22	1*	N. E. to N. fine.
7	8*	7	3	N. W. fine.
8	3*	20	28	N. W. to S. W. fine.
9	24	36	21	W. S. W. very fine.
10	12	35	19	N. E. fine.

* Below zero.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. JOHN P. M'KAY, to Miss ANN ROBERTSON, both of this City.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, of this City, to Miss EMILY EATON, of Cornwallis, N. S.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Nelson Arnold, Mr. CONRAD JOHN HENDRICKS, to CHARLOTTE MARIA, second daughter of Mr. George Arnold.

At Cumberland, on the 28th ult. WILLIAM CHANDLER, Esq., Barrister at Law, to RUTH ROACH, fourth daughter of Rufus Smith, Esq. all of Cumberland.

At Jemseg, on Thursday last, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. DANIEL M'GREGOR, to EUNICE, daughter of Moses Dykeman, Esq., all of Queen's County.

At Maugerville, on Monday the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Milner, Mr. ANDREW SMITH, of Lincoln, to FRANCES, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Perley, Esquire.

Same place, on Thursday the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. GEORGE S. PERLEY, to Miss AUGUSTA SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late Solomon Perley, Esq.

At Sheffield, on the 1st ult. by the same, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, to Miss FANNY DAY.—On the 10th ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL COALTER, to ANN, second daughter of Mr. John Johnston.

On the 5th ult., by David Burpe, Esquire, Mr. HOWARD M'DONALD, to Miss ANN M'DONALD.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, at the house of W. H. Street, Esq., Mrs. BRUCE, widow of the late James Bruce, Esq., Naval Officer at Leith, in Scotland.

At Portland, on Tuesday evening, SUSAN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, aged 13 months.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, A.M. Mr. SOLOMON BRICE, aged 38 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and an infant child to mourn the loss of a loving husband and tender parent; and the poor a feeling and sympathizing friend.

At Carleton, on Saturday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, cheered by the full assurance of a blessed immortality thro' the merits of the Redeemer, MARJORY, widow of the late Mr. URIAH DRAKE, of this city, in the 65th year of her age.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintance are respectfully requested to attend.

Yesterday morning, at Darling's Island, Hampton, Mr. SALTER MORRELL, in the 64th year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.—Funeral on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, from the Island.

In the Parish of Portland, on the 25th ult., after a very short illness, MARGARET, wife of Mr. Matthew Graham, aged 40 years—leaving several small children to lament the loss of a kind mother.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, on the 18th October last, in the 18th year of his age, JAMES LEAVITT, youngest son of Mr. John Leavitt, of this City.

Suddenly, at Douglas, on the 23d ult., JOHN, son of Lieut. Colonel John Robinson, aged 13 months.

At Miramichi, on Saturday morning se'nnight, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Esq., in the 37th year of his age; leaving a wife and young family to lament their loss.—On Thursday, Mr. RICHARD BURNETT, in the 57th year of his age: a native of Maryport, England.

At Halifax, on Sunday morning the 2d inst., in the 23d year of her age, MARY ELIZA, consort of William Pryor, Junr. Esq., and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Rudyerd, Royal Engineers.

At Queenston, on the 14th ult., Mr. WM. WYNN, senior, aged 81 years, a native of Duchess County, N. York, who emigrated in 1783, after the Revolutionary contest, to New-Brunswick, where he resided nineteen years, and thence to Upper Canada, where he lived in Queenston thirty-one years.—*Quebec Gazette.*

At York, (U. C.) on the 18th ult., the Honorable Sir WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in that Province.

At Matanzas, on the 13th ult., in the 29th year of his age, Col. DE WITT CLINTON, of the United States Engineer service, and second son of the late Governor De Witt Clinton.

Death of the Rev. Joseph Hughes.—We learn from our London Magazines that this eminently valuable individual died at his house at Battersea, on Thursday Oct. 3, aged 64. "Few individuals," says the London Christian Guardian, "can be named, who have been more honored as the instrument of extensive usefulness, than Mr. Hughes. The Religious Tract Society; The British and Foreign Bible Society; and the London Hibernian Society, were principally, the Bible Society indeed almost entirely, the result of his suggestions. His name ought therefore to be had in everlasting remembrance.—*N. Y. Observer.*

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

17. *Sunday*, brig Mansfield, Betts, New-York, 11—J. Hughson, flour, tar, &c.

CLEARED,

Brig Sea Horse, Newton, Limerick, deals.
Ebenezer, Marshall, Biddeford, timber.
Elizabeth, Doyle, Sligo, deals.
Maria, Wyhe, Cork, timber.
Sch'r Sophia, Brient, Boston, coal, &c.

Sch'r Friendship, Allen, hence, for Boston, was driven on shore at Brier Island, in the storm on Sunday fortnight—but it is expected she will be got off next spring tides.

Schr Congress, Nixon, hence at Boston, Jan. 30.

Cleared at Baltimore, Jan. 11, brig Britannia, St. John.—At Wilmington, 7th, Opulence, ditto.

Brig Cavalier Jouett, Calder, 16 days from Barbadoes, arrived at Indian Island on the 23d ult. Spoke on the 10th ult. lat. 25, 40, N. long. 67, W. brig Ann, of St. John, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah—61 days out.

Parrsborough, January 23.

A schooner without sails being set, was seen adrift in the Bay on Sunday last—there being too much ice, and the wind blew too hard to admit sending out for her, she has since drifted ashore and became a total wreck.

There are now building in Parrsboro, 14 vessels of from 50 to 300 tons.

SUGAR & RUM.

10 HHDS., 5 tierces, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, of very superior quality;
8 Puns. Jamaica SPIRITS—*high proof;*
8 Puns. Windward Island RUM.
Feb. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MACKEREL, RYE FLOUR, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber:

40 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL—in prime order; 80 brls. Philadelphia Flour. IN STORE—400 pieces dark and fancy colored Prints; 100 ditto English and American Satinnett; 200 ditto grey and white Cottons; 50 ends of broad and narrow Cloths; an extensive assortment of Carpeting; 20 pieces of red and white FLANNELS; 20 ditto cotton Bedtick; 30 ditto 3-4 and 6-4 fancy Merinos; 50 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs; an assortment of Slops and small Wares. Also—200 boxes mould and dipt Candles; 50 kegs of Richmond No. 1 Tobacco; 20 barrels Sugar; 100 loaves ditto; 60 boxes of Digby Herrings; 15 chests Congo Tea;—and a variety of other GOODS, for sale on the lowest terms.
11th February. JOHN KERR.

TO LET,

THE STORE on the North Market Wharf, occupied by Messrs. MACKAY & MOORE, possession to be given 1st of May.
11th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SAINT JOHN
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Cross-street—King-street.

THE Subscriber, through the solicitations of many respectable persons, has imported a large and valuable collection of Books, for the establishment of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY; he therefore respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that the above establishment is now opened in Mr. BRAGG'S spacious Building, fronting on Cross-street.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For one year, *Twenty Shillings.*
" six months, *Twelve Shillings and six pence.*
" three months, *Seven Shillings.*
" one month, *Three Shillings.*

Non-subscribers may have Books at three-pence per volume, per day.

RULES:

A Quarto volume may be kept from the Library three weeks.
An Octavo volume, twelve days.
Post Octavo and Duodecimo vols. seven days.
A Magazine or Pamphlet, four days.
Any Book detained longer than the time stated, will be subject to a fine of three-pence per day.—And for Books injured or defaced in any way, a compensation will be required.
Any subscriber losing a volume of any work, will be required to purchase the whole set, including cost and charges thereon.
Any subscriber lending a Book belonging to the Library, will forfeit his privilege.
Library hours, from 11 to 2 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted.)
Each subscriber will be entitled to take two Books.
☞ Persons wishing to subscribe will be furnished with Catalogues at the Library.
N. B.—The latest Novels and Publications will be imported (for the use of the Library,) from London, every six months.
Likewise, constantly on hand, for sale at the Library, a choice selection of Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, handsome Prints, Toys, &c. &c.
St. John, Nov. 9. A. R. TRURO.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of MEDICINES, &c. from the Laboratory, King-street, to the first House from the south-west corner of King and Germain streets—where he will dispose of them at very reduced prices.
1st December. H. COOK.

McFARLANE & CO.,
TAILORS,

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Public, that they have commenced BUSINESS in *Dock-street*, in the House recently occupied by Mr. R. CALVERT, where their Patrons may rely on having their Work executed in the best possible style, and with despatch.
☞ Orders for the Country will meet with prompt attention.
N. B.—Two JOURNEYMEN (good workmen) will meet with constant employment.
St. John, Dec. 24, 1833.

DRAFTS on HALIFAX, for Sale at Mr. GRAGG'S Office, Market Square. Jan. 28.

AUCTION SALES.

SPLENDID & POSITIVE SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscribers, at the Masonic Hall,
—WITHOUT ANY RESERVE—
A Variety of elegant Articles of LONDON *and* PARIS *made FURNITURE, Plated WARE, best JEWELLERY, &c. &c.*
AMONG WHICH ARE:

VALUABLE best thick plate chimney, pier, and toillett Looking Glasses, of all sizes; best plated silver-edged cruet and liquor Frames; Candlesticks, Bottle Stands, Snuffers and Stands, Cake Trays, &c. Ladies' and Gent's very superior Dressing Cases, work Boxes, Writing Desks, some of which are silver furnished, &c.; a variety of best China Ornaments, viz. Vases, scent bottles, sugar holders, toy Tea Sets, &c.; splendid 24-hour Clocks, with shades and stands and vases with flowers to match; backgammon boards, chess men, table mats, a best day and night Telescope, Barometers and Thermometers, an elegant Musical Work Box, silver furnished, &c.; an assortment of the finest perfumery, Eau de Cologne and Lavender water; a few pairs of very elegant Spanish Figures; steel pens, superior pocket pistols, best Power proof Muskets and Fowling pieces; Cutlery, whips, carpet bags, good 24-hour plain and alarm clocks, best London made Table Lamps, diagonal machines with new views complete, miniature frames, trays and waiters, a variety of Bronze articles, a London made Watch; a variety of valuable articles of Jewellery, viz.—earrings, lockets, bracelets, seals, keys, &c., elegant carved head combs, coral negligees, patent cork screws, Scotch segar cases and snuff boxes.

—ALSO—

A very superior London made HAND ORGAN, playing 23 tunes.

TERMS:—All sums above £20, two months; £50, three months, for approved notes.

The articles can be seen from 12 to 4 on the Saturday previous to the sale.

No postponement on account of the weather.

4th Feb. 1834. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

On MONDAY, *the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, by the Subscriber:*

THAT valuable PROPERTY, situate on the Northern side of Horsfield-street, in this City, at present in the possession of Mr. B. GALE and Mr. T. GRAHAM. The whole extends in front on Horsfield-street about 120 feet, and in depth Northerly 60 feet. There are on the premises a large and convenient Dwelling House, with Wood and Carriage Houses, &c.; and a smaller Dwelling House, with wood shed, &c. attached to it.

The terms of payment will be made easy.—Possession given on 1st May next.

St. John, Feb. 4, 1834. JOHN KERR.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SALE,

At the store of the subscriber, to commence on THURSDAY *the 20th March next, and continue from day to day until the whole is closed. Among the assortment, are the following Articles, viz.:*

2 HHDS. BRANDY; 2 pipes, 6 hhds., and 4 quarter-casks Madeira WINE,
3 hhds. red Wine; 3 casks boiled Linseed Oil,
100 kegs White Lead; 25 ditto Black ditto,
40 casks Nails; 20 Anvils, assorted sizes,
20 boxes superior *Sperm* CANDLES,—*London manufacture*; 5 bolts sheet Lead,
10 chests Souchong TEA,
100 pieces superfine, fine, and common CLOTHS, assorted colors—black, blue, green, olive, brown, drab, &c. &c.
16 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors,
50 ditto Cassinets; 60 ditto Satinetts,
10 ditto Satinetts, very fine,
500 ditto grey Cottons, assorted,
100 ditto white Cottons; 200 ditto Prints,
50 ditto Apron Check; 100 ditto Russia Duck,
50 dozen striped Cotton Shirts,
20 ditto red and blue Flannel ditto,
40 ditto pair Shoes; 30 ditto cotton Umbrellas,
20 ditto Cod Lines—12, 15, and 18 thread,
10 pieces Carpeting; 20 ditto Bed Tick,
20 ditto Fustians; 50 do. India Bandanna Hdkfs.,
100 dozen Cotton Reels; 100 lb cotton Balls,
20 ditto Floss Cotton; 10 crates wine Bottles,
100 reams fine Pot Paper; 100 ditto Post ditto,
Thirty Thousand QUILLS.

☞ TERMS:—Under £12 10s., Cash; £12 10s. to £100, Three Months; £100 to £200, Three and Four Months; £200 to £350, Three, Four, and Six Months; £350 and upwards, Three, Four, Six, and Nine Months.—Approved Endorsed Notes.
11th February. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of
MACKAY & MOORE,
will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of March next ensuing.

All persons having demands against said firm, will please render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment. W. MACKAY.
St. John, N. B. } DANIEL MOORE.
Jan. 10, 1834. }

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received, per sch'r Wm. Walker, from Boston:

20 KEGS, warranted *pure*, ground GINGER.

And per Rachael from St. Andrews:

100 Sides Sole LEATHER.—for sale by
28th Jan. 1834.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

WALKER & MACARA

Have just received, per AURORA *from* LONDON,
A VERY GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Their usual supply of SEEDS,
—*Consisting of*—
GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER; together with a variety of superior BULBOUS ROOTS, from one of the first Seed Houses in London,—warranted fresh and genuine of their kinds, and of the growth of the year 1833.—☞ Catalogues of the Seeds, &c. may be had by applying at the Store of W. & M.

N. B.—50 bushels superior *New-Brunswick* TIMOTHY SEED, of this year's growth, just received and for sale. *St. John, 5th Nov. 1833.*

W. & M. in addition to the above, have also received their Fall Supply of SCOTCH GOODS, *per the* Margaret, *and* Lady Campbell.
St. John, November 9.

RECEIVED,

Per William Ewing, from Liverpool;

1 CASE, containing 50 Pieces 6-4, 5-4, and 3-4 black, scarlet, and fancy colored MERINOS; 1 Case, containing 100 Pieces fancy belt and bonnet Ribbons; 1 Case, containing 100 lbs. very superior colored sewing Cotton.

Also, per Edward Preble, from New-York:

100 barrels best superfine Wheat FLOUR; 50 ditto Genesee fine Middlings; 800 bushels best round yellow Corn; 120 barrels and tierces Apples.—For sale at the lowest market prices.
14th January. JOHN KERR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per William Ewing, from Liverpool:

3 BALES well assorted SLOPS—in small bales, suitable for retailers;
1 Bale Striped and Fancy Regatta SHIRTS,
20 Pieces fine LAWN and Russia DUCK,
Herring Twine, Shad Twine, Lines, &c.
Which he will sell low for cash at his Store in Prince William-street.
14th January. JAMES HOLMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.

On THURSDAY *the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, by Public Auction, will be Sold to the highest bidder:*

20 SHARES of the STOCK of the *New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.*
11th Feb. 1834. JOHN ROBERTSON.

STEAM-BOATS
SAINT GEORGE & JOHN WARD.

The subscriber will sell at his Auction Room, on WEDNESDAY, *the 2d April next, at* ONE *o'clock:*

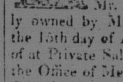
26-64TH SHARES of the Steam-Boat SAINT GEORGE. She will be in good order, and ready to proceed on her summer employment on the opening of the River. Her machinery is of the best description—with copper Boiler;—she is a superior Freight Boat, and powerful for Towage—has recently had a thorough repair. Her earnings last year, by the Agent's accounts, were £1475.

—ALSO—

16-64th Shares of the Steam-Boat JOHN WARD.—Her earnings last season, by the Agent's account, were £296-6.—This is a most superior Passage Boat.

Both Boats are, however, too well known on the River, to require a more particular description. The Sale will be positive, and a liberal credit given, which will be made known at the time of Sale.
11th Feb. 1834. JAMES T. HANFORD.

For Sale, at Public Auction,



THE Brick HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, owned by the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. ANDREW LYMBURN & Co., formerly owned by Mr. JAMES WHITNEY,—on *Tuesday*, the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale. Information may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. W. & F. KINNEAR, and at the Counting Room of J. & H. KINNEAR.
St. John, 11th February, 1834.

GOODS SELLING OFF LOW.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements for closing his Retail Business, and intending to dispose of his remaining STOCK on hand, next spring, at Auction—he will continue to sell off, until then, at reduced prices. ANGUS M'KENZIE.
3d December, 1833.

Rice, Rice, Rice.

JUST received per the sch'r *Sophia* from Boston,—12 Tierces RICE, for sale *very low* if applied for immediately. J. & H. KINNEAR.
4th February, 1834.—3†

WANTED,—A person to attend a Grist Mill, and who would occasionally assist in a Saw Mill. Apply to
4th Feb. GEO. D. ROBINSON & CO.

TO LET,

From the first day of May next:

PART of a HOUSE in Queen-street, owned by Captain GEORGE MASON.
Apply to JAS. & GEO. THOMAS.
4th February, 1834.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May, ensuing:

THOSE extensive PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. LOWE & GRONCOCK, and others, situate at the corner of Duke and St. John-streets,—Also, the WHARVES opposite the Warehouses. The whole will be let to one Tenant at a low rent,—or in several divisions, as may best suit applicants.
4th Feb. 1834. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JAMAICA RUM.

23 PUNCHEONS just received per *Elizabeth*, for sale cheap from the wharf.
Feb. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BERBICE RUM.

RECEIVED per sch'r *Elizabeth*, Vaughan, Master, from Halifax,—17 puns. Berbice RUM.—To be sold low, if applied for immediately.
4th Feb. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PORK.

40 BARRELS *Prime Mess* CANADA PORK, now landing ex *Elizabeth*, from Halifax, for sale by
4th Feb. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
Fire and Life Insurance Office,
ST. JOHN, N. B. 28th Jan. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Attorney.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MATTHEW PARTELOW.
CHARLES HUNTER.
St. John, 27th Jan. 1834.

THE Subscriber gives notice that the BLOCK and PUMP Business, heretofore carried on under the Firm of HUNTER & PARTELOW, will in future be carried on in his own name.
St. John, Jan. 27. CHARLES HUNTER.

CORDAGE, SPUNYARN,
And Seizing Stuff, &c.

ORDERS will be received at the store of the subscriber for any quantity of CORDAGE, SPUNYARN, &c. of any dimensions, deliverable free on board, at Halifax, N. S., from the Manufactory of Messrs. T. & L. PIERS & Co., at the shortest notice. The Cordage is manufactured from the *best quality of clean Hemp*—and the terms liberal.
25th Jan. 1834. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, per the WARRIOR *from* Liverpool, *and* AURORA *from* London, *a part of their* FALL GOODS,—*consisting of:*

A GREAT Variety of BROAD CLOTHS,
Kerseymeres, Forrest Cloths,
Cassinetts and Satinetts,
A large assortment of Cents. and Ladies' Gloves,
Croix de Naples Silk, Silk Velvet, Cotton Velvet,
Sewing Silk and Twist, Shamoy Skins,
Black worsted Hose,
Gentlemen's Angola Vests, Drawers, &c.
2 Cases STATIONARY, viz:—Foolscap, Pot, and Letter Paper; Spelling Books, Assistants, Murray's Grammar, First Books for Children, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Which, together with their former Stock, will comprise a very General Assortment, and will be sold at the lowest prices for satisfactory payments.
KEATOR & THORNE.

N. B.—*They are hourly expecting the remainder of their* FALL SUPPLY, *by the first arrivals from Liverpool.* 12th November.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—FREDERICTON, *Tuesday, January 4.*

PETITIONS OF THE DELEGATES.

According to the order of the day, the Hon. Mr. Stanley took occasion to lay before the House a [illegible] Delegates, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, [illegible] Province, [illegible] Majesty's Government, [illegible] Colonial Secretary, [illegible] Province, [illegible] Colonial Secretary, [illegible] Province, [illegible] Colonial Secretary, [illegible] Province