The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1835.

Vol. VII. No. 39.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)

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

Weekly Almanack.

April—1835.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
1 Wednesday	5 41	6 19	9 59	1 29
2 Thursday	5 40	6 20	10 59	1 58
3 Friday	5 38	6 22	11 58	2 27
4 Saturday	5 37	6 23	morn.	2 55
5 Sunday	5 36	6 24	0 56	3 38
6 Monday	5 34	6 26	1 50	4 25
7 Tuesday	5 33	6 27	2 38	5 29

First Quarter 6th day, 4h. 47m. morning.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for March:

JOHN BOYD, F. A. KINNEAR, A. S. PERKINS.

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

Marine Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of Marine Insurance, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. Starr, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.

☞ Office in the Store of A. M'Kenzie & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'Kenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing,—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831. *Agent and Attorney*

NEW FRUIT,
OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received per the ship Formosa, from Liverpool:

100 Boxes prime Bunch table RAISINS,
50 Frails of fresh FIGS,
25 Kegs, } Cooking RAISINS,
25 Half-kegs } of *excellent quality,*
} Growth of 1834.

—ALSO—

2 Puns. JAMAICA SPIRITS—*Fifteen years old.*

January 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR, RUM, &c.
Landing ex sch'r Emily from Jamaica:

6 HHDS., 6 Tierces, and 12 brls. SUGAR,
8 Puncheons RUM,
82 HIDES, and 22 Logs MAHOGANY.

For sale by

10th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMES KIRK

Has imported per Brig Comet, *from* London, *and other recent arrivals:*

160 BOLTS Coker CANVAS,
18 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
8 Tons best London OAKUM,
Chain CABLES, assorted sizes,
6 Casks London LOAF SUGAR,
27 Tons Refined and Common IRON,
Bolt COPPER,
6 Hogsheads Boiled Linseed OIL,
20 Barrels Coal TAR,
Sheet LEAD, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

2 Puncheons WHISKEY,—ex *Lady Campbell* from Greenock.

November 11.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French MERINOS; Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon do. Easterhazy and Coboeau, at the low price of 4s 2d and 4s 6d.

He will also sell his Stock on hand at reduced prices.

Sixty firkins of first quality BUTTER, which will be sold low.

No. 3, Sands' Brick Building,
December 6, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Book Store of Mr. John M'Millan, *Prince William-street:*

"The Rising Village,"
WITH OTHER POEMS.
By OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
(In one Vol. 18mo. bound in silk, with gilt edges.)
January 17, 1835.

BUILDING LUMBER.

The Subscribers have for Sale at Gilbert's Wharf,

SEASONED clear Pine Boards and Plank;
Ditto Merchantable ditto ditto;
Refuse Pine and Spruce ditto ditto;
Spruce SCANTLING, assorted.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of unseasoned Clear and choice Merchantable Pine Lumber—which will be sold in lots of 5000 feet or upwards, at reduced prices, *before Storing.* Application may be made to Mr. Joseph Fairweather, or to

27th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Landing at the North Market Wharf, from the Schooner Janet:

50 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, of superior strength and flavor.

17th February. JOHN WALKER.

SOAP.

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship *Liverpool*, for sale low in lots, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

27th January.

Ex Mary-Ann, from Halifax:

2 BALES of dark PRINTS,
1 do. 10-4 double rose BLANKETS,
1 do. Tartan PLAIDS. For sale low.

Jan. 13. GREGG & HALL.

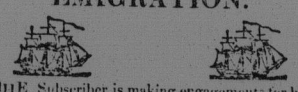
GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

Have received per the Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Quebec *from Glasgow, part of their* SPRING SUPPLY—*consisting of*—

SUPERFINE blue, black, and fashionable Cloths, Sattinets and Cassinetts,
Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks,
Grey, black, and white Shirtings,
Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Sarsnets,
Drab, brown, and printed Moleskins,
Cases plated Hats; 1 do. superfine stuff do.,
Black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Stiffeners and Stocks; Looking Glasses,
SLOPS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM,
Starch, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Raisins,
Pepper, BRANDY, PORT WINE,
An assortment of common, refined, and Lowmor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK,
2 Tons stoved SALT; 30 brls. Coal Tar, &c.

May 13th, 1834.

EMIGRATION.



THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from Belfast, Derry, and Dublin, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports *once every Month* during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 370 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.

On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two Stores, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale,

PIPES and hhds. BRANDY—*Martell's*
Pipes and hhds. superior GENEVA,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Madeira WINE,
Hhds. and quarter casks Teneriffe do.
Hhds. and quarter-casks Marseilles do.
Hogsheads PORT WINE,
Hhds. double and single refined SUGAR.
Also—2 tons Sheathing Paper.

December 6. JOHN WALKER.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

D. & P. HATFIELD

Have recently received an assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot Cloths, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Petersharns and Flushings, bales Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons Tartans, Merinos, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, black Veil Crape, Cassimere Shawls, Linens Selinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

☞ All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.

St. John, 4th November. 1834.

JOHN CREAR,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

South side of King-street, three doors from the Market Square,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.

☞ He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.

Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

The Garland.

From the American Ladies' Magazine.

THE LAST GERANIUM.

BY MRS. CATHARINE BYLE.*

My lovely plant has left me;
How grieved I am 'tis gone;
My sweet Geranium is no more,
No more 'twill grace my bower!

Last evening it was blooming,
But midnight Winter's cold,
Has froze my favourite plant,
Whose fate I now behold!

A faithful Monitor.
It strikes my conscious mind;
A moral in this loss,
I now before me find.

It says for sufferings prepare,
Sudden my life may end;
Then I quit each earthly care,
And every tender friend.

May I rest on Jesus now,
Who my best good has given
May I join the saints above,
And praise my God in Heaven.

* This lady is daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mather Byles, and his only surviving child. She was never married, but claims the English privilege, accorded spinsters of maturer years, of assuming the Mrs. And well is she entitled to the distinction, for she is now at the advanced age of *eighty-one.*—The faculties of her mind are still remarkably clear, and her affections warm and childlike in their sincerity and simplicity. Dr. Byles, it is well known, steadily adhered to the British Government during the war of the American Revolution, though he remained in Boston, the very focus of the rebellion. His daughters imbibed his political sentiments, and steadfastly retained them; and despite the republican forms and fashions which have been around Mrs. Catharine for the last sixty years, she proudly styles herself the 'loyal subject of his gracious Majesty William the Fourth.' What an example of female constancy! We doubt if his British Majesty has a subject in his dominions so devotedly loyal as this American lady.

Miscellaneous.

A CHAPTER ON GAMBLING.

BY M. M. NOAH.

The other night, hearing the rattling of balls in a room brilliantly illuminated in one of our public streets, I strolled in to see what was going on, and there beheld two boys not over fifteen years of age, playing billiards; so very short that they had to stand on tiptoe to use the *mace and que* with any certainty—an *old man*, the keeper of the table, was marking for them. They were fashionably dressed—one of the little urchins had a cigar in the corner of his mouth, and the other had a fur cap neatly cocked on the side of his head; and at every pause of the game, took a sip of something from a tumbler, which might have been wine & water—probably something stronger; the little fellows moved briskly around the table, and were by no means novices. They were pretty boys—delicately featured—children of rich parents; any father might be proud of such boys, and yet would he spared much anxiety and pain to be without them. What are they good for—what prospect have they through life commencing thus? Initiated at an early age in vice and extravagance—for them study could have no charms—industry no allurements—a sober, happy, temperate life no attractions. Pleasure and Play are the twin Stars of their destiny; and an early grave in penury their only reward. Who stands accountable for this ruin?—*Parents.* Up to a certain age, the age of discretion, a father is responsible for the sins of a child; hence the strong declaration of the early moral writers, "that the father who does not bring up his son to some profession or calling, is a villain;" and so he is—he is the assassin of his own child.

When the two boys had finished their game—paid the bill—lit their segars, and buttoned up their coats for a walk, the old marker was left alone. He had been a great gambler in his time, and was like a broken down race horse, who could not give up the turf. "Do you know," said I, "that I have some curiosity to learn what was the largest sum you ever won at cards at a setting?"—"Why when I was a young fellow, I kept company with all the young fellows in town, I one night won thirty thousand dollars at brag." "Prodigious! Thirty thousand dollars?" "Yes, I played all night and I lost it all back, except eight hundred dollars, and I would have lost that but that it was Sunday morning; and I heard the bells ring for church; and recollected that I had promised my wife to go and hear the bishop preach. So I washed my hands and face, smoothed my hair, and with downcast looks and pious features joined in the Litany and chanted the Psalms."

There are many such, no doubt, in the world.—"But did you never forswear gaming?" "O frequently, but always broke my oath—one night I lost three thousand dollars, all I had in the world, and I walked home quite melancholy with a friend. It was past two o'clock, and I invited him to drink a glass of brandy and water. I swore all the bitter oaths I could remember, that I never again would handle cards. While I was thus swearing, feeling in my pocket for a little loose tobacco, I found a bank note of a hundred dollars. All my gaming propensities revived in an instant—let's go back, says I, and try our luck once more—with this hundred I may win five thousand. We went back and I lost the note in five minutes—and here I am not worth a penny."

While there are many such cases—many similar scenes to be recounted—many acts of such tragedies to be rehearsed; how seldom do we contemplate the forlorn and desolate condition of the fond but wretched wife; whose husband is a victim to this ruinous passion; and whose children, alas! are walking in the same steps.—Night after night she sits alone by the expiring embers, waiting the return of her truant but still beloved husband—each knock at the door, each jar and jingle of the bell alarms her until she becomes nervous from solitude and watchfulness; the chirping of the cricket on the hearth, or the moaning of the wind through the casement, serve only to make "night hideous." The midnight bell tolls and still he comes not—the hour of one is struck, two, sometimes three in the morning, ere his step is heard through the passage, and then he enters pale, haggard; tormented with passion and despair; wild with disappointment and excited by liquor; not a kind word; not a soft look, or endearing expression for her whose love he should prize above all earthly jewels. The wretched partner of his misfortune goes to her bed restless; feverish with head-ache. For every pang thus wantonly inflicted on a tender wife and mother, a life of penance can alone atone, and those who would escape here and hereafter from the stings of a wounded conscience, and a punishment commensurate with sin, must gather resolution and avoid scenes of gaming and ruin; the loss of fame and fortune, of lasting happiness and peace of mind.—*N. Y. paper.*

London as it was.—The following letter, written by Ann Boleyn, to a lady of her acquaintance, previous to her nuptials with Henry VIII., now in the possession of a celebrated antiquarian, may perhaps lead many of our readers, in a leisure hour to compare the past and present manners of the British nation. We have modernized the spelling and the idiom:—"Dear Mary, I have been in town almost a month: I cannot say that I have found any thing in London extremely agreeable, we rise so late in the morning, seldom before six o'clock, and sit up so late at night, being scarcely in bed before ten, that I am quite sick of it, and were it not for the abundance of fine things I am every day getting, I should be impatient for returning into the country.—My indulgent mother bought me yesterday, at a merchant's in Cheapside, three new shifts, that cost fourteen pence an ell, and I am to have a pair of stuff-shoes for my Lord of Norfolk's ball, which will cost three shillings. The irregular life I have led since my coming to this place, has quite destroyed my appetite; you know I could manage a pound of bacon and a tankard of good ale for my breakfast in the country, but in London I find it difficult to get through half the quantity, though I must own that I am generally eager enough for the dinner hour, which is here delayed till twelve, in your polite families. I played at hot cockles last night at my Lord of Leicester's; the Lord of Surry was there, a very elegant young man, who sung us a song of his own composition, on the Lord of Kildare's daughter: it was very much approved; and my brother whispered me, that "the fair Geraldine," (for so the Lord of Surrey calls his mistress) is the finest of the age. I should be glad to see her, for I hear she is as good as she is beautiful. Pray take care of the poultry during my absence, poor things! I always fed them myself; and if Margery has knitted me the crimson worsted mittings, I should be glad if they were sent up the first opportunity. Adieu, dear Mary, I am just going to mass, and you shall speedily have the prayers, as you now have the kindest love of your own—Anne Boleyn."—How different from this would be the language of a modern beauty upon her first appearance in the metropolis.

St. Michael Oranges.—In this country it only requires seven years to bring an orange plantation to bear bearing; and each tree, on arriving at full growth, a few years after, will then annually, upon an average, produce from 12,000 to 16,000 oranges; a gentleman told me he had once gathered 26,000.—The crops are purchased on their arriving at a state of maturity, by the merchants, who ascertain the value of the probable year's produce, through the medium of experienced men, and then make their offer accordingly. The men thus employed to value orange crops, gain a livelihood thereby; and such is the skill whereto they attain, that by walking once through a plantation, and giving a general glance at the trees, they are enabled to state, with the most astonishing accuracy, on what number of boxes the merchant may calculate. It becomes, however, quite a matter of speculation to be the purchaser, as orange crops are very uncertain property, and subject to various casualties between the time they are thus valued and the gathering. For instance a continuance of cold north or north easterly winds will cut them off; a violent storm will sometimes lay the whole crop on the ground in a night, or it may be entirely destroyed by insects. Nothing can exceed the rich luxuriant appearance of these Hesperian gardens, during the principal fruit months, namely, from November to March, when the emerald tints of the unripe and golden hue of the mature fruit mingle their beauties with the thick dark foliage of the trees; and the bright odoriferous blossom, which diffuses a sweetness through the surrounding neighbourhood, is quite delicious. The present amount of oranges and lemons exported, is upwards of 120,000 boxes, and nearly 70 or 80 vessels are sometimes seen lying in the roads, waiting to carry them to Europe.—Besides these, a large quantity of the sweet lemon is cultivated for the consumption of the inhabitants; it is produced by grafting the sour lemon on the orange, but is tasteless and vapid, though esteemed salutary and refreshing by the natives. There is a species of epicurism peculiar to the Azores with respect to oranges, particularly observed by the higher classes, who only eat that side which has been most exposed to the sun, and is, of course, in its fresh state, easily distinguished by the tint—a refinement we are unable to emulate, the colour being rendered uniform by age.—*Bold's Western Islands.*

India Rubber Beds for Hospitals.—The perfection to which the workmen carry the manufacture of India Rubber, in the vicinity of Boston, is very extraordinary. No one article in their catalogue of useful things would probably interest a surgeon so much as the *air beds.* Through a tube in one corner, the tick is blown up by the mouth, to any dimensions; and when it is no longer wanted, may be so packed away as to be placed in a gentleman's hat. Being confident, from critical observation, strengthened by the assurances of Mr. Martin the Agent, that they will be economical, as it regards cost, and being fully persuaded they are not only really comfortable, but altogether superior to straw, flocks, hair, moss, feathers, and the like, from the circumstance that they imbibe neither fluids or the perspirable matter of the body, we strongly recommend their adoption in every institution where such furniture is required.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Important Invention.—Mr. Parker, of Syracuse, N. Y. has discovered a composition which will harden like stone, and yet may be worked in a soft state as easily as mortar! Exposure to the weather causes it to petrify and become actual stone, requiring a heavy blow with a hammer to break it. It may be cast in moulds in the form of pillars, fire-places, vestibules, &c. &c., and is not dearer than brick. Its value is incalculable for buildings, cisterns, &c., situated in wet or damp places. It is undoubtedly one of the most important inventions of the day. The American Institute have awarded Mr. Parker a Gold Medal.—*The Trojan.*

Influence of Music on the Mind.—Of the solace of music, nay more, of its influence upon melancholy, I need not look for evidence in the universal testimony of antiquity, nor remind such an audience of its recorded effect upon the gloomy distemper or the perverse mind of Saul. I myself have witnessed its power to mitigate the sadness of seclusion, in a case where my loyalty as a good subject, and my best feelings as a man, where more than usually interested in the restoration of my patient; and I also remember its salutary operation in the case of a gentleman in Yorkshire, many years ago, who was first stupified and afterwards became insane, upon the sudden loss of his property. This gentleman could hardly be said to live—he merely vegetated, for he was motionless until pushed, and did not speak to or notice any body in the house for nearly four months. The first indication of a return of any sense, appeared in his attention to music played in the street. This was observed, the second time he heard it to have a more decided force in arousing him from his lethargy; and, induced by this good omen the sagacious humanity of his superintendant offered him a violin. He seized it eagerly, and amused himself with it constantly.—After six weeks, hearing the rest of the patients pass by his door to their common room, he accosted them, "Good morning to you all gentlemen, I am quite well, and I desire that I may accompany you." In two months more he was dismissed, cured.—*Sir H. Halford's Essays and Orations.*

The Archivio Generale at Venice.—The city of Venice possesses the most considerable, most valuable, and ancient collection of documents in Europe. No where is there such a mass of manuscripts collected in one place as in the Archivio Generale, consisting of 298 rooms and galleries, the whole of which, from top to bottom, are covered with book shelves. These shelves, if laid out in a straight line, would extend 78,238 feet, yet they have not been found sufficient to receive the immense number of 8,664,709 volumes, or brochures, which are collected here, and which form 190 separate collections. If 1,000 persons were to work eight hours daily, without intermission, they would be 734 years, or 22 generations, in copying all these documents. Supposing that each has, on an average, 80 leaves, there would be 693,176,720 leaves; and allowing each leaf to be nine inches broad, they would, if laid together breadthwise only, make a line 1,444,800,000 feet, or more than eleven times the greatest circumference of the earth.—*Literary Gazette.*

Ladies' Stays and Tight Shoes.—An anecdote from Lady Wortley Montague's Travels in the East, relative to the horror expressed by the Turkish ladies on seeing an Englishwoman tightly laced up in stays, brings to recollection the publication of an edict by the Emperor of Germany in 1756, absolutely prohibiting, under severe penalties, the wearing of stays, "as of dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences, impairing the health and impeding the growth of the fair sex." The celebrated Dr. John Hunter strongly inveighed against ladies wearing "tight shoes." "Only observe," says this eminent surgeon in one of his lectures, "if the statue of the Medicean Venus were to be dressed in a pair of stays, and her beautiful feet compressed into a pair of execrably tight shoes, it would extort a smile from an Heraclitus, and a horse-laugh from a cynic." Not long since a gentleman at a meeting of a learned society told an amusing story of a statue of a nymph of exquisite beauty, which was exhibited as *an antique discovered in some ruins at Greece*, but which eventually proved to have issued from the work-shop of a modern sculptor, from the circumstance of the appearance of the *contraction of the toes*, which could only have been caused by tight shoes, and a *slight distortion of the waist*, evidently from wearing stays. It was afterwards found out to have been *sculptured from a celebrated actress*, remarkable for her perfect form—but the stays and tight shoes spoiled her for a Grecian nymph of the antique.

"The Star of Josephine."—Of all the members of the Bonaparte family regalized by Napoleon, not one of them retains a crown! His son, the Duke of Reichstadt, is no more; his brothers have retired into obscurity; one of them has even sued to the French Government for the embassy to the United States, and has been refused. But the descendants of Josephine are still flourishing, except where their blood was intermingled with that of the Bonapartes. Of the children of Eugene Beauharnois, one is about to ascend the throne of Portugal; another, the Duchess of Braganza, wife of Don Pedro, is virtually a sovereign; a third, married to Oscar, the Prince Royal of Sweden, will be an anointed Queen; a fourth is a consort of a reigning Prince of Germany, equal in rank to the brother of her majesty the Queen of England. The alliances certainly do honor to the star of Josephine.—[London paper.]

Brimstone for Cattle.—Dr. Bartlett: It is probably not known to many of our farmers, that brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to the cattle.—A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little grain of salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimston as necessary for a cow in summer, as salt.—*So. Planter.*

The West Indies are 177,140 square miles; they contain 74,240 white, and 884,600 coloured inhabitants; their revenues amount to £541,500, and their expenditure to £551,600; their imports are worth £5,806,400, their exports £9,932,500; the property yearly created is £21,972,549 and the whole existing property, moveable and immoveable, is estimated at £129,690,000.

Rev. J. Wesley.—In June, 1790, the Rev. John Wesley preached at Lincoln: his text was, Luke x. 42: "One thing is needful." When the congregation were retiring from the chapel, a lady exclaimed, in a tone of great surprise, "Is this the great Mr. Wesley, of whom we hear so much in the present day? Why the poorest might have understood him." The gentleman, to whom this remark was made, replied, "In this, madam, he displays his greatness; that, while the poorest can understand him, the most learned are edified, and cannot be offended."

Rev. R. Hall.—This distinguished preacher was once asked what he thought of a sermon which he had just heard delivered, and which had appeared to produce a great sensation among the congregation. His reply may suggest an important hint to some Christian ministers:—"Very fine, sir; but a man cannot live upon flowers."

Can She Spin.—A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. 'I can assure your majesty,' said he, 'that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew.'—'These are rare attainments for a damsel,' said James, 'but pray tell me, can she spin?'

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, *Friday, March 6, 1835.*

QUIT RENTS.

In committee of the whole on the Messages, the debate on this subject was this day resumed; but, exhausted by previous fatigue, the Reporter was unable to pay that intense attention which he had given to yesterday's debate, and finds it utterly impossible to do more than transcribe the speeches of those hon. members who had not previously spoken on the subject, so as to give every hon. member's sentiments once.

Mr. Slason reopened the debate, by repeating his sentiments at considerable length in favour of commutation; and was followed by

Mr. Johnston, who observed, that so much had been said yesterday on this subject, that he would not now take up much time, nor give his opinion at present either on the original resolution or the amendment, but would merely state his view of the Quit Rents. He considered them as something more than a mere acknowledgement of sovereignty or tenure, but as a small tax on which a revenue might be derived for the support of the civil establishments of the Province; and if reference was had to the salaries, he thought that would appear. Formerly, the Lieut. Governor's salary was £1000 per annum, the Provincial Secretary's about £100 or £200, the Attorney General's £150, the Receiver General's £150, &c. Of course these officers also received fees of office, which made their salaries much larger; but when he viewed the Quit Rents in this light, and as the amount of them, at the time these salaries were such as he had stated, would absolutely defray the whole of those salaries, he thought they certainly were considered by H. M. Government, as a source of revenue, and were intended to meet those expenses. But he believed it was never contemplated that the salary of any officer should amount to £2000 and upwards per annum, which was nearly enough to absorb all the Quit Rents at once; nor could it ever have been contemplated, to give such immense power to any officer, as was now possessed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. That officer could now not only impose duties and appropriate them also, but he could go further, and appropriate as great a portion as he pleased of the monies raised from the people to his own use. But at any rate, the Legislature had no controul over him, and could not limit his expenditure in any way.—But to come back to the Quit Rents. The chief reason advanced by those in favour of commutation was, that it would materially relieve the poor. If it was the intention of the Committee to extinguish the Quit Rents altogether, so far it would have the effect of relieving the poor; but if mere commutation only was contemplated, it certainly would not have that effect, because then, as a matter of course, the burden or odium of collecting the tax would be merely shifted from the officers of Government and imposed on the Legislature. All the money they might pay, would, as a matter of course, go into the same fund, the Casual Revenue, and would be applied as the rest of that Revenue was; therefore there would be no difference in that respect; but he (Mr. J.) saw no reason why the lumberman should not come forward and ask for relief of this kind, as well as the farmer. The stumpage tax was equally burdensome, and was even of more importance to the country than the Quit Rents; because it was known already what the Quit Rents were and what they would be, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands had the power of increasing the lumber taxes as much as he might think proper. Therefore, of how much more importance would it be, to get rid of the stumpage tax than the Quit Rents; because, if the Commissioner of Crown Lands could increase the stumpage to 3s. 4d. or 5s. per ton, it would not only oppress the lumberman, but would totally destroy the commerce of the country. Therefore, he (Mr. J.) would never be disposed to commute the Quit Rents alone, but would rather bring all matters of this kind before H. M. Government, and endeavour to persuade them to give the House the controul of the Casual Revenue, and allow them to provide for the civil list. This measure he always was for; but to relieve that which was a mere excrescence, he should decidedly go against.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot said that the committee now had time to go coolly and dispassionately into this question, and he hoped, therefore, they would not get into such a state of heat and violence as they did at the close of the debate yesterday.—He (Mr. W.) viewed with great regret the fact, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was now placed under the necessity of enforcing such a measure as the collection of the Quit Rents. The great question for the consideration of the Committee now was, whether it was proper to commute them or not. He was not fully acquainted with the desire of his constituents on the subject, as he had never heard the matter hinted at by any of them. Such information was quite necessary for every member to acquire; they ought to know the desire of their constituents on every such subject, before deciding upon it; and if this decision could have been suspended for another year, they might have had an opportunity of acquiring such an understanding, and of quieting the minds of the people on the question, and in all probability they might then have been induced to commute the Quit Rents. But still that was not the question now, but the question actually was, whether those rents should be commuted or not. It would be seen by the late proclamation in the Royal Gazette that the Quit Rents must now be collected; and when the object of them was considered, it was said, that they were to support the expenses of the Government of the country. But then came the question, whether they were necessary for such purpose or not. Certainly they were not necessary; the Government already had a large revenue, more than sufficient for all their expenses; therefore, under such circumstances, he (Mr. W.) could not at present consent to commute the Quit Rents, but he would wish to defer the matter for another year. When he saw a far greater evil than the Quit Rents staring the country in the face; when he saw such an enormous sum as about £25,000 per annum drawn by the Crown Land Office from the hard earnings and little pittances of the poor lumberers of the country, he must think that such impolitic measures tended rather to drive emigration from the Province, than to encourage it. When he saw such enormous salaries and emoluments as were possessed by some of the officers of Government; when the Commissioner of Crown Lands enjoyed an income from those revenues of about £2000 per annum, the Provincial Secretary about £1500, and others in proportion, he certainly must say it looked frightful, and that, when the services of those officers were considered, it certainly was most unparralelled. They, (the inhabitants of the province,) had labored from the earliest settlement of the country, amidst all its hardships and privations, and the country was now prospering, so far as related to industry and perseverance. But the taking of such large sums from the hard earnings of the people was very discouraging, and tended to keep back that enterprize and perseverance which ought to be particularly promoted. He (Mr. W.) also viewed the question in another point of view. He had always heard that these quit rents were merely an acknowledgment of sovereignty to the crown, and that there was no idea of ever collecting them. That was his impression, and he believed it was the same with a great part of the country. He had no doubt the king had a perfect right to collect them; but the amount was so small that it could not be a matter worth the consideration of the Government under which they lived, and which he (Mr. W.) felt proud to be connected with, and under which he felt proud to live; but he did think that the Government ought not to make a consideration of such a poor pittance, and that, if the matter was properly represented to them would abandon such a paltry claim, made under such unfortunate circumstance. Still, he believed the people generally would readily pay them, if actually collected; they would never lift up a hand to oppose the collection, and they ought not to do so; he (Mr. W.) for one, never would. He was for peace and quietness, and would therefore act as a loyal subject ought to do; but he would be for going again to the Government, to remonstrate with them, and to ask for that relief which they ought to receive.

Mr. Partelow perfectly concurred with all that had fallen from his hon. colleague who had just sat down. He had given this subject great consideration, and he had come to the conclusion, that it was quite inexpedient and improper, at present, to commute the quit rents; and if he wanted any further argument to convince him on that point, he need only refer to the excellent speech delivered yesterday by the hon. and learned member for Charlotte, (Mr. Hill,) and to the convincing extracts from high authorities quoted by that hon. member; which, indeed, had so completely satisfied him (Mr. P.) as to the inexpediency of commutation at the present time, that he really did think many hon. members, after that lucid exposition, would be induced to go against the original resolution. That hon. member had particularly referred to the speech of his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia; and he (Mr. P.) would now recall the attention of the Committee to the memorable words of that Speech. The hon. member here proceeded to read extracts from the said speech, shewing that in Nova Scotia, there were no other resources available within the Province, for the support of the civil establishment, except the quit rents; that, although that branch of royal revenue had the advantage of operating very equally, of being very moderate in itself, justly proportioned, &c., yet that its collection had been deferred for a long time, with the hope of some substitute being provided for it; that all such hopes had failed, and his Majesty had therefore been deprived of sufficient revenues in the province for the purposes of government, and that, though it was with much reluctance that the collection of the quit rents was resolved upon, yet that the actual necessity of the case was apparent, as the indispensable officers of government must be provided for, and as there was no other resources within the colony, H. M. Government were therefore compelled to enforce their collection.—With these facts, then, before them, as depicted in this memorable speech, the committee must feel that the sole ground for collecting the quit rents in Nova Scotia, arose from the mere necessity of the case, because there were no other means in that colony to support the ordinary expenses of the government. But when, in this province, the government had an ample casual revenue, more than sufficient for all expenses, while they had an enormously disproportionate civil list, amply provided for already; and while, in Nova Scotia, his Majesty would not collect the quit rents but merely because all other resources had failed, he (Mr. P.) would ask, what pretence was there for collecting them in this province? He was decidedly for no opposition or menacing tone in managing this matter; but let the house calmly reason with the home government; let them shew the facts and the whole state of the case; let them state the means and resources of the country; let them shew that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was enjoying an income of about £1000 a year more than any other officer in the province, except the Lieutenant Governor, and that entirely too much was chargeable on the King's revenues at present. He would also go to the Imperial Parliament with the matter; and he thought that then, an order would soon come out, to suspend the collection of the quit rents. If the proposed commutation would have the effect of tranquillizing the country, and of settling all the disputes between the colony and the government, he would cheerfully go with a permanent grant of £1200 a year; but it would not have such effect, and as there were already such ample casual revenues, there was no necessity for such a grant. The King's right to the quit rents was fully acknowledged; but as to the intention of the government, at the time when the grants were issued, he had no doubt that they were meant as a mere reservation of sovereignty over the soil. He could neither go for this resolution, nor for the amendment proposed by the hon. Speaker, because the latter contained some objectionable passages, particularly in the 4th section; and he would therefore rather see some amendments made to it.

Mr. End then replied to other hon. members and supported the arguments advanced by him yesterday at very great length; and was briefly replied to by Mr. Johnston; after which Mr. Chandler also, in a very long speech, supported his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Cliach.

Mr. Cliach was for meeting the hon. and learned member for Westmoreland at once, on the ground of commutation; and he could not, on any principle of justice, legality, or even expediency, consent to such a measure.—A large proportion of the people of this province were not subject to quit rents. They consisted of persons owning no land; of emigrants, who were numerous in the country and constantly arriving; they, as well as many others, had bought their lands from the Crown, free of any incumbrance. Many had also redeemed their quit rents. To subject all these to a share of the burdens of others, would be manifestly unjust. The legality of the claim had been insisted on. He was not disposed to deny the King's right, but he would say let those pay them who by law were entitled to do so. Neither did he think the collection of the quit rents was going to cause all that difficulty and distress which some hon. gentlemen had depicted in such glowing colors. The rate of two shillings on 100 acres would not prove so very burdensome to the poor man who owned but 200 or 300 acres, and the great landowners were not to be considered objects of compassion. But even admitting that such would be the case to a certain extent, yet still he did not think it expedient, at present, to agree to give a certain sum of money yearly, as a commutation, because we should then saddle ourselves with a permanent burden, which we could never hope to get rid of, and at the same time would thereby give up all chance of another appeal to the home government. It was objected that this had been tried already. It was true, the house had sent a delegation home, to bring that, as well as other matters, under the notice of ministers; but from the circumstance of the suspension of collecting the quit rents having been resolved on, before the delegates reached England, it was not deemed necessary then to make any strong representation on the subject; so that it might be said they had not yet made a full trial; at all events they ought to persevere. The house had stronger grounds for remonstrating now than ever, and it was possible the government might yet listen to reason. All their negotiations with the home government were attended with this one peculiar difficulty, which was, the interference of a third party. It was a common saying, that two parties were required to make a bargain; but when a third interfered, it must of necessity render the matter more complicated. By the third party he (Mr. C.) meant, those who had the controul and management of the Kings revenues in this Province, and who still hoped for further emoluments, from such management.—Their great object was to have all the money they could, pass through their hands.—It signified nothing to them, how little nett profit would accrue to the Crown from the collection of the Quit Rents;—if the whole, even, were spent in collection, which was nearly the case. Still it answered their purposes effectually, because it would provide for Commissioners, Receivers and Clerks, besides giving opportunities of making most extravagant and unreasonable charges for office rent, fuel, and stationery, of which there were such favourable specimens in the Casual Revenue accounts before the House, as also in expences to Law officers.—Therefore the Committee might take it for granted, that the collection of these rents will be resumed; it would be deceiving themselves to suppose otherwise, because it suited the views of the officials in this Country. But still they might indulge a hope, that after the measure had been persevered in for a few years, and the Home Government were made sensible how little profit was going to accrue from it, and being also made sensible that the money was not in reality wanted for the support of the civil list,—they would then be inclined to abandon it altogether.—A great deal had been said about agitation. He (Mr. C.) would be very sorry to see any agitation here, similar to what was going on in a part of the United Kingdom or in Canada; nor did he think that resistance to the measure now proposed should be branded with that epithet.—It was nothing more than that occasional clashing between different interests, which naturally arose out of the practical working of the British Constitution,—and was not half so injurious to the country as a tame and submissive compliance of the Democracy with the will of the Executive. Such had been the order of things some years ago, and the public had seen the results of it, in the most wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the Provincial Revenue; the effects of which were yet felt.—He was decidedly against commutation for the present.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH NEWS.

There are two opposite rumours in circulation, says the Morning Chronicle, as to the approaching Speech from the Throne—the one, that in imitation of the American President's Message, it will enter into a long and minute particular of the state of affairs, both at home and abroad, with a full developement of the views of Ministers, especially as to the latter. The other, that it will, as usual, generalize and condense its subjects, so as to defy alike both criticism and opposition.

Parliament was to assemble on the 19th of February.—The London papers continue to discuss the subject of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons. The electors of Edinburgh, Leith, and Marylebone, had expressed to their Representatives a strong desire that they should be present in the House of Commons on the 19th, to vote on the election. The London Courier commends this course and expresses a hope that it will generally be followed.

The late general election has returned one hundred and thirty seven military and naval officers to Parliament.

The report of the Queen's pregnancy continues to be repeated in all the newspapers, and gains ground. Her Majesty is forty-three years of age. Perhaps a shrewd medical man would say that the indications giving rise to the supposition, prove almost the impossibility of the event. Every professional man will understand what we mean.

The London Mercantile Journal of Feb. 10, remarks: Extensive orders have been received this week from the United States of America, and from the South American Republics, for British manufactures, which have infused some fresh life into those important departments of trade, but have not advanced prices. The wholesale branch of woollen manufactures have been set some little at liberty by the recent sales of Colonial Wool, which have gone at higher prices. Intelligence, both public and private, has arrived from the United States, confirming the previous report that all probability of war with France was at an end, which as a matter affecting commerce, is a subject of great congratulation. Peace, universal peace, so absolutely necessary, and so highly desirable for the interests of trade, is now placed entirely out of jeopardy.

Two Turkish officers of high rank have arrived in London, and were presented to the Duke of Wellington. The sole object of their journey is to see and become acquainted with England. They are from the interior of the Seraglio, and hold rank in the imperial guard; one of them, Azmi Bey, is son of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs; and they have been entrusted by the Sultan to Mr. Urquhart. The Duke of Wellington, who received them with great courtesy, regretted, at their interview with him, that they had visited London at so dreary and dark a season of the year. One of them answered, "Since we have been in England we have been daily seeing new lights, and have no reason to complain of the darkness of your atmosphere."

Economy and Retrenchment!—The Salary of the English Ambassador at the Court of France, is 50,000 dollars per annum, with an outfit of 20,000 dollars.

It is said that the duke of Wellington is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation of the two parties in Spain. This, it is supposed, his Grace can do better than any other person, from his great knowledge of the Spanish people and his influence with the leading families of that nation. The following is the plan laid down. It is admirable, and we hope will be effectual:—

From the London Morning Herald.

The following conditions are said to have been proposed by the Duke of Wellington to General Alava, as likely to conciliate Europe, and settle the Spanish question:—

"1. Abdication of Don Carlos in favour of his eldest son.

2. Withdrawal of Queen Christine from the Spanish dominions.

3. Immediate betrothment of the eldest son of Don Carlos with Isabel II.

4. The government to be carried on in the name of Charles VI., and the Estate to remain in force.

5. A Council of Regency to be appointed, in order to govern the country until the young Prince be of age, (his majority being fixed at 18), and to be composed of five members, among whom Zumalacarregny and the Marquess de las Amarillas are necessarily to be included.

6. An unconditional amnesty for all political offences.

7. Securities to be given the people of the Basque provinces and Navarre, for the maintenance of their fueros.

8. All loans or debts contracted in the name of the Anti-Salique dynasty, or in that of Don Carlos, to be acknowledged and considered as the Royal debt of Spain.

9. All ranks, titles, and decorations, conferred by the present Queen, or Don Carlos, to be declared the property of those to whom they have been granted."

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 11.

This expedition, which, owing to adverse winds, has been so long detained, is now fairly under weigh, the barque George Canning having sailed yesterday. As soon as this fine ship reaches the coast of Syria, a strong detachment of the garrison of Aleppo will be marched across the desert, about eighty miles, to the town of Bir, on the river Euphrates, where additional fortifications will be constructed for the protection of the artificers while putting up the two iron steamers, the Euphrates and the Tigris, and as a permanent depot for the stores. Every means will be used to conciliate the Arabs and we trust successfully. It is only from the smaller wandering tribes that hostile opposition is to be apprehended. With the more powerful tribes who are chiefly stationary such arrangements will be entered into as are likely to make them comprehend the peaceable nature of the undertaking. If no untoward accident occur there is a great probability that the steamers will be completed in time to commence the descent of the river to the Persian Gulf by the middle of May. Although the principal object of the expedition be the opening of steam navigation through the Mesopotamia with India, it is hoped that the officers of the departments of astronomy, geography, geology, natural history, antiquities, &c. will have sufficient time for prosecuting their researches in this new and interesting field. The result of their labor will be looked for with anxiety by the whole scientific world. The expedition is under the command of Capt. Chesney, of the Royal Artillery, who was lately gazetted with the temporary rank of colonel, while on this particular service in Asia, and has been long and favorably known by the public for his science and enterprise.

The following are a few of the details of the steamers: Euphrates—105 feet long; 19 beam; 2 engines, 25 horse power; weight of iron, exclusive of machinery, 22 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs; weight of boilers, 16 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.; draught of water under 3 feet; weight of engine 25¼ tons. Tigris—85 feet long; 16 beam; 2 engines, 10 horse power; weight of iron work, 14 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; weight of boilers, 7 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.; draught of water under 2 feet; weight of engine 11½ tons.

The George Canning will probably lay in provisions at Cork, and stop a week at Malta; and, thence proceeding, land the heavy baggage including the iron steam boat, the diving bell, &c. up the Orontes, most likely at Antioch. A portion of the expedition, however, it is proposed, shall land at Scanderoon.

Arrived at the Bir, the first object contemplated is an exploratory excursion down the river, to make friends with the Arabs, both the fixed and the wandering tribes; and examine more minutely than heretofore the general chance of success in the navigation of the Euphrates. It would then sail for Bassora or Koran; and while the large steam vessel was left for the purpose of keeping up and protecting the navigation of the Euphrates, the smaller one would be employed in assisting the labours in the science of geography and natural history, by navigating the Tigris and the Kawun. This, indeed, must be the most novel and interesting episode connected with this very important enterprise.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIE.—The Washington Globe states that the whole amount of specie imported into the United States since October, 1833, is $24,428,594. Exported in the same time, $3,000,000.

NEW YORK.—Real Estate has never sold so high in New York, as during this winter—an immense amount has changed hands.—During the month of January, 1835, Messrs. James Bleecker & Sons struck off Property to the amount of Four Millions Eight Hundred and Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Seven Dollars.

The President of the United States completed his 68th year on Sunday the 15th instant.

ANOTHER FRENCH VISITOR.—The French corvette Ceres, of 24 guns, Capt. de Saint, arrived yesterday from Brest, having left that on the 24th of January, only four days after the D'Assas.—She probably brought duplicates of the same despatches, and possibly others in addition.—*New York paper.*

Cholera at Martinique.—Capt. Smith, of the schr Northampton, 13 days from St. Barts, arrived at New York, informs that the Cholera had made its appearance at Martinique.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. CAMERON.—My attention has been again called to the "Appropriation Bill," by reading in last Saturday's *Courier* a letter signed "Orion," in which two things are attempted to be explained.

1. The Constitution of this Province, wherein it is asserted that the House of Assembly possess not the exclusive right of appropriation, like the Representative bodies in all other parts of the realm.

2. That the loss of the Appropriation Bill was wholly the fault of the Assembly, in which they were guided by the obstinate determination to secure their own pay, or risk the chance of all public services being unprovided for.

In offering some further remarks on these two separate principles, I pretend to be governed by the reason, the equity, and the propriety of the subject; wherein if the position of facts are not in accordance, the evil rests with the latter. My friend "Orion" may find something inexplicable in these premises, but as I go on I hope to explain. And here I must thank him both heartily and frankly, for the information which he has given on this subject; not but the documents to which he has referred, were public property and known before; but for having so luckily and as it were *instinctively* hit upon the very papers, which of all others were the best calculated to shew to this Province, the true value of "a stand," on the part of their representatives on the present occasion. "Orion" is a valuable contributor to this subject, as he seems to have ready access to public documents, and here I will be frank and *advise* him that so long as he continues to *exhibit* (his documents I mean) Q. R. will labor to *convince*: that although Q. R. may not differ with him about the actual position of one of these questions, he will continue to raise his humble voice in defence of his fellow-subjects,—the cause of reason—the example of his countrymen elsewhere—*and the right of free taxation and appropriation which belongs undividedly to the Representatives of an English people, and without the free and unlimited enjoyment of which they cease to be an English people!!!*

In these latter sentiments I believe I shall be joined by "Orion" himself. I know that I am joined by every shoot that has sprung from the loyal soil of this Province; and I am bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. The sons of New-Brunswick are the descendants of a tried hand; part of the blood which flows in our veins has been shed in defence of the British name, and the remainder is no less pure. We are Englishmen by birthright, in feeling, and in support of our constitutional rights. We ask nothing but an English privilege, and when the mist is dispelled which thirteen years of wrong Legislation has cast over us, we shall return to the common enjoyment of our countrymen elsewhere.

I shall now proceed to notice the first part of "Orion's" doctrine, which declares that the right of appropriation belongs not *solely* to the Commons of New-Brunswick. I know as well as he does the *tenure* by which a British people enjoy the privileges of British subjects in other Colonies; that the direction of their affairs in England is under the controul of a Colonial Minister, but "Orion" will not suppose that from that power there is no appeal—he will not deny that the King is his master, the Parliament his judges, the country his supporters or destroyers, just as he merits the one or deserves the other. "Orion," so well informed on the constitution of a Colony, cannot be ignorant of these facts. Now then, the People of New-Brunswick, being a British people,—without having ever violated the privilege of Legislation—are deprived of one of its vital principles. On what grounds? First, because the King's Instructions to the Lieutenant Governor (made out at the Colonial Office), say so—The Legislative Council in that Province, acting on the force of those instructions, say so—And the then Lieut. Governor, in conformity with the views of the one, and the interpretations of the other, brings his authority to the contest. But alas! for the success of this innovation on a British right—alas! for the reputation of *that* Lieut. Governor (General Smyth,) He *upsets the whole!!!*—and alas! for the ingenuity of my friend "Orion" in pinning his argument to this frail fabric.

I copy from him.—"At the close of the Session in "that year (1822) the Lieutenant Governor, in ad-"dressing the Legislature, says, 'I must press upon "'your attention the expediency of eradicating as "'early as possible, the few remaining errors in our "'Legislative system; they will be easily discovered "'by a *comparison with the Parliamentary* FORMS *and* "'USAGES *of the Mother Country*,'" (mark the reference.) "'and a close adherence to the Governor's "'Commission and Instructions, which together "'with such Laws as have been ratified from time to "'time, form the Constitution of the Colony.'" Now if General Smyth meant that we should remove the few remaining errors (as he mildly calls it) of our Colonial system, by adopting such a course as the Forms and Usages of Parliament predicated; "Orion" has explained that we must "send up the Supply Bill in gross." But did he mean us to comply with the Royal Instructions too? (I repeat again that *they* emanated from the Colonial office), then "Orion" says they expressly point out the other course—and I believe him. What then? The Lieut. Governor refers to two causes, in direct variance with each other, both of which he says must be followed, thereby directing the Legislature of New-Brunswick to—*travel north and south at the same moment.* Oh! Orion, what say *you* about a man who seizes (*in your own* graphic phraseology) an idea by the tail!

I shall now, Mr. Cameron, for the edification of your readers and in support of my position, transcribe the dispatch from Earl Bathurst, which my clever friend has introduced into his letter to your neighbor of the Courier.

"*Downing Street, 12th June, 1822.*

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the re-"ceipt of your letter of the 29th March last, enclo-"sing the copy of a Message which you had sent to "the Assembly on the subject of the privilege claim-"ed by them of appropriating the Public Monies "without the intervention of the other branches of "the Legislature. In the event of the House of As-"sembly renewing in the ensuing session the objec-"tionable system of uniting in one Bill matters which "have been recommended with those which are ob-"jectionable and which have no relation to each "other, I am to desire that you will take care to have "it well understood that you have received his Ma-"jesty's instructions not to allow for the future so "informal and unconstitutional a proceeding."

Here I think we ought to look at the *reason*, the equity, and the propriety of the subject: I have hinted that the Minister's permanency depends upon his popularity. Now suppose that Earl Bathurst wished to place before the public a review of his conduct, do you think he would have selected this document? Or do you think that any one of the Whig opposition would have desired a fitter instrument to help them in driving their opponents from office? And the assembled Representatives of the British Empire, our father-land—what would they have said to it? What would they have said, were they to be told that the very principle which had been struggled for, centuries before, in their own Halls—had been, not tamely—but arbitrarily wrested by a King's Minister from their brethren in a distant land!—What reception does it meet with here? We are told "that from the receipt of that dispatch until the present Session, this question had been considered settled." Then let me ask "Orion;" let me ask every reasonable man in this, in every land, where these simple remarks may be read—*Ought the subject to rest any longer?* I need not ask my countrymen—the constituents of that House—do *they* wish it to rest any longer. But if this be the Constitution of *our* Country, let us at once lay the matter before our Sovereign, not forgetting that another King and another Minister wields the destinies of these realms, than those of the year 1822.

I will now again call your attention to the *spirit* of Mr. Brown's resolution in the House of Assembly of the 11th March, "the House of Assembly *assume the sole right of* granting public monies and modelling the supplies as they think proper." The Commons of New-Brunswick in 1835, express the same sentiments that the Commons of England did last 157 years before, "that all aids and supplies to his Majesty are the *sole* gift of the Commons." Then why is it not the right of this Province?—Because a Colonial Minister has decided it!! Yet the principles of General Smyth were clearly displayed in his address in 1822; as Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick he felt himself bound to tell what his instructions were, but as a man, and an Englishman, he felt constrained to point, from the high situation which he held in our councils, across the Atlantic to that *Luminary* which should guide the feebler foot steps of Legislation in these Colonies.

I come now in the second place to a consideration of the motives of the Assembly in attaching their pay to the appropriation bill. I must now in my turn correct my sole monitor on this important subject; and shew him that she has glossed over the delicacy very easily in my last by *forgetting* what were the reasons which led to the present course in supply. I have not forgotten what he appears not to recollect, namely that "Members' Pay" was not the only rejected grant which was included in the bill of supply. For along with it was a grant of £150 to assist in erecting a School House in the Parish of Portland. Perhaps I may be told that this grant was *never* proposed, because in the bill of supply it did not appear in the same shape that it was offered in a resolution, but the object of it was the same, and therefore the principle could not be affected by more than the first phraseology of Members' Pay in a bill, and in resolution—and finally attaching it to the bill of supply; both are analogous. Yet why, he asks, were not the grants to the Baptist Seminary, and Catholic School in St. John included? Why because on a revision of the matter, it might have been supposed by the House that those grants could be dispensed with for the present, or it might have been attempted to add them to the bill of supply, but lost by a small majority. I do not assert that this was the case, but it remains for Orion or some one else to shew if it was not.

Let us now take a homely, plain view of the intentions of the House respecting their pay—in doing so let us not review the private motives of each Member,—that taking them as a body let us regard their public acts. They tell us that if they are not paid, *the Elective franchise will be very much curtailed.* That is *truth*,—does Orion doubt it? They tell you that their pay is founded on the precedent of all former Houses in this Province *for a period of thirty-five years.* That is *truth*—does Orion doubt it? They did not say in their *resolution*, and therefore it is not handed down to the official records of their proceedings, that the Legislative Council ought not to be paid. Yet this too is *truth*. Also I suppose were I to invite Orion to disprove that, he would send me the dispatch of Lord Goderich which requires this provision from the Assembly, and tell me that that too was another part of the—*Constitution of this Province!* From all these premises will not the consistency, and I venture to ask, the patriotism of our Representatives, be inferred?

To magnify the evil, great stress is laid on the difficulties which are expected to arise from the loss of the appropriation. And Orion tells us about its being "felt most severely in the depths of the forest and the remotest ends of the Province." I pass to have it in my power, if the task does not descend to an abler pen, at no very distant period to lay before the public the true extent of the evil, and also I suppose my friend will be horror-struck at the idea, some of the *benefits* which will arise out of it; and then leave the subject to an intelligent community, to balance fairly the evil against the good and to find out the preponderancy.

One word and I have done—I am in fact ashamed of having spun out this "gossamer thread," as Orion calls it, to such a length. Your correspondent of the Courier has taken a noble position for which every Loyal man will give him credit,—he opens his columns to both sides of the question, and I do not doubt but you will do the same; already has he published your remarks, and the reply of Orion;—will he not feel himself justified to send up the simple breathings of "Q. R." also into the columns of the loyal and the staunch ends of the Province? If he does so, he will oblige an old friend, and one that is determined to stand by him and all of his contemporaries, so long as they worthily at the shrine of *Right Reason* and *Patriotism*.

Q. R.

MR. CAMERON,

Sir,—I have thought, and still continue to think that the Assembly of our Province have acted firmly and conscientiously in the course they have adopted, to secure to the people their rights and privileges;—they have, I firmly believe, acted in accordance with the sentiments and wishes of a large majority of the people. Indeed, we have a convincing proof of the independent conduct of the House of Assembly, in the Address of the Speaker to the Lieutenant Governor at the close of the Session,—as also in Mr. Brown's resolution, inserted in your journal last week.—Mr. Speaker told His Excellency, that the Assembly had passed an Appropriation Bill, wherein provision was made for the different services, purposes, &c. of the Province, and that the Bill also made provision for "the payment of the Speaker and Members of the "Assembly, *agreeably to the wage which has unanimously prevailed for* THIRTY-FOUR YEARS;—*a provision* "*which is essential for the prosecution of the* RIGHTS "*of the constituency of the Province*;" and goes on further to say, "Provision was not made therein for "the payment of the expenses of the President and "Members of the Legislative Council,—*as precedent being found for such provision in the Journals* "*of the Assembly*, and they moreover considered that "such provision would have been *inexpedient and improper*."—This, Mr. Editor, is all that is requisite to satisfy the country of the propriety of the conduct of the lower House. If it be asked,—Why did the House refuse pay, in the first instance, to the Councillors?—Is the question not answered plainly in the latter part of the above quotation,—and I may also add, that the country wishes to pay no other Branch save and except those whom they have the choice and privilege of sending.

How, then, could the upper House—(the Honorable Legislative Council—the Provincial House of Lords—the presumed Aristocracy and wealth of the country)—persist in demanding for themselves a paltry payment which they knew they were not in the least entitled to? But they have done so, and the names of those individuals who composed the majority, are recorded, and will be handed down to posterity; and their attempt to oppose pay being given to the Assembly, on account of not receiving any themselves, is sufficient to blot from our Provincial records the independence of the Honorable Legislative Council. In consequence of the just demand and right of the House of Assembly to their pay being denied, and the reasons why they were refused it being so unwarrantable, the House embraced their only and last resort, of tacking it to the General Appropriation Bill. They have done so, and the country should bear them out in their proceedings—and let the Council further be informed that the independence and integrity of the House of Assembly must be maintained. I would here, in conclusion, ask one question of those who think the Assembly in fault,—Would the Legislative Council have thrown out the Appropriation Bill if *their* pay had been included in it?—The answer goes to prove that the Council is the sole cause of all the confusion and distress which may be attendant on the loss of the Bill—and further goes to prove how little estimation the Honorables entertain of the high office in which His Majesty has placed them,—not to abuse, but to protect the rights of His Majesty's subjects in this loyal and happy Province. Perhaps I may, sir, in a few weeks, trouble you further with a few remarks on the extreme necessity of an *alteration* in that body; which, indeed, I hope Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL will discover ere it is too late.

Your's sincerely, S.

March 23d, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,

What means the Editor of the *Courier* in his editorial of the 21st? Such a contradictory, inconsistent heap of allegations and insinuations, parenthetic and otherwise, was never before thrown together in an editorial of that paper. One would almost think that one of the minority of the lower House, who is the reputed Editor of that paper, had tried his hand at a justification of his own conduct, and that he is resolved not to censure the Council alone for the loss of the Appropriation Bill, as he would thereby stand impeached as one of the minority in the House of Assembly, who opposed the passage of it. He finds

it, however, very difficult to divide the censure; it can not be done. He "most unequivocally acquiesces in the *right* of the House," to do what? To submit to the dictation of the Council? To slink away in cowardly silence from the invaders of their just and essential claims and privileges? No—but to the right of the House to send up *the Bill*; for the lucid *parenthesis* can bear no other construction; and then he alleges that the House is censurable for having exercised that *right!!* Strange and absurd contradiction. I wish, Sir, that I could pronounce the writer of that article disinterested: I wish it had come from the mind of one who would *not* stand condemned for his public conduct by the conviction of the Legislative Council. And *what* an "article"! A subject of such magnitude, with so many bearings, with so many concomitant productive circumstances, and threatening so much injury to the country, disposed of in *twenty-five short lines*, without a *shadow of argument*; without the unfolding of those *causes*, all of which he says he "has thoroughly examined."—Such an article, from what is considered as a leading paper in this Province, is enough to throw it in the back-ground for a season, unless immediately redeemed by better things. And then the *false* and *ungenerous* assertion that the whole question was, with the *lower* House, one of *pay*—of *sole personal interest*, is worthy only of the mind which could be influenced by such a sordid and selfish motive; and is a *slander on the majority*, which every man of them would indignantly repel, and one which any *honest* man in the country can not for a moment entertain.

The Editor of the Courier will soon learn that there can be no *trimming* on this important question; he must espouse one side or the other; and although a gentleman whose name figures in many Journal extracts in the last Courier, may have the principal management of that paper, and may be very desirous of vindicating his own conduct, yet he should remember, that the *public* are not to be misled by such articles.

Very truly your's, &c. JOHN.

24th March, 1834.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, March 31, 1835.

The English Mail for *February* has not yet reached us; and there having been no other interesting arrivals during the week, we are without later European news than we laid before our readers last Tuesday.—We have extracted from such resources as are available, the most prominent articles of interest.

Again we feel imperatively called upon, as public journalists, to follow up the position we have taken, relative to that transcendently important topic of public discussion,—the loss of the Appropriation Bill. Were it a subject of less vital import, we should fear that it had already been discussed *usque ad nauseam*; but affecting as it does, to the very core, the dearest rights and privileges of British subjects, and critically pending as the question now is, we should feel it to be a most flagrant and reckless dereliction of duty, were we to abandon the principles we have advocated, or to yield one iota of our ground. Our position is so morally and constitutionally strong, that no force can drive us from it; but when we see the organs of the corruptionists straining every nerve to effect their insidious and destructive purpose, when we behold their forces bristling terribly, with vain desire to fright us from the field, it behoves every champion of the people's rights to arm himself for the contest, and to maintain consistently, steadily and manfully every jot and tittle of the birthright he contends for. So vast is the magnitude of the question, so vitally important the subjects of dispute, that the patriotic contenders for the people can never cease their efforts, till they have resulted in triumphant victory. The contest is not of a mere personally pecuniary nature, or for a temporary point, as too many, beholding it with a mere casual and superficial glance, unhappily suppose. It is not whether the public service shall be this year provided for, or whether the Representatives of the people shall be paid this year's expenses; but the two grand results and principles involved in the strife, are these:—

I. *Whether the* ELECTIVE FRANCHISE *of the country shall be preserved to its constituency in full and perfect freedom and extent*:—and

II. *Whether the Upper House, (the* MINISTERIALLY APPOINTED *body,) or the Lower House, (the* POPULARLY ELECTED *body,) shall control and manage the* PUBLIC MONIES—*the monies raised from the constituency of the country.*

Now can there be *one* freeborn British subject, one conscientious, patriotic, *independent, disinterested* voter in New-Brunswick, who will not, heart and hand, contend, as we have contended and will contend, for the *inviolate preservation of popular rights* in these matters, and who will not therefore unhesitatingly say that their Representatives have been constitutionally and morally correct in the recent stand they have taken, against the dictatorial infringements of the Legislative Council on their inherent rights and privileges? We confidently assert, there is not one such individual in New-Brunswick. Let those who would basely yield their rights, answer to their own consciences for their motives. The two vital points above mentioned are the real marrow of the present contest; and involving as they do, the most important privileges of a free people, of what vast consequence is it to such a people, that they should *thoroughly understand the question*, that they should *unitedly contend for their rights*, and that they should *never cease to strive*, in every legitimate way, till the objects contended for are finally and for ever established, on an indubitably constitutional basis.—It is said by some, that "the pay of the Legislative Council had *nothing to do* with the loss of the Appropriation Bill!!!" Really this ridiculous assertion is so extravagantly absurd, so preposterously false, that it scarcely requires a serious answer; but for the sake of those less informed, we will briefly refute it, *from the Journals of the Council themselves. Why* did that body throw out the "Appropriation Bill?" Because, (say they,) "*it contains a grant*" [Not *several* grants, but *one particular* grant.] "*which was not concurred in by this house, &c.*" What was that grant? Why, "*Members' pay*,"—pay to the *House of Assembly*—unquestionably; this is everywhere admitted. Then, *why* did not the Legislative Council concur in that particular grant? Because, (say *themselves* again,) "the *House of Assembly* hath *not made provision for the attendance and expenses of the* PRESIDENT *and the* MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL!!!" And yet we are told, that "*the pay of the Legislative Council* had NOTHING TO DO with the loss of the Appropriation Bill!!!" *Proh Pudor!*—Then again we are asked to believe, that the whole difficulty has arisen from a mercenary desire of the *House of Assembly*, to get payment of their expenses; and that *for the sake of* this personal consideration, *they* have hazarded the whole pecuniary convenience of the country. This falsity is as easily answered as the other. If the assertion be altered by substituting the words "*Legislative Council*" for "*House of Assembly*," it would be perfectly correct; but with regard to the latter body, it is wholly unfounded. We have, in previous editorials, already shewn, that the payment of the expenses of the *Lower* House is an old established custom, and, in this young country, absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of the elective franchise; that the intended payment for this year was reduced to the lowest reasonable amount; that any payment to the *Upper* House was inexpedient, unconstitutional and improper; that the demand made by that House was an unprecedented innovation; that they themselves admitted the established usage and the intended grant to the Lower House to be "*just and reasonable*," and that they rejected it *solely* because they were *not themselves also* provided for.—Now then, after having *twice* virtually told the House of Assembly that the latter should not get their grant, unless they would pay the Council too, what would have been the most *politic* course for the Assembly to take, if they really desired, *at all hazards*, to secure their *own* pay, as is unblushingly mis-stated by the advocates of dictation and oppression? Would it not have been, to *have consented to the demands of the Council*, and to have *made provision for both Houses*? Undoubtedly it would. By consenting to pay that body, they would have been *sure* of their own allowance; and the very fact, therefore, of their not doing so, redounds infinitely to their honour, and proves incontestibly that they were thinking more of preserving inviolate the constitutional rights and privileges of their constituents and themselves, than of securing their own trifling pecuniary interests. They must have reasoned in this way:—"*If we will pay the Council*, we shall be "*sure to get our own pay*, and then all will be right, "as far as regards *our own convenience*; but then if "we do so, we shall for ever yield to the dictatorial "innovations of the Council, and shall never, hereafter, possess the free controul of our own monies; "and we shall be perpetually execrated by the country, for surrendering their most important and dearest privileges, which we were deputed especially to "preserve. On the other hand, if we are seriously "determined to preserve inviolate those rights and "privileges, and do not hesitate *to expose our own pay* "*to the same hazard as all our other appropriations*, we "will send up all together to the Council, as we have "an inherent and undoubted right to do; and we "shall then see whether they will dare to carry their "grasping spirit and their dangerous infringements so "far, as to throw out all the supplies *because we will* "*not pay* THEM. We will resolutely perform our duty, for the sake of our constituents, and will leave "all the consequences with the Council."—This, then, was the course pursued; the result every body knows; and who will dare to put his hand on his heart and say, that *the pay of the Legislative Council had nothing to do with the matter*, or that a mercenary pertinacity in the *House of Assembly* produced the present evil state of things? No conscientious man can do so. Let it be remembered, too, that the memorable *Resolution*, for coming to this conclusive trial in the House of Assembly, was penned and moved by *Mr. Brown*; a man of undoubted honesty, integrity, and moderation; one who has ever proved himself a constitutional, straight-forward, conscientious representative of the people; one who has ever been a *steady and consistent advocate for retrenchment in every thing*, and who was never known to evince a selfish or mercenary disposition in the whole course of his Legislative career; a man, in fact, who has evidently striven to do right and justice in every measure in which he has engaged, and who is universally acknowledged to be actuated by an honest and single-minded spirit. Will any individual venture to charge that hon. member with having been actuated by selfishness or mercenary motives, in pursuing the course he did? On the contrary, we unhesitatingly believe that he acted only on the principles and conviction so well expressed in his own resolution; viz.—that any other course of procedure would "*deeply affect the elective franchise, and the rights, privileges, and liberties of His Majesty's subjects within this Province*;" and would be "*abandoning some of the most essential rights and privileges of His Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects*," &c.—A writer in the *Courier*, with the signature of "*Orion*," (a *singularly unhappy* name,) has laboured hard to attack our position, but without effect. It is too impregnable for his battery. We had intended a detailed reply to his laborious efforts, but having received a communication from Q. R. tending to the same end, (which will be found in another column,) very little remains to be noticed. "*Orion*" has rather splenetically commenced with a little personal invective; but as that is not the way to maintain an argument or a gentlemanly character in debate, we will not follow his example; since it is generally found, that disputers do not descend to personality or scurrility, till they feel that they have a *bad cause*, which cannot be sustained by more reasonable or legitimate means. However, after *admitting us to be right* in our doctrine, relative to the practice of the *British House of Commons*, he then endeavours to persuade us, that a *Colonial House of Commons* "*does not possess all the privileges of that body*, and that this Province *has no Constitution or Charter beyond the King's Commission to the Lieutenant Governor and the Royal Instructions*," —"*which may be altered at any time*."—But will *Orion* contend that a Colonial House of Commons *ought not* to possess *every privilege* possessed by the British House of Commons, or that it is not the *inherent right of every such Colonial Assembly to possess every such privilege*, so far as adaptable to its circumstances and locality? Will he contend, that this Province is not *naturally entitled*, as an *integral part of the British Empire*, to *every right and privilege* which can be enjoyed by *any* British subject, under the British Constitution, anything in "*Commissions*" or "*Royal Instructions*" to the contrary thereof notwithstanding? He has said, that such *Commissions* and *Instructions* may at any time be altered; and so they can; they may even become *practically obsolete*, as has been admitted by Mr. Secretary Stanley, in the negociation relative to the tax on British Goods; who says, in reference thereto, that "this *Instruction* has been so long and so continually *disregarded, in practice, throughout the British Colonies*, as to have *become obsolete, and of no* REAL AUTHORITY;" and that "*the policy by which it was originally suggested, has been long since abandoned*"!—If then, New-Brunswick has no other constitution than that which is contained in such "*Commissions*" and "*Royal Instructions*," she has a mere floating and fluctuating constitution, which is not only liable at any time to be *altered* by the mere *fiat* of a Colonial Minister, but which may *actually*, by *mere tacit disregard in practice*, become "*obsolete and of no real authority*"! A delectable constitution truly, and well calculated to ensure stability and regularity in the management of Provincial affairs. If New-Brunswick had nothing more than this, she might as well abandon all her *Legislative* rights for ever, and submit to be governed wholly by the caprice of Colonial Ministers. But she *has something more*; her *popular Representatives know it*, and they will manfully contend for every right and privilege which they know they are entitled to, till they enjoy full fruition of all their constitutional desires. The people of this Province form an integral part of the British Empire; they are to the fullest extent *British subjects*, and, as such, as thoroughly entitled to the benefit of every right and privilege enjoyable under the British Constitution, as an inhabitant of England itself. Both the *Law* and the *Constitution* of England extend in principle to all her Colonies, subject only to such practical regulations as are demanded by the peculiarities of local circumstances. Now will *Orion* contend, that the Constitution of *Great Britain* is of no greater extent or stability, than such frail and limited "*Commissions*" and "*Instructions*" as have been transmitted to this Colony; or that it is even confined to the "*Magna Charta*" and "*Bill of Rights*" of olden times? Will he, in fact, insist, that either the law or the constitution of England is to be found wholly comprised in any particular documents extant? He cannot hazard such a rash assertion; but must admit, that there is both a *written* and an *unwritten*, a *prescribed* and a *prescriptive* branch of each. The whole of modern British Legislation, or the *Lex Scripta*, is founded on that prescriptive combination of venerable and sacred principles, the happy result of the wisdom and experience of many by-gone ages, called the "*Lex non scripta*," or the "*Common Law*." Now every lawyer is continually in the habit of pleading and advising on the authority of the "*Common Law*," but no man can put his finger on any particular document, and say, "that is the Common Law." It is not, in fact, a *code*, but a combination of *established moral principles*, which are now blended into every enactment passed in the British Legislature; and contrary to which, no law can be made. In the *same* manner, the *rights and privileges of the British People*, are continually maintained and preserved by their Representatives, the House of Commons, upon the *prescriptive principles of the British Constitution*; and the Journals of that House present innumerable testimonies to the fact, by recording, in imperishable characters, the nature of those rights and privileges, and their firm determination to preserve them for ever inviolate. We, in this Province, are equally entitled to *all* such rights and privileges; every lawyer in the country will tell us, that the *unwritten common law* of England is the basis of all legal enactment and regulation here, and who, then, shall venture to assert, that the *prescriptive constitution* is not equally prevalent? We maintain that it is. We have, then, *something more* of a constitution than is *contained in Commissions to Lieutenant Governors*, or in *Royal Instructions*; and being British subjects, living under the British Constitution, and enjoying the benefits of a free representative government, on British principles, our constituency and our Colonial Assembly have a *natural and inherent title* to *all* the adaptable privileges of the House of Commons and the constituency of Great Britain. This is positively admitted in the very words of the Lieutenant Governor's speech at the close of the session of 1822, so triumphantly quoted by *Orion*, where, after exhorting the Legislature to eradicate the few remaining errors in their system, His Excellency tells them that those errors "will "easily be discovered by *a comparison with the par*-"*liamentary forms and usages of the Mother Coun*-"*try*"! Now to what purpose would be such a comparison, unless it was intended to *assimilate the forms and usages* of our Assembly to those of the House of Commons; and if their forms and usages are to be similar, surely their *rights and privileges must be so, also*. Knowing all this, our Representatives determined manfully to maintain those rights, in the manner of their great prototype; and hence the resolute and constitutional stand they have taken. *Orion* says that "the power of sending up supplies by Bill in gross is expressly taken away from the House by the Royal Instructions." This is impossible: no such arbitrary stretch of prerogative could have any effect or validity. That "*power*" is the most sacred *constitutional privilege* of the Commons, wherever British subjects possess a representative government; and the Royal Instructions can no more take it away from any Colonial Assembly than from the English House of Commons itself. It is an inalienable, inherent right, and cannot be affected by any such *instructions*, arbitrary and versatile as they are liable to be. To bolster up, however, the tottering cause *Orion* advocates, he has ingeniously quoted a *Resolution* of the Legislative Council of 1822, with a hope of proving that "the practice of sending up the Appropriations *separately*, was *fully established* in this Province," thereby. Now setting aside the fact, that a mere resolution of *that* body could never establish such a practice without the consent of the Lower House, if *Orion* had been disposed to deal candidly in this matter, he would have told the *whole* truth, and not have thus sophistically blinked the question. But the *real facts* are *these*. That preposterous *Resolution* was passed on the very *last day but one* of the session of 1822, when only *six* Members of the Council were present, *two* of whom *voted against it*; and at the very time of its proposal, the late Judge Bliss, feeling the impropriety of adopting such a resolution, under such circumstances, moved "*that the consideration of this Resolution be* "*postponed until the next Session of the General As*-"*sembly, and that the Clerk do forthwith furnish the* "*several Members of the Council with copies of the* "*same resolution*:"—whereupon the Council divided;

Content.	*Non-Content.*
Mr. Justice Bliss,	Mr. Chief Justice,
Mr. Street,	General Coffin,
	Mr. Lockwood,
	Mr. Shore.

Now it is well known, that the original resolution was considered at the time, by well informed persons, as evincing any thing but parliamentary knowledge; and having been passed by a *thin* House, at the *close* of the Session, it was not the genuine resolution of the Council; and would it be believed, that that body, at their very next Session, utterly abrogated and annulled it? Yet such is the fact: for in their own Journals, under date of March 12, 1823, we find the following entry:—"Mr. Justice Chipman submits the following Resolution, and moves that it be taken into consideration on Friday next:—'Resolved, That 'the *Council is now as full as it can be* during the present session of the General Assembly, the only Members absent being 'the Hon George Leonard and the Hon. Christopher Billopp, 'who reside at great distances from, and by reason of their 'great age are unable to travel to Fredericton, at this inclement season of the year, and the Hon. John Coffin, who is in 'Europe.—Resolved, That *no Resolution or Order of the Council* '*heretofore, or at any time hereafter to be*, made and passed, 'tending to *control, alter or in any manner to affect* the general 'course of the practice and *proceedings* of the Council *in relation to either* of the other Branches of the Legislature, which 'shall have not have been, or shall not be, so made and passed '*in a full Council*, or upon a *previous call*, or upon such *notice* 'that *every Member might have had, or may have* an opportunity of giving his voice upon any such Resolution or Order, 'shall be of *any force or validity whatever*, nor shall in *any manner control or affect the proceedings of the Council at this, or* '*any future Session of the General Assembly*: Provided that 'this resolution shall not extend to any Order or Resolution of 'the Council, which may have been in force and operation antecedent *to the last Session* of the General Assembly.'"—And accordingly we find, that on Friday the 14th March, 1823, the above Resolutions were "*passed in the affirmative*," thereby *completely nullifying and for ever voiding* the Resolution quoted by *Orion*! So much for the candour and fairness of that quotation as an *authority*.—Equally sophistical are all his other arguments, but our limits will not now allow us to follow them all through; indeed, we should imagine the above exposed fallacy would suffice to throw suspicion over the rest. But *one* other point on which he appears to lay great stress seems to require a refutation. He triumphantly asks, why *other* rejected appropriations were not included in the "Bill," as well as Members' Pay, and why a *stand* was not also equally made for *them*; such as "the grant for £500 to the Baptist Seminary; £50 for the Catholic School in St. John, &c."?—We answer, because those grants affected only *private interests*, and not *public rights or privileges*. If it could have been urged that the rejection of either or any of such grants "*would unquestionably limit the freeholders in the choice of their Representatives*," and "would thereby *deeply affect the elective franchise*, and the *rights, privileges and liberties* of his Majesty's subjects," &c., then such grants would have stood on the same footing as *Members' Pay*, and would also have been included in the Appropriation Bill. But the *House of Assembly* were not contending for the integrity of mere individual money grants, but *for the inviolate preservation of popular rights and privileges*, and they therefore sustained only *that particular point* which *deeply affected such rights*. This, then, we do call "a stand for the maintenance of public rights," notwithstanding the specious sneers and insinuations of *Orion*, who appears very willing to *sacrifice or waive those rights*, merely because a *temporary* public inconvenience has been produced by the constitutional struggle; and we do maintain that the *new* House of Assembly were correct in taking that stand, because they were not bound by the improper concessions of their predecessors, and were thoroughly justified in determining to abolish them, upon experiencing their practical evil tendency.—In conclusion, we would direct attention to the *copy of the protest*, mentioned in our last, which, through the kindness of a friend, we have obtained, and which we believe to be a genuine transcript of that manly, independent and constitutional document. The sentiments therein expressed are the opinion of *two Members of the Council* itself, on the unwarrantable and unconstitutional proceedings of their colleagues, and do honour to the disinterested patriotism and parliamentary knowledge and candour of those two Honorable Gentlemen.

The Weather for the last ten days has been very boisterous and cold. A good deal of snow and hail fell on Sunday, but much of it went off in the night, during which it rained hard, and blew half a hurricane. This winter has not strengthened our hopes of an amelioration of the climate much; we have already had four months of snow and cold weather, and see but little prospect of Spring yet.—*Novascotian.*

The foregoing pithy extract from the *Novascotian* is perfectly characteristic of our experience here; excepting that, with us, the snow has not similarly gone off. In fact, the quantity of snow lying on our streets since the beginning of last week, is much greater than we have had during any previous part of the winter. For the last two or three days, alternations of violent winds, snow, hail and rain have rendered our climate anything but agreeable, and our streets look now more fit to *sail* than to *walk* upon. March came in pleasantly—something lamb-like; but assuredly it is going out like a lion, as it was wont in days of yore. We may now expect a very backward spring, the snow being very deep in the country, and the river still safe for sleigh travelling.

Appointment by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate,—Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, to be Consul for Saint John, N. B.

Commercial Bank.—We understand that there is every probability of this Bank being in operation by the time originally proposed, that is, about the middle of next month; as the Stock is being paid in very promptly. We give it on good authority, and for which we can vouch, that Stock was this day sold to a considerable amount at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. advance on the whole sum subscribed, equal to 25 per cent. premium on the amount paid in.—*Courier of Saturday.*

Charter Officers.—In a few days hence the City Elections will take place for the ensuing year; and as the affairs and management of the Corporation have been so loudly and generally commented upon, we think that every gentleman intending to offer as a Candidate, should publicly announce his intention something prior to the day of Election, that the electors may have time to make a judicious choice.—*Gaz.*

A Canada mail bag, recently lost, was found in the possession of a man living near Ogdensburgh. Exchange to the amount of £11,000 and part of the money have been recovered. The Montreal Herald says:

"The man and woman in whose possession the mail-bag was found, are now in jail. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular. The man found the bag, and, like a good husband, carried it home to his wife. The worthy woman, not knowing what to do with so many epistles, burned most of them, having previously secured a good deal of their pecuniary contents. The husband prudently expended the money on useful commodities, such as a span of horses, &c. It never rains but it pours. The worthy man soon experienced the truth of the proverb. The reward of £200 was within his reach. He informed against himself, and, such is the generosity of the law, got a gratuitous lodging, but not the expected bonus."

Copy of a Protest, drawn up and signed by the Hon. W. Black *and the Hon. R.* Simonds, *against the rejection of the Appropriation Bill by the Legislative Council; March 14th, 1835.*

"Because, in our opinion, the course pursued by a majority of this House, *left the Assembly no constitutional mode but the one they have adopted*, of preserving to the constituency of the Province, the full benefit of the elective franchise as by law established.

"Because, the Bill comes constitutionally before this House, and contains no grant that had not previously received its recorded approbation, or that has been alleged to be lavish or improvident.

"The rejection of this Bill *solely because it contains a moderate appropriation for the actual expenses* of the Speaker and Members of the Assembly whilst in the discharge of their legislative duties, *recalls recent proceedings relative to this question to the mind, and forces upon it the conviction* that such rejection *never would have taken place, if similar provision had been made for the President and Members of the Legislative Council.* The mere circumstance of the Assembly not having made one appropriation, which, in the opinion of a majority of this House, would have been just and reasonable, affords *no justification* for the refusal on the part of the latter to concur in those appropriations that are *admitted to be just, reasonable, and essential to the public welfare.*

"Because, no reasons that appear to us to be sound or constitutional, have been advanced against the various provisions of this Bill, *the rejection of which, in the present state of the Province*, is, in our opinion, *highly impolitic*, and must cause great inconvenience in every branch of the public service, as well as much individual suffering & general dissatisfaction throughout the Province."

To Correspondents.—"*A Freeholder*," in answer to "*Orion*," has been received; but we regret that the lateness of its arrival and its length preclude the possibility of present insertion. It shall appear next week.

Our country correspondent, "*John*," is inserted; but he will by this time have seen that his idea was anticipated by our last week's editorial.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 24th instant, at Amherst, by the Rev. George Townshend, Joseph Read, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William White, of Amherst, Esquire.

At *Fredericton*, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. Joseph Sutherland, to Miss Annabell Fowler, third daughter of Captain Fowler, of Saint Mary's.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, after a short but very severe illness, in the 15th year of her age, Sarah Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. William Beyea.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday last, in the 43d year of her age, after a severe illness which she bore in calm and humble submission to the will of God, Charlotte Hannah, wife of John C. Vail, Esquire, and daughter of the late Rev. Oliver Arnold.—Through all her sickness, and at the last trying hour, she was supported with the cheering hope of a blessed immortality through the merits of her Redeemer.—A kind husband and eight children are left to mourn their separation from an affectionate wife and tender mother.

At Miramichi, on the 21st inst. at his residence in Chatham, Richard Blackstock, Esq., for many years a highly respectable merchant in that place, in the 65th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

34. *Wednesday* sch'r Caroline, Gamble, Nassau, (N. P.) 25—John W. M. Irish, assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Victoria, Atchison, Liverpool, timber.
Sch'r Henry Robert, Holmes, Jamaica, fish, &c.
Mary Jane, Spence, Philadelphia, plaster.

Barque Tay, Tier, hence, at Liverpool in 22 days; ship Albion, Mowatt, and Margaret, Russell, at do.—Ship Abbotsford, from St. Stephen, at do. in 20 days. Woodman, Wright, hence, at do.

Arrived at Belfast, Jan. 27th, Charlotte, St. John; Elvire, do.; Ann, Swinford, do.—At Liverpool, 29th, Isabella, Wood, do.; Feb. 1st, Elizabeth, Scott, do.; 3d, Jones, Pettingell, do.—At Hull, 2d, Dorothy, do.; Rhoda, Halifax.—At Clyde, Jan. 29th, Janet, Nova Scotia; Garland, St. John.—At Falmouth, Feb. 3d, Briseis Packet, from Halifax.

THE Annual Meeting of the Portland Temperance Society will be held in the Portland Church, on Thursday evening the 2d of April, at 7 o'clock.—The advocates of Temperance, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

By order. R. PAYNE, *Sec'y.*

31st March.

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

March 31st.—3†

A CARD.

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

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

St. John, 31st March.—3†.

A CARD.

To the Freeholders *and* Freemen *of Queen's Ward.*

Gentlemen:

HAVING served as an Assistant to Daniel Ansley, Esquire, in Common Council, and that Gentleman having expressed his determination to resign the Aldermanship at the Annual Election on the first Tuesday in April next, I beg leave to tender my services for the office of Alderman of Queen's Ward for the ensuing year.

Gentlemen,
Your's respectfully,
GEORGE A. LOCKHART.

St. John, 31st March, 1835.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

H. GILBERT, *President.*

28th March, 1835.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent on the Stock paid in, for the half year ending 28th February, will be paid the Stockholders on or after the 2d April next. By order.

3d March, 1835. D. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

AUCTION SALES.

GOODS---By Auction.

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

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

—ALSO—

10 pieces CARPETING,
30 dozen Chintz Handkerchiefs,
25 dozen Umbrellas; 90 pieces white Cotton,
30 pieces fine Irish Linens,
100 bags assorted Shot; 154 dozen cotton Tape,
150 lbs. London mixt Pins,
4 cases Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
200 pair India Rubber Shoes,
10 boxes Magnesia; 6 casks Saltpetre,
15 kegs Butter; 6 casks Lamp Glasses,
50 dozen and 30 cases Razors,
100 gross Japan Buttons.

And at the same time—

50 Chests Bohea TEA,
10 ditto Hyson and Hyson Skin,
5 ditto Pouchong TEA.

March 24, 1835. J. & H. KINNEAR.

VOX POPULO!

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

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

By a Freeholder.

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

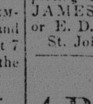
31*st March.*

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

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

AN INN TO LET,

And possession given immediately.



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

Also, to Let,—

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

St. John, 24th March, 1835.—6†

OIL & FISH.

4 BARRELS Pale Seal } OIL,
14 do. Straw color'd do. }
Barrels HERRINGS,
Ditto MACKAREL,
Ditto ALEWIVES,—just landed.
Also—*In Store:*
Sides Upper and Sole LEATHER.

For sale by I & J. G. WOODWARD.
10th March. *South Market Wharf.*

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Sugar, Molasses, and Rum,
per Boxer.

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

54 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
4 Puncheons high proof RUM,
10 Hhds. very superior bright SUGAR.

Low for Cash. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
17th March.

JAMAICA RUM.

The Subscriber has just received by the Lavinia:

30 HALF-PUNCHEONS choice Jamaica RUM,—for sale on reasonable terms.

10th March. JAMES T. HANFORD.

GOODS at reduced prices.

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

13th December.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Fredericton, *Thursday, March 5.*

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

Mr. CRANE said, that the present discussion had arisen out of a change that had taken place in the Colonial system. Formerly, the expence of all the civil establishments in the British Colonies were paid by the British government; but lattetly, the progress of public opinion had caused a change in that policy, and, therefore, such resources as were under the control of the Crown, in the Colonies, were applied to that purpose.—With respect, then, to the present question, he believed this to be the application only of a general measure, whereby the British Government intended to collect all such resources as were under their control in all the Colonies, in which the Quit Rents were included. The right of the King to collect these rents was now very generally admitted; and being so, the next question for consideration was, whether that collection would proceed. He (Mr. C.) thought that intention was pretty clearly evinced, and he was therefore convinced that it would go into effect. He did not agree with those hon. members who seemed to doubt whether any recent instructions to collect the Quit Rents had been received by the Executive in this Province. It was well known that in 1833, such directions had been given and to some extent acted upon, but the collection was suspended in consequence of a general order, relating both to this Colony and Nova Scotia; therefore he presumed the present Message from the Executive must have been founded on communications received from the British Government, since that suspension, and he had therefore no doubt that it was their full intention to resume the collection. The first objection made against the measure was, that government did not want those rents; and certainly from the appearance of the financial condition of those revenues already under their control, it did appear that they did not want them. The Government formerly told the House, that the sum of £14,000 per annum was amply sufficient for all the purposes of the civil establishment of the Province; and now the Casual Revenue was upwards of £20,000 per annum; therefore so far as the House could judge, the Government could not be in any want of the Quit Rents. It had been said, that if Nova Scotia had been in a similar situation, the Quit Rents would not have been collected there; but he (Mr. C.) was by no means certain of that, because it would be recollected, that there £1,000 a year were required to be given in aid of those immensely large salaries, against which so much complaint had been made in that Province; and the people, finding that otherwise the Quit Rents actually would be collected, although the salaries there were on nearly the same scale as in this province, were obliged to commute them. He (Mr. C.) believed that the hon. member for Northumberland's views of the opposition to the measure in Nova Scotia, were not quite correct; because the opposition came principally from the country members, and not from the town; the town members indeed were mostly in favour of commutation in Nova Scotia. On the whole, he thought there could be little doubt as to the intention of the Government to collect the Quit Rents in this Province, and it remained only for the House to determine what would be best for them to do in the matter. He thought they should immediately petition the British Government, and lay the real state of the case before them. Let them present an address,—not to parliament, for he (Mr. C.) would be for first going to the Government,—let them tell the real facts to the Government,—let them tell the real facts relative to the resources of the Crown in this Province; and then, when the Government became perfectly aware that these sums are not required for the support of the civil establishment, and that there is already a large surplus revenue, if then the tax-gatherer should be sent around, the odium would rest on the Government alone.—Perhaps that odium would apply to the House, if they took no measures to prevent it; but it certainly would fall on the Government, if they should proceed with the collection, after knowing all the real facts of the case. It was of as much importance for the Government to conciliate the affections of the people of this Colony, as for the people to be dutiful and loyal in their conduct; each had relative duties to perform. Then the question was, whether the House should commute the Quit Rents or not; and he (Mr. C.) confessed he was not to-day prepared to give an opinion on that point. He had very little doubt, that if they delayed the matter, they would next year return to their posts with full instructions from their constituents to commute them; but it always would be an odious measure, because, as long as such a fund was raised from the people, and placed entirely out of their control, it would always cause great dissatisfaction and discontent; and, perhaps, if the House now commuted the Quit Rents, and thus threw such a large addition into that revenue, the people would be the very first to blame them for so doing; and therefore he fully believed it would be a much more popular measure next year than at present. If the House petitioned the Government, it would be proper to pray the Government to appropriate the Quit Rents, if commuted, to what would be the most beneficial objects. This would be no dictation, but merely a suggestion as to what would be, in the opinion of the House the most useful objects for that purpose. The Crown Lands were now a most fruitful source of revenue; and the House indirectly inhanced the value of those lands by all the byeroad appropriations; therefore it might be hoped that Government might be induced to appropriate the commutation of the Quit Rents to the internal improvement of the Province. If the amount of that money was expended in opening communications throughout the country, it would greatly enhance the value of crown lands, and he (Mr. C.) thought that Government would listen to such a proposal favourably; and if so, he also thought that such an arrangement would remove the unpopularity and odium of the measure. The hon. Speaker had said that all taxes were odious, and that the British government were generally prepared to abandon such taxes as became odious; but this was a very new doctrine to him, (Mr. C.)—That Government had an immense debt, and were obliged to raise enormous taxes; but all taxes were odious there. The hon. Speaker had also said, that he believed the petitions of the House were smothered in Downing Street: that was also new to him, (Mr. C.); and he would have thought, that when the hon. Speaker went home as a Delegate, he would have had an opportunity of ascertaining that fact, and, if so, would have taken measures to prevent it. But he (Mr. C.) thought they went to the proper quarter, though they might not always receive such consideration as the House thought they ought to receive. The hon. Speaker's amendment was a very extraordinary one, and he (Mr. C.) could never agree to it. He believed it was now generally admitted that the Casual Revenue belongs to the British Government, and is under their control; and he believed it was pretty well understood that the Government did not mean to let the House have the control of it; therefore the amendment went to ask the Government what they meant to do with their own money. Now, what right had the House to ask such a question? They had no such right; it would be a very improper question, and therefore he hoped nothing of that kind would be adopted. The hon. Speaker had referred to the different situation of old and new purchasers of lands, and said there would be an invidious distinction between them, with regard to the quit rents; but it was pretty well understood that new purchasers, who had bought their land without a reservation of Quit Rent, had paid pretty well for it; because it was an express condition in such grants, that they should pay an additional price for their land, because the Quit Rents were not reserved. Therefore that argument was answered. As to the largeness of the salaries in the civil list; the British Government had always been famous for their liberality to their officers, both at home and abroad; all salaries were regulated by the view which the Government took of the services, and they were paying those salaries with their own money; therefore, that had nothing to do with this question, but if the Government did pay their officers here such large salaries, the people ought to be very thankful that they were expended among them. On the whole, he (Mr. C.) should be disposed to recommend that these resolutions be laid on the table, for the consideration of hon. members. He hoped none of them would be adopted hastily, especially the hon. Speaker's amendment; but the question might be taken up again to-morrow, by which time hon. members would have had a better opportunity of making up their minds.

Mr. WELDON said, that though the discussion had taken such an exceedingly wide range, yet the question simply was, whether the House should commute the Quit Rents or not. Commands had been lately received by the Executive, to resume the Collection, unless the House proposed other measures, acceptable to the Government. He (Mr. W.) would not wander so far as to enquire what the Royal Road cost, what were the salaries of the officers of Government, or the expenses of their offices, because such subjects were quite foreign to this question. If the House commuted the Quit Rents, a lesser sum would go into the Casual Revenue than otherwise would; because the King's right to collect them was undeniable, the clause in grants was sufficient to enable him to collect them, and they certainly would be collected. In 1771, before this province was separated from Nova Scotia, the Legislature there petitioned the Government, that the Quit Rents might be expended in the Colony; and in 1785, grants of land were made to certain persons without payment of Quit Rent for a certain term of years. These facts shewed that they actually were intended to be collected, whenever they were required by His Majesty's Government. The Government at the time had thought proper to require them. In 1832 a dispatch was sent out to this Province, directing their collection. A proposal to the House, to commute them, was rejected by a small majority; the Government then went on with the collection, and a considerable sum was paid by the people, though some refused to pay. Measures were taken against the defaulters, and he (Mr. W.) believed the reason why those measures were not vigorously proceeded with, was, because, from the negociations carried on by the House, the Government forbore to proceed, till all those negociations failed. It was very desirable to commute them at once; because, if it was put off for another year or two, the Government would go on to collect them, and if they once commenced and got over the first difficulties, they would ever after be collected with great ease, and then the House would never be able to commute them on as easy and fair terms as they could now. He felt satisfied they could now commute them on as fair terms as they had been in Nova Scotia, viz:—at half the amount of the rents. It mattered not to the House what became of the money, as long as it came from the people.—It was not theirs to appropriate. They could commute them now for £1200 per annum, and if they did not accept the terms, the burden would be increased, because the loss of time to the people would be in addition to the amount of principal. There could be but one opinion as to the impolicy of the measure, because all direct taxes were odious, therefore it was much better to meet all taxation by indirect means. If the collection went on, it would cause litigation, which would be a great evil. In many conveyances of land, of late years, the king's rights were not excepted; and therefore the grantees or purchasers would be called on to pay what they never stipulated for, and would have to look for the original grantees, to obtain indemnification. It had been said, that the collection would excite dismay and confusion; and if so, the House ought to do something to allay it. It was the duty of the House to endeavour to prevent such things. What course would Members take, when they returned to their homes, if they did not now commute the Quit Rents? Would they advise their constituents to pay or not to pay them? If they advised to pay them, they would swell the coffers of the Casual Revenue, which was already so overflowing, and if they advised not to pay, it would throw them into extreme difficulty and distress, because there could be no doubt, that the collection would immediately be followed up. Therefore it was the duty of the House to prevent the proceeding of the collection, and they would then receive the thanks of the country, because he (Mr. W.) believed the country was desirous of commuting them. If they did so, it would not make their case worse, in their endeavours to obtain the control of the Casual Revenue: because if ever they did obtain it, they would also resume possession of this permanent grant. He thought many of the observations of the hon. Speaker were not treating the Government with proper respect, and that they were very injudicious; because they would go abroad into the public prints, and the Government would not be very favorably disposed towards the House, after such observations.

Mr. HILL said that the example of Nova Scotia had been quoted by the advocates for commutation, and urged as a reason why this Province should tread in their steps. Whether the Legislature has acted wisely or not, was extremely problematical. Honorable members had already shewn that the cases were not parallel—but he would call the attention of the Committee to the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province at the opening of the Legislative Session in December last. He then read an extract from the Speech, shewing that the Government felt itself compelled to enforce the collection of quit rents, unless commuted, it *having no other resource for defraying the expenses of the civil list*; and observed that this measure was entered upon with much reluctance by His Majesty, which reluctance was overcome by the necessity of the case, and that here no such necessity existed, and no such plea could be urged. Honorable members in favour of commutation had discoursed largely on the rights of the Crown, and sparingly on the rights of the subject. Ancient mythology relates that the earth is supported by a serpent, which is supported by a tortoise—but it omits to tell us what it is that supports the tortoise, so that the reader is left as much in the dark as before. Honorable members had said much about the rights of the Crown, but had omitted to inform us of the nature and object of those rights—from whence they were derived, or for what purpose. They reasoned as the high prerogative lawyers in the time of the Stuart's would have reasoned, when the doctrine of the divine right of kings was in vogue—that if the House of Stuart held the sovereignty of the nation by a *jure divino*, the House of Brunswick were usurpers—the Revolution of 1688 was a rebellion, and the occupation of the Throne, since that time, an usurpation.—Their doctrine proved too much;—traced to its legitimate results, it would go to deprive the present reigning family of all rights *de jure*, whatever they might possess *de facto*. If, therefore, they had dug deep, they had not dug deep enough to find truth at the bottom of their shaft. It was unnecessary to say more on this part of the subject; the doctrine of a divine right to sway the sceptre of England having long since been exploded. The King of England was a constitutional Sovereign; who was amenable to the laws, not in person, but through his Ministers or legal advisers. He was necessarily entrusted with a large prerogative, to meet the exigencies of government, and for the benefit of the subject. The presumption was, that this prerogative would always be beneficially exercised, and never to the detriment of the subject; if it should be so exercised, it was attributable to *evil advisers*, who were the persons held responsible, theoretically at least, if not practically. It was the king in his regal office, that this question concerned, and not the individual as such. As an individual he had no rights but such as were strictly private, and such as were enjoyed by him in common with his subjects. As King, he possessed no rights, but such as were originally granted to him by the people themselves. Lord Lyttleton, in his Persian letters, says, that if the privileges of the people were concessions from the Crown, the Crown itself was a concession from the people. As king, he was the guardian and protector of the public interests—the general representative and trustee of his subjects. That the king was, in *stricto jure*, invested with a power to collect the quit rents, no one would doubt.—An agent might violate his duty to his principal, without exceeding the letter of his authority—so the king might violate his duty to his subjects, without transcending the strictness of his prerogative powers. But law or prerogative, construed according to the *strictí juris*, might be made, and was often made, an instrument of oppression. The question for the Committee to decide upon was not, whether the Crown had the power to collect the quit rents, but whether it was for the benefit of the country that he should do so. If this question were rightly decided in the negative, then it would follow, that their collection would be an improper exercise of the Royal Prerogative, and an act of oppression. Burke says, that "the consequences of any political tenet go a great way in deciding upon its value. That political problems no not primarily concern truth or falsehood, they relate to good or evil. What, in its consequences is productive of good, is politically true—that which is productive of evil, politically false."—If the king have the same right to collect and appropriate the quit rents, that any individual has to collect and appropriate the debts due him, (for this was the doctrine of hon. and learned members,) what were the consequences? That he might withdraw the money from the country, and put it in his own private purse. For the same reason, he might do the same with the whole public property of the province. He might say to the settlement of the country and to commerce, thus far shall they go and no farther—he might put a stop to the settlement of the country, by locking up the wilderness lands, and to commerce, by refusing to cut timber, which furnishes the principal, and, indeed, he might add, the only staple of exportation. This done, and the axe of the woodman would cease to resound in their forests—their harbours would scarcely be whitened by a yard of canvass in the year; they would become as desolate, as dreary, and deserted, as they were before civilization reached the shores of New Brunswick. Would not this be productive of evil to the country? He need not wait for a reply. The doctrine of hon. members therefore was politically and constitutionally false. But who where the country?—the few who exercised authority, or the many who constituted the mass of the people? He took the latter to be the country. If he was wrong, his reasoning was "the baseless fabric of a vision,"—and he must give it up. If the House commuted the quit rents, they would fasten a burden on the country forever—if they did not, they might hope to be able to throw them off, when His Majesty's Government become convinced of the inutility and impolicy of enforcing their collection;—the burden once fixed, was always fixed. There was, as all experience showed, a cohesive property in these fiscal burdens, which no ascertained power of legislative repulsion was adequate to throw off. Paley says, and the sentiment is adopted by Blackstone, that "it is not the rigor of laws, but the inexpediency of laws and acts of authority, which makes them tyrannical." Was an act of authority enforcing the payment of quit rents necessary or expedient? Was not the Casual Revenue amply sufficient to meet the expenses of the Civil List, besides leaving a handsome surplus at the disposal of Government? If so, then again their collection would be an improper exercise of the royal prerogative, and an act of tyranny. If he were wrong in his deductions, he wished to be set right. He had placed himself, or, at least, had endeavoured to place himself, on the pedestal of the constitution. If he had misconstrued or misapplied it, let the error be pointed out, and he should readily recant. He could submit to reason and argument, but not to the dogmas of mere authority or the pertinacity of mere assertion.—It was not probably, originally, the intention of Government ever to call for the quit rents. They were intended rather as an acknowledgment of sovereignty on the one hand, and subjection on the other, than a source of revenue; in the same manner as the pepper-corn rent, under the feudal system, was an acknowledgment of vassalage.—The Colonial Assemblies, in point of comparative power with the other branches of the Colonial Government, have but a faint resemblance to the House of Commons. The House of Commons was the strongest branch of the Government. Here the Colonial Assemblies were the weakest—and shall we still further enfeeble that, which was already too weak? There was great danger, lest the House of Assembly, by successive concessions, should fritter away the *modicum* of power which it held in the councils of the Province, until it should become entirely annihilated. Of the above fact, Mr. Stanley seemed to have been fully aware. He declared, in a speech on the ordnance estimates, in 1834, that the Colonial Office was anxious to increase the powers of the the Colonial Assemblies, when it could be *safely done*." What he meant by the expression "safely done," was left to conjecture. Perhaps his meaning was, that the Colonial Assemblies were not yet sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently enlightened to bear a greater measure of authority. Be this as it might, it behoved the Assembly not to commit an act of political suicide, by diminishing its own weight and power, as it would do, by permanently fastening a fiscal burden on the ordinary revenue of the Province. He was unwilling to suppose that His Majesty's Government were not disposed to deal fairly and justly with the Colonial subject. He was unwilling to suppose, that he was placed in the condition of the Pagan, who consulted his own safety, by worshipping a demon to appease his wrath.

The debate after this degenerated into a series of violent personal contests, which neither our time, nor limits, nor our exhausted strength would permit us to adjoin to this already immense report; till at length, upon motion of Mr. Chandler, the heated contest was allayed, by *reporting progress*, &c

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(From the Courier.)

We publish the subjoined document as a relic of olden times, well worthy of preservation by the descendants of those devoted men who were induced by their unshaken loyalty to seek refuge in a wilderness under its provisions;—and we cannot help asking, are these provisions likely to be maintained?

ARTICLES
OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NOVA-SCOTIA,
Made with the Loyalists at New York, at the time of the Peace of 1783.

THE Reverend Doctor Samuel Seabury, and Lieutenant Colonel B. Thompson, of the King's American Dragoons, having been appointed by the Board of Agents to wait on His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Commander in Chief, in behalf of the Loyalists desirous of emigrating to Nova Scotia, they read the following rough proposals, as articles of supply for the sailors in Nova Scotia:—

1st.—That they be provided with proper vessels and Convoy to carry them, their Horses and Cattle, as near as possible to the place appointed for their Settlement.

2d.—That besides the provision for the Voyage, one year's Provision be allowed them, or money to enable them to purchase.

3d.—That some allowance of warm Clothing be made in proportion to the wants of each family.

4th.—That an allowance of Medicines be granted, such as shall be thought necessary.

5th.—That pairs of Millstones, necessary iron works for constructing Grist Mills, and Saws, and other necessary articles for Saw Mills, be granted them.

6th.—That a quantity of Nails and Spikes, Hoes and Axes, Spades and Shovels, Plough Irons, and such other farming Utensils, as shall appear necessary, be provided for them, and also a proportion of Window Glass.

7th.—That such a Tract or Tracts of Land, free from disputed titles, and as conveniently situated as may be, be granted, surveyed, and divided at the Public Costs, as shall afford from three Hundred to six Hundred Acres of useful Land to each family.

8th.—That over and above 2000 Acres in every Township be allowed for the support of a Clergyman, and 1000 acres for the support of a School; and that these lands be unalienable for ever.

9th.—That a sufficient number of good Musquets and Cannon be allowed with a proper quantity of powder and ball for their use, to enable them to defend themselves against any hostile invasions; also a proportion of Powder and lead for hunting.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in reply, was pleased to say that in general he approved the above Articles, and that at least the terms of settlement should be equivalent to them. He was pleased to say further that he would give every encouragement to the settlers in Nova Scotia, that he would write to the Governor of the Province respecting the matter.

He advised that some persons might be sent to examine the vacant lands and see where the settlement could be made to the best advantage.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed do agree to remove to the Province of Nova Scotia, on the above encouragement, with our families, in full reliance on the future support of Government, and under the patronage of the following gentlemen as our Agents, they having been approved of as such by His Majesty's Commissioner for restoring Peace, &c.:—

Lieut. Col. B. Thompson, K. A. D.
Lieut. Col. E. Winslow, C. G. M. P. F.
Major J. Upham, K. A. D.
Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury.
Rev. John Sayre.
Capt. Mandsley.
Amos Botsford, Esq.
Samuel Cummings, Esq.
Judge John Wardle, Esq.
James Peters, Esq.
Frederick Hauser.

CANADA.—Owing to the late severe snow and hail storms, which have added nearly two feet of snow to the quantity already on the ground; the Canada Mail had not arrived at Fredericton on Wednesday last, when the Courier started for this City.—We have, however, been favoured with Quebec papers (received through a private source,) one day later than those brought by last week's mail. The following extract is from the *Mercury*.

QUEBEC, March 10.—This day, shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Secretary Craig went to the Assembly with two Messages from His Excellency the Governor in Chief. The first was the estimate for the Civil Expenditure of the current year. The second the anxiously expected communication of His Excellency's decision upon the Address of the House for a sum to cover the arrears due for the Contingent Expenses of the Assembly for the two last Sessions, and to enable them to meet the current demands of the present Session.

This document is too long to admit of our obtaining a copy in time for this day's publication, but it is in substance—that His Excellency having given the matter his fullest consideration, would direct the advance of the sum required, deducting therefrom the charges made for the expenses of the Agents to England and the salary of the Librarian, as disbursements which have been made in an irregular and unconstitutional manner.—These deductions being made, and a Bill passed for the indemnification of the Executive, for advances already made, His Excellency would direct the issue of the sum necessary to defray the arrears, and would, then take into his further consideration the propriety of authorising an advance to meet the current expenses.

Immediately after the Messages were read a motion of adjournment was made to which Mr. Gugy moved, in amendment, that the Messages of the Governor in Chief be taken into consideration to-morrow. This was got rid of by the previous question being moved: and the adjournment passed.—Yeas, 34; Nays, 11.

It is supposed that there will not be a quorum in the Assembly after the present day.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
17th March, 1835.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of the following Officers of Westmorland Militia, whose rank will cease from this date, viz:—

Lieut. Col. Philip Palmer, 3d batt. Westmorland.
Lieut. T. Kidder, 2d " ditto.
Ensign James A. Black, 2d " ditto.

Lieutenant Maxwell, of the Artillery Company, attached to the 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, is reinstated in his rank, &c. he having been superseded, in consequence of an error in the report of Lieut. Col. Mowatt.

It having been reported to the Commander in Chief that Capt. N. J. Brown of the Saint John City Rifle Battalion, has, by his irregular habits, rendered himself totally unfit to hold a Commission in the Militia of New Brunswick—His Excellency therefore directs that his Commission be cancelled, and that he cease to be an Officer in the Militia from this date.

By Command,
GEO. SHORS, *A. G. M.*

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Feb. 24.

In our last publication, we mentioned the circumstance of the American brig *Enterprise*, Elliott Smith, Master, with 78 slaves on board, having put into the port of Hamilton, in distress, being blown off the American Coast, when on her passage from Alexandria to Charleston. We then refrained from further alluding to this circumstance, merely mentioning the fact. On the day following, (Wednesday,) Captain Smith stated himself ready for sea, as we are informed, requesting the Officers of H. M. Customs, to report the *Enterprise*, outwards; they however by the advice of his Majesty's Law Officers of this Colony declined doing so, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor was known with regard to the Slaves, as it was thought that these poor creatures should be made acquainted with the situation in which they stood, in a country where Slavery had ceased to exist. It was about 2 o'clock, P. M. that application for the Vessel's papers was made, and the Public Offices close at 3. In the mean time *A Friendly Society*, instituted by the better description of the colored inhabitants (a Society which is much to their credit) learning that these unfortunate beings did really wish to be rescued from durance vile, obtained from His Honor the Chief Justice, a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring them all before him to answer for themselves, whether they would proceed with the vessel to her destined port and continue Slaves or remain here and be free. The Constable with the Writ went off to the vessel, (then lying about 300 yards from the shore) and requested to see the Master, into whose hand the Writ was delivered, he passed it to a gentleman on the deck of the vessel, and asked him to read it; who, when he had done so, observed that the document was not served in proper form, and on the Constable declining to take it back, it was dropped into the bottom of his boat. The Constable immediately returned to the shore, to report proceedings. In the interim the Master having landed a Merchant of the town of Hamilton, who had witnessed the transaction, very kindly intimated to Smith, the necessity of his regaining possession of the Writ, which he fortunately succeeded in doing. The Master then came into Court, and pleaded very hard, that the compliance with the writ might be deferred till the following morning, but under existing and somewhat suspicious circumstances the Court was peremptory; accordingly about 9 o'clock, P. M. the whole of the Slaves were marshalled into Court; there were children without a single connexion with them, who had no doubt been torn from the very arms of their parents to gratify man, who is ever inventing means to gain filthy lucre; there were women too, with infants at the breast; and altogether, they presented a scene most degrading and revolting to Christianity.—It has been asserted, and we place implicit confidence in our informant, that an attempt was made to tamper with these unfortunate creatures before they left the Brigantine by promising them money if they would but say when questioned they had rather proceed with the vessel. But how little did the tempter reckon on human feeling (though his anticipations were very great) where such strong self interest was concerned; he little thought that the heart of the poor and oppressed colored mortal could, with freedom in prospect, beat with as anxious a joy as that of a white person for any other cause; the result proved how groundless were his expectations.—The first man called upon was desired to stand up, and turn himself towards His Honor the Chief Justice, who plainly, kindly, and very appropriately, addressed him to this effect:—"Your name is *George Hammett*, you came in the brig *Enterprise*, as a Slave, and it is my duty, (understanding that you were kept on board that vessel against your will,) to inform you that in this country, you are free,—free as any white person; and should it be your wish to remain here, instead of proceeding to the Port whither you were bound, to be sold or held to service as a Slave, you will be protected by the authorities here; and if you decide to remain, you will become, as I have observed, a free person, and will be punished for any breach or breaking of the laws of this colony, while if you conduct yourself with propriety, soberness, honesty and industry, you will meet with encouragement from the whole community—do you therefore wish to remain and be a free person, or continue your voyage to the vessel's destined port, and remain a Slave?" It would be difficult to describe the sort of joy and wonderment, that was depicted in the poor fellow's countenance, unawed now by the perhaps worse than frowns of his late oppressor, when he audibly and unhesitatingly declared he would rather remain and be a free man. The whole of them were made acquainted *singly* with their condition, and each answered *singly*: when the poor little boys, some of whom were barely six years old, were kindly spoken to by the Attorney General, and said they had no relation whatever with them; it was a most interesting and at the same time, melancholy scene. Oh! that other Nations would follow the glorious example of the British people in doing away the odious system of Slavery, which no matter by what political party brought about, will in after ages be spoken of as one of the noblest acts a nation ever accomplished, and one that will ever redound to the immortal honor of a Christian people. But to continue, the whole of the Slaves, save a woman and her five Children, by name Ridgly, declared themselves more desirous of remaining and being free, than proceeding in the vessel. The Chief Justice gave them a parting admonition, somewhat to this effect: that they were not to suppose because they were free, they were not to labor, but on the contrary, endeavoured to impress upon their minds, the necessity of an industrious, sober, honest line of conduct, as by their good or evil course of life they must stand or fall; and he trusted they would appreciate as they ought to do, this unlooked for boon of freedom, which by Divine Providence had been granted to them. He also observed, that too much could not be said in praise of the *Friendly Society* of colored people, who had thus generously exerted themselves to rescue so many of their fellow beings from cruel thraldom.

The Attorney General, then moved that a Subscription be immediately entered into for the present emergencies of those now free persons, until as he observed, "they began to feel their way, and had obtained employment." About 70$ was the amount collected.

The crowd assembled to welcome the landing of these people was immense, they were received with cheers—The Court Room was filled almost to suffocation.—The feeling of commiseration exhibited throughout the proceeding, by the Bermudian people of color, was really gratifying. These persons who had but a short time since, been owners of Slaves, spoke with disgust and utter detestation of the Slavery system, and described it, quite as much as any Anti Slavery Society in the Mother Country could have wished, so thorough a change has taken place of late years in the minds of the people of this Colony.—The Court did not adjourn till near midnight, when a shelter was afforded to the now liberated people, by the Worshipful William M. Cox, Esq., in an unoccupied Store-Room in the town of Hamilton. They have all been since, as we understand, provided for, either as domestic servants, or taken under the protection of the members of the *Friendly Society*, before named.

There is one circumstance mentioned in the preceding, which we think deserves a more than casual notice; we allude to the reception and subsequent treatment of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The indignity offered to an authority the most celebrated in English Laws, very justly called forth the censure of every man in the community, and the friendly advice given to Captain Smith, on landing from his vessel, led him to the wise though humbling necessity of soliciting first from the Boat's crew who refused, and eventually from the Constable, the restitution of the Writ; had not a most lenient disposition swayed His Majesty's Attorney-General on the occasion, which deterred him from bringing the circumstance before the Court, Captain Smith, would now have been in Prison, there to remain until the sitting of the Court of General-Assize, as no bail could be accepted in such a case.—We know not what induced Capt. Smith, to conduct himself in this lawless manner, for it is reasonable to infer, that he, a Citizen of the United States of America, is familiar with the laws of his own country, which differ not so materially with ours, as to impress him with a belief, that they could be lightly treated or disregarded with impunity. In many countries, such disrespect to the Laws, shewn by a foreigner, would have been visited with even more rigour than if *shewn* by one of their own subjects, as it would be considered, and punished, as contempt of their Institutions and their Country. But fortunately, no such feeling existed here, or if it did exist, the balance has swayed favorably for the aggressor. If Captain Smith was acting under the impression that physical force alone would exonerate him in the opinion of the shippers, he erred sadly; for, as the Attorney General eventually told him, the writ was the only document that would bear him out on his return to the United States: that no informality existed in the serving of the writ, a fact we know from circumstances; and as to the necessity of a *silver oar*, no such authority or badge of office appertains to the Court from whence this process emanates. "A writ of Habeas Corpus, may run into any port, harbour, road, creek or bay, although the same shall be out of the body of any county." Had the *Enterprise* gone into the port of New-York, instead of coming in here, as she is owned in that State, and the Slaves intended for sale, we question much whether both Vessel and Slaves would not have been seized.

SUMMARY.

The plot begins to thicken in England as the meeting of Parliament approaches. It is supposed that Parliament will assemble as early as the 19th of February, and that the King will open the session in person. His Majesty, it is said, will be accompanied by the Queen, the Court, and a large company of nobility. By the late arrivals we find that Mr. Spring Rice has been abandoned as Speaker, and Mr. Abercrombie named as a candidate instead. This the latter consents to be at the express wish of Lord John Russell. The result we cannot pretend to predict; but it is sufficiently certain that Sir Charles Manners Sutton has a powerful opposition forming against him, and that his prospects are rendered much less certain by the tenor of the last accounts.

A Commission is named for examining into the state of the English Church, for the purpose of reporting what reforms in the ecclesiastical establishments are necessary. This is done in pursuance of the plan of Church reform announced in the Standard some time ago. The Commission embraces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York—the bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester—Lord Harrowby, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. Goulbourn, &c.

The London Spectator publishes a complete list of members of the New House of Commons. It is probably correct, or nearly so, and exhibits a dead majority against Sir Robert Peel, unless about one hundred of the moderate reformers can be brought over to him. We recapitulate the numbers—

For England and Wales,

	Reformers	tories	doubt.
	238,	190,	42
Scotland,	35,	14,	4
Ireland,	67,	33,	5
	370	237	51

General total 658.

The brig Fair Acadian, Adams, (arrived at St. Andrews from St. Vincent.) spoke the brig Friendship, for Grenada, having on board the master and crew of the schr. Mary, of Marblehead, bound from Wilmington, N. C. to Port au Prince, which vessel was capsized in a gale on the night of the 14th Feb.—she righted in about 24 hours, with the loss of foremast and bowsprit. The crew had been on the wreck 9 days, when they were fallen in with by the Friendship.—Three of the men were taken on board the Fair Acadian, and landed at Eastport.

MR. R. K. ADDISON'S LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.

Mr. CHUBB.—I had the pleasure of being present at Mr. Addison's Lecture, on Wednesday evening last, at the Masonic Hall. I am not deeply learned in the science of Astronomy; yet according to my judgment, his Lecture was highly creditable both to his head and his heart. As I am not one of his particular friends or acquaintance, you must not look upon what I say, as anything akin to flattering unction—but as I have dabbled a little in Geometry and Astronomy, and am also a great reader and admirer of sublime poetry; I am bound to confess I was extremely gratified with the young man's whole performance—his calm, cool, and perfect self-possession is admirable—his quotations truly sublime, judiciously select and appropriate—his diction high dignified, chaste and perspicuous, whilst the harmony and congruity of his arrangement are above commendation. But above all, his awe and admiration of the Deity, in the contemplation of his stupendous works, were plainly evinced through the course of his Lecture, to a degree of enthusiasm, yet undeniable by rational adoration; the moral inferences and deductions he drew from the works of Creation, were well calculated to humble human pride, and to excite in the hearts of his hearers the warmest sentiments of gratitude and piety to Him, who is good as he is great, and whose tender mercies are over all his works. I may add, the only regret I felt on the occasion was, that he had not an audience, as to largeness, commensurate with his merit.

AN ADMIRER OF GENIUS.

St. John, March 27th, 1835.

P. S. Were the young man patronised according to his promising talent, he might soon be enabled not only to procure an Orrery; but to assist an aged Father, who has struggled through many years of comparative poverty, in the pursuit of his favourite hobby—Mathematical knowledge.

The Twopenny Magazine,
OR,
Weekly Museum of Literature, Instruction, and Amusement.

THE Editor and Proprietor of the above Periodical, desirous of conducting it in such a manner as may be satisfactory both to his subscribers and himself, and feeling it to be impossible to do so, without such a measure of patronage as may at least secure him from actual pecuniary loss, respectfully appeals to his present supporters and the public at large in its behalf.—Having announced the work for publication, *about two months before its first appearance*; having actually published it during *nine successive weeks*, and having given further time for consideration, by suspending it during his unavoidable absence and occupation at the House of Assembly, he had ventured to hope that, by this time, the prospects of support would be sufficient to warrant his resuming the work with, at least, a certainty of compensation for its actual expense. Although the number of Subscribers has increased during the period of suspension, yet their whole number is at present by no means equal to the expense of publication; and the Editor therefore feels that prudence forbids his proceeding further with certainty of loss.—Under these circumstances, he ventures to appeal to the judgment of his subscribers and the public, by requesting their exertions in favour of his little work; pledging himself to resume the publication of the Magazine immediately upon receiving such a number of subscriptions as will meet the bare expenses; but feeling that he cannot be expected otherwise to continue the hazard. He would only, in conclusion, express a hope, that the only Literary effort of a Periodical nature, in the Province, moderate as it is in expense, will not be suffered to fall into oblivion.

The terms are 8s. 8d. per annum for the Magazine, and 7½d. per ann. postage, to Country Subscribers.

Subscribers' names can be forwarded (*post paid*) to the COURIER OFFICE, or to the undersigned. G. BLATCH.

St. John, March 28, 1835.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, suitable for the season—amongst which are:

BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres;
Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets;
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons;
Ditto Linens and Fustians;
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS;
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS;
Ditto Stuffs and Slops; do. Checks & Stripes;
Ditto Carpeting and Threads;
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks;
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints;
Casks boiled and raw OIL;
Pipes and hhds. GIN and BRANDY;
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines;
Lead and Shot; Coal Tar and Varnish;
40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes;
10 ditto assorted sizes CORDAGE, Spun Yarn and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.

He expects farther shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them on the most favourable terms for approved payment.

Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
St. John, April 19. JOHN WISHART.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Jane, from Baltimore, and for sale at low rates, (in Bond or duty paid):

600 BARRELS and 150 half-do. Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR.
100 ditto PITCH, TAR, and ROSIN.
Also, per schooner *Charles King*, from Philadelphia
Rowland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 to 7½ feet each.
Nov. 15. D. & P. HATFIELD.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell a Lot of CANVAS, considerably under the Market prices.
Also—Chain CABLES and ANCHORS, various sizes and lengths, at exceedingly low prices. MACKAY & CO.
3d January, 1835.

BONNETS and HATS.

The Subscriber has just received, per brig Hannah, and ship Edmond, from Liverpool, the remainder of his Fall Supply—consisting of:

LADIES' waterproof Black and Drab BONNETS; Misses' ditto ditto ditto;
Girl's ditto ditto ditto;
Gentlemen's first quality Beaver HATS;
Ditto second do. do. ditto;
Ditto Plated ditto.
Together with the remainder of his former Importations of Hats, Caps, &c. on hand, and those of his own manufacturing, is well worthy the attention of purchasers—*Wholesale* and *Retail*. C. D. EVERITT.

☞ *Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS of every description.*

Market Square, 13th December, 1834.

JAMAICA RUM.

30 HALF-HOGSHEADS choice JAMAICA RUM.—Landed from the schooner *Lavinia*, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by JAMES T. HANFORD.
14th March, 1835.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, &c.
The Subscriber offers for sale,
PIPES and Hhds. BRANDY—*Martell's Brand*,
Pipes and Hhds. superior GENEVA,
Hhds. and Qr.-casks Madeira WINE,
Hhds. and Qr.-casks Teneriffe do.
Hhds. and Qr.-casks Marseilles do.
Hhds. PORT WINE,
Hhds. double and single refined SUGAR.
ALSO—2 tons Sheathing Paper.
Dec. 6. JOHN WALKER.

Stuart's Antiquities of Athens,

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