The Weekly Observer.

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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY

DONALD A. CAMERON.

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

Weekly Almanack.

January—1835.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
28 Wednesday - -	7 14	4 46	4 48	11 15
29 Thursday - -	7 13	4 47	5 57	0 1
30 Friday - -	7 12	4 48	7 5	0 40
31 Saturday - -	7 11	4 49	8 10	1 18
1 Sunday - -	7 9	4 51	9 11	1 55
2 Monday - -	7 8	4 52	10 12	2 30
3 Tuesday - -	7 7	4 58	11 13	3 4

First Quarter 5th day, 2h. 51m. evening.

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 January:

R. F. HAZEN, DANIEL ANSLEY, JOHN HAMMOND.

☞ 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.

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

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.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
POOR EMIGRANTS.

THE Committee of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, having lately received from the Parent Institution a gratuitous grant of Fifty Bibles and Fifty Testaments, to be distributed among Poor Emigrants, who may have recently settled within the Province, with the view of making the distribution as judiciously as possible, have passed a Resolution,—that all applicants for these Scriptures, shall present a certificate of character from the Clergyman of the Parish in which they reside, or from some other Minister to whom they are known.

Applications to be made at the Depository—the Store of L. H. DeVeber—Prince William-street.

JAMES PATERSON, *Secretary.*

St. John, 21st November.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

The Garland.

WINTER.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"I deem thee not unlovely—though thou com'st
With a stern visage. To the tuneless bird—
The tender flowret—the rejoicing stream,
The discipline is harsh. But unto man,
Methinks thou hast a kindlier Ministry—
Thy lengthened eve is full of fireside joys,
And deathless linking of warm heart to heart;
So that the hoarse stream passes by unheard,
Earth robed in white, a peaceful sabbath holds,
And keepeth silence at her Maker's feet.

"Man should rest
Thus from his fevered passions—and exhale
The unbreathed carbon of his festering thought,
And drink in holy health. As the tossed bark
Doth seek the shelter of some quiet bay,
To trim its shattered cordage, and repair
Its riven sails—so should the toil worn mind
Refit for time's rough voyage. Man perchance,
Sour'd by the world's rough commerce, or impair'd
By the wild wanderings of his summer's way,
Turns like a truant scholar towards his home,
And yields his nature to the sweet influences
That purify and save.

"The ruddy boy
Comes with his shouting school-mates from their sport,
And throwing off his skates, with boisterous glee,
Hastes to his mother's side. Her tender hand
Doth shake the snow flakes from his glossy curls
And draws him nearer, and with gentle voice,
Asks of his lessons—while her lifted heart
Solicits silently the Sire of Heaven
To bless the lad.

"The timid infant learns
Better to love its father—longer sits
Upon his knee, and with a velvet lip
Prints on his brow such language, as the tongue
Hath never spoken.

"Come thou to life's feast,
With dove eyed meekness and bland charity—
And thou shalt find even winter's rugged blast
The minstrel teacher of the well tuned soul:
And when the last drop of its cup is drained,
Arising with a song of praise, go up
To the eternal banquet."

MAYST THOU BE HAPPY.

May'st thou be happy, may no care
Its shadows o'er thee cast;
Few be the pangs thou'rt doom'd to share,
And those few quickly past:
For thee may life's all sinless hours
E'er glide serenely by;
And be thy tears like passing show'rs
That cloud the summer sky.

Bright be the spring-time of thy youth,
Joyous thy summer's bloom!
May hearts like thine, the shrine of truth,
Know not the winter's gloom!
May all who smile around thee, now
Fond hopes and joys are thine,
If change should come, but prove the glow
Of friendship's light divine!

If sorrow o'er thy youthful heart,
At times, will hold its sway,
Virtue can foil its keenest dart,
And bear the gloom away.
Whatever be th' events of years,
May'st thou, without regret,
Look back and find nor hopes nor fears
That age would fain forget!

Miscellanea.

American Ladies.—[Extract from a work just published at Philadelphia, entitled "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany," written after a trip from Philadelphia to Niagara, by Dr. Fr. Lieber, well known in this country as an author and a scholar.] You wish the ladies described too? I know that we wish as much to become acquainted with the appearance of the female sex of a country as with their character. But this is no easier task than to give, in a few lines, a description of the scenery of a country; it is, in fact, much more difficult. Yet I will try it; only remember that descriptions of this kind are to be taken as general assertions, admitting of innumerable exceptions. To begin then. It must be allowed, in the first place, that American women have generally a fine, and—more frequently than the women of other countries—a genteel, rarely an imposing appearance. Their shoulders are generally not wide enough, and too sloping; their busts not sufficiently developed, but the waist is small, round, and the lower part of the body finely formed; their feet are not peculiarly good—they are better than German feet indeed, and better than English. Yet so capricious are exceptions! The smallest pair of correctly shaped feet, so small as would be justly criticized if an artist were to give them to a work of his imagination, and the neatest pair of ankles, "turned by Cupid," with corresponding hands and wrists, that I ever beheld, I saw on this side of the Atlantic: a pair of feet which might induce an admirer of the beautiful to sing to them, as Conti sung only of the hands of his mistress. I will give you a letter of introduction to those lovely feet and hands and arms, if you come to this country. In the mean time I send you a glove of their mistress, which she once gave me with grace: honor it duly, and feel unbounded obligation for my parting with the memento. Their walk is much better than the ungraceful dipping and pitching of the English ladies, which looks rather like an unsuccessful attempt at a gallop than a walk. However, for feet and walk you must go to Andalusia: what is there equal to *la gracia andaluz?*

"Their very walk would make your bosom swell;
I can't describe it, though so much it strike,
Nor liken it—I never saw the like.—
An Arab horse, a stately stag, a barb
New broke, a cameleopard, a gazelle—
No—none of these will do."

Their arms—where are fine arms any longer to be found if not by way of exception? Sleeves have spoiled them. Their color—I do not now speak specially of the arms—is generally delicate, which contributes to give, even to the lowest classes, an air of gentility. An English face here is known directly by its florid colour; and it is sometimes very agreeable to meet with a rosy cheek lately arrived. Their eyes are not so large as the Spanish, nor *ojos adormidillos*, yet they are fine, well cut, and well set, and of much mental expression. They look bright, and are generally of a fine dark brown colour. The general expression of the face is again that of handsomeness and delicacy rather than of great and striking beauty. From all this you will see that American ladies look better in the street than in the ball-room, yet I can assure you, you will find also many charming faces. It is a peculiarity of the United States which has often struck me, that there are more pretty girls than in any other large country, but fewer of those imposing beauties which we meet in Europe, and who have their prototypes in a Mad. Recamier, or Tallien, or the beautiful Albanian, when I saw her in Rome, or even as you find many in the figures of the women in the marine villages near Gensano, which made a Thorwalsden rave—beauties which "try man's soul," which will not depart from the mirror of your mind, and disturb your quiet, though your heart may be as firm as a rock. After all, I come back to my old saying, there is no European nation that can—take all in all—compete with great beauty with the English, as there is no nation were so many pretty and delicate faces are seen as in the United States.

London and Manchester.—The complaint so long and so often made, that London absorbed too great a portion of the wealth and population of Great Britain, is not likely to continue. The "Modern Babylon" has a rival, which is hastening after her with rapid steps. In amount of population, the Metropolis of Manufactures may be fairly said to equal London already; for, although Manchester, considered *per se*, contains little more than a quarter of a million of people, yet, looking at it as a section of a connected series of towns and populous villages immediately surrounding it, the statement is perfectly true. Let the London Post-office and the Exchange of Manchester be taken as centres of two districts, fifteen miles every way, and we have no doubt that the number of inhabitants will be found to be greatest in the latter. There is indeed this peculiarity about London—that it is London, and nothing else. Leave its suburbs a mile behind us, and we might be a hundred miles from a great city—every thing is so quiet and even solitary. This has arisen from its size and influence preventing any other town springing up near it. Not so Manchester and its neighbours; and a drive of a few miles in any direction only serves to show us hives of human beings. Liverpool and Manchester are at the present time as much parts of the same town as Poplar and Chelsea, or Camden Town and Camberwell, are parts of London. 'Oh dear,' exclaims some Bow-Bell man, 'only just look at the map—why they are thirty miles apart.' So they are; and yet it is as easy to get from Manchester to Liverpool as from Poplar to Chelsea, and the distance, great as it is may be travelled over nearly in the same time. Thus, in point of fact, and for all purposes of social and commercial communication, they are equally one town with the extreme points of London. A proof of the readiness and easiness of the journey is found in the fact, that upwards of 1,300 people pass backwards and forwards every day.—*Monthly Magazine.*

Manchester.—We must look upon the present population of Manchester limited to the number of men, women, and children contained within its crowded streets. It is the grand focus of mechanical contrivance and mechanical adaption, and every machine stands in the place of a human labourer. In this point of view, the town with its immense and magnificent factories and work-shops, becomes a scene of wonder and speculation. The facilities indeed given by machinery to production are utterly amazing. According to a report made in 1833, the number of 'hands' engaged in the cotton mills in Manchester was above 30,000, and these, aided by machinery, represent the labour of five millions and a half of human beings. This result, which places the productive power of our own country so far beyond its actual population, forms an important subject of political consideration. It is a subject which is becoming daily of more weight, as machinery has not only outstripped hand-labour, but threatens in a great measure actually to destroy it.—*Monthly Magazine*

Readers.—In a lecture delivered upwards of 20 years ago, at some hall in Fetter-lane, Coleridge divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand; it runs in and it runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class, he said, resembled a sponge, which imbibes everything and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class, of which, he trusted, there were many among his auditors, he compared to the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserved only the pure gem.

An American's Impressions of England.—To me every thing was full of matter; the footsteps of history were everywhere to be traced; and poetry had breathed over and sanctified the land. I experienced the fresh and delightful feeling of a child, to whom every thing is new. I pictured to myself a set of inhabitants and a mode of life for every habitation that I saw, from the aristocratical mansion, amidst the lordly repose of stately groves and solitary parks, to the straw-thatched cottage, with its scanty garden and its cherished woodbine. I thought I never could be sated with the sweetness and freshness of a country so completely carpeted with verdure; where every air breathed of the balmy pasture, and the honeysuckled hedge. I was continually coming upon some little document of poetry in the blossomed hawthorn, the daisy, the cowslip, the primrose, or some other simple object that has received a supernatural value from the muse. The first time that I heard the song of the nightingale, I was intoxicated more by the delicious crowd of remembered associations than by the melody of its notes; and I shall never forget the thrill of ecstacy with which I first saw the lark rise, almost from beneath my feet, and wing its musical flight up into the morning sky.

Tea.—It appears from the evidence of the English East India Company's officers, that the tea-plant in China has two distinct varieties, if not species, which respectively yield the *black* and the *green* teas. The tree is an evergreen. The pickings of the leaves begin about May, when the plant is in full leaf, but ready to shoot out other leaves. In the black tea-plant, the first shoot, on the bud coming out, then covered with hair, forms the fine *flowery pekoe*. A few days' more growth make the hair begin to fall off, the leaf then expands, and becomes the *black-leafed pekoe*. Some young shoots have fleshier and finer leaves, which make the *souchong*. The next best leaves make the *campoi*, the next *congou*, and the refuse and inferior leaves the *bohea*. These are the states in which the black teas are collected by the tea-farmers. The varieties of green teas appear to originate, not from the stages of picking, like the black, but partly from the difference of treatment and manipulation, partly from the difference of soil. A large proportion of twankay tea is the growth of a different district from that which produces the hysons. When a tea-merchant buys green tea from the farmer, he subjects it to the following process; he sifts it through one sieve, which takes out the dust, the *young hyson* and the *gunpowder;* then through another sieve, which passes the *small leaf hyson* of commerce; two other seives successively take out the second and largest degree of size, and what does not pass the third sieve forms *hyson-skin*. The teas then undergo the process of firing, in an iron pan, at a great degree of heat, which gives the leaves a tighter twist, and brings them up to their colour. The tea which passes the first seive is then put into a winnowing-machine, and the fan blows out the light leaf at the farther end, the larger broken leaf at a shorter distance. The heavier teas, as the gunpowder and hyson, fall nearer or farther from the hopper, according to their gravity, and are then separated by the winnowing-machine. When fairly made, the difference between the gunpowder and the young hyson will be this: the young leaf which takes the long twist, will form the young hyson, and that which takes the round twist will form the gunpowder. The same mode of manufacture is pursued with respect to twankay tea, the fine leaves of which make hyson.

London, Nov. 10th, 1835.

Lord Mayor's Day.—Or, as it is vulgarly called—the Lord Mayor's *Show*. This pageant occurs annually on the 9th of November. As yesterday, the 9th, was Sabbath, it occurred to day. Having seen it for three successive years, I did not think of going out of my way for this purpose; but as an American friend called in, I said, "I will try to get you a place to witness the procession." We went and took a first floor in Queen-street, (first floor in London is the 2d floor) through which the procession was to pass, and enjoyed an excellent view. Compared with the state pageants of the King, it is a ragged and mean show; but still it is always a great day in London—for a stranger, a somewhat dazzling show of flags, banners, gilded liveries, a few bands of music, a company of horse, furnished by the King, a long procession of hackney coaches—and, on the present occasion, two carriages with six, one of them being the Lord Mayor's state carriage, which in show is not very far behind his Majesty's used on state occasions. There were also three men in armor, on horseback. Some tens of thousands of the rabble were in the streets.

The object of this procession is, to accompany the Lord Mayor to Westminster, to be sworn into office before the barons of the Exchequer—in other words to be invested with his office, as Chief Magistrate of the city of London, by royal authority. The procession is formed at Guildhall, the city parliament and court-house, whence it proceeds in state to some convenient point on the river at the Tower, or at London bridge, or at Southwark bridge—in the present instance at the latter—where it embarks on the Thames in a set of magnificent barges used only on these occasions, and the whole are rowed to Westminster by watermen in red coats—and all return in the same manner to Guildhall, where a great entertainment (dinner) is made by the newly installed Lord Mayor at the small expense of £3,000; or $14,400. In addition to this, a purse is delivered to the Lord Mayor, out of the city funds, of £8,000, or $38,480, to support the dignities of his office during the year. This, however, is commonly reckoned only about half enough, and the rest comes out of his private purse. This, he very cheerfully expends for the honor of being called a *Lord* for a year and a day. It will be seen by this, that the Mayoralty of the city of London costs the public, including the annual dinner, more than twice as much as the salary of the President of the United States, not counting the additional expense, nearly equal, which he is obliged to incur out of his own private purse. The Board of Aldermen, who elect the Mayor from their own number, take care, I suppose, to appoint one who can well afford it. Indeed, I believe the Aldermen are generally well able to meet the bill, as they are men who have made their fortunes by some one of the trades of the city—being plebeians.

There are 36 wards in the city of London, for each of which there is one Alderman; the number of the Common Council is 240, making a city legislature of 266. The Common Council are elected annually, and are the popular branch; the Court of aldermen, I believe, stay in office during good behaviour, and though not hereditary, are yet a sort of nobility.

The Lord Mayor's dinner, I am told is one of the most sumptuous and splendid entertainments ordinarily made in Europe. He has generally for his guests, on this occasion, some members of the royal family, of the Government, and nobility, according to his own personal consideration, or his importance as a party politician.

Interesting in the literal sense.—"Byrne," inquired our friend—who thought it high time that the driver as well as the horse should be "notted out,"—"what pretty blunder was that you made about the books Miss Caroline told you to bring from the Waterford circulating library?" "Oh, don't *thread on my corns* before the English quality entirely, masther, honey!" "Very well, Byrne; they will certainly hear the story at Bannow." "Then I may as well tell it at once," said Matty, "and sure the mistake was all on her side; for I'll go bail what I brought her was more value than what she wanted." —'Any commands, Miss, for Waterford?' says I. 'Yes,' says she; 'go to the library, and bring me Hogg's Tales: I want them very much.' 'To the library to fetch hogs tails!' says I; 'that's a quare place to get them.' 'Not at all,' says she 'at the English library, where else would you get Hogg's Tales?' 'Oh! very well, Miss,' says I; 'as it's the *English* library, I suppose they keep all *sortings* there.' 'To be sure they do,' says she; 'you won't forget.' 'Did I ever forget anything you bid me?' says I, 'it'll be time enough for you to be backbiting me, says I, 'which is a thing no young lady ought to do to a decent man.' And off I went in a huff. Well the bustle of the town and one thing or another bothered me so, that I forgot *where* she said I was to get the hog's tails; so I walked on to the shambles, and hunted every stall in the place, but never a man there would cut off the tail of his pig for me, because they all said that the *tail* was the beauty of the baste. So, when I couldn't get the tails, I bought two of the *prettiest bacon faces* you ever saw, thinking they'd do for Miss Caroline as well as the hog's tails! And to be sure the laugh they riz agin me, for it turned out that what she wanted was a story book, written by one Mister Hogg—and sure that's a quare name for a Christian!—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, Tuesday, 20th Jan. 1835.

At 12 o'clock precisely His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly. The House attended accordingly, when the President of the Council said it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to their usual place of sitting, and choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and present the person, so chosen, for His Excellency's approbation immediately. The House withdrew, and shortly after returned and presented Charles Simonds, Esq. as their Speaker elect. His Excellency having expressed his approval of their choice, the Speaker demanded, in the name of the Assembly, the customary privileges, which were granted. His Excellency then delivered the following Speech to both Houses:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

THE Act of the last Session for encreasing the Representation of three of the Counties in the Province—one of which was without any distinct Representative—having received the Royal Assent, I thought it right to put the Law into immediate effect; and in meeting you at this time in General Assembly, it affords me much satisfaction that I can congratulate you on the propitious circumstances in which, compared with many past years, this Province is placed.

It has pleased Providence to reward the industry of the Agricultural part of the Community with an abundant Harvest.

Our Commercial interests and prospects stand high, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which Public Credit has been assailed in Countries exercising a direct influence on the Commercial welfare of our own, and I am therefore justified in assuming that this fact, so advantageous to the Public at large, is not less honorable to the judgment and integrity of those engaged in this great Branch of Provincial prosperity, than a gratifying proof of its being conducted upon sound and enlightened principles.

From this favorable state of things, useful Institutions have been extended, which it is hoped, will in their progress prove highly beneficial to the rising spirit of enterprize which evinces itself among all classes. I however regret that in this prosperous condition I cannot include our Coast Fisheries, in which there is no material improvement—but which, if rightly managed, would prove an inexhaustable source of wealth.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the Treasurer's Accounts to be laid immediately before you, and I am happy to say that you will find them to exhibit upon the whole a satisfactory statement of our Finances, affording safe grounds for anticipating that at no very distant period you may be enabled, by judicious management and wholesome economy, to make such provision as will ensure prompt payment at the Treasury, and thus render your appropriations most available for the purposes intended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The object to which I have now principally to call your attention are the ordinary affairs of the Province, eminently favoured by nature, and which under wise and steady Legislation cannot fail to prosper; to you, Gentlemen, has been confided the all important task of calling its resources, and the talents and energy of its people into full activity; from you must emanate almost every measure by which the Country can be affected, either for good or evil, and the calmness of your deliberations, with the soundness of your views, will, I earnestly trust, produce such decisions and results as will fulfil the expectations of a loyal people: for myself, feeling as I do that my duty to the King is inseparable from that which the true interests of this Province demand, I have only to reiterate the assurance that I desire nothing more earnestly than opportunities of co-operating with you in the furtherance of sound practical measures of general utility. There is, however, one subject to which I have to call your particular attention, that is, the enactment for regulating the Statute Labour on the Public Roads, which will shortly expire, and I need not attempt to impress upon your minds, in the renewal of this important Law, the benefits to be derived by the Country from a better mode of applying that labour, particularly in the Towns, where local circumstances, and the condition of the Inhabitants points out the necessity of a different system.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you by Message some measures of importance, which I am commanded by His Majesty's Government to lay before you.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—Our learned Representative has at length put forth his lucubrations under the signature of "A Freeholder," to remove false impressions created by anonymous writers, respecting the progress of the late Election for this County. From the style of his communication it appears evident that neither the writer or his patron have hardly yet recovered that degree of equanimity, necessary for so praiseworthy a purpose; and it will be presently seen that his zeal and temper have led him into those errors which he is so anxious to correct in others.—With his personal abuse I have nothing to do;—my purpose is to examine duly that in which the public can feel any interest.

"A Freeholder" says that no vote was solicited, or canvass made by either Messrs. Crane or Chandler, during the election. Will a Freeholder, or any person having the least shadow of character yet to lose, dare affix his name to assertions so utterly void of *truth?* Will it be said that Mr. Chandler had not commenced his canvass at least six weeks before the house was dissolved? Is it not notorious that Mr. C., as early as the beginning of October last, went canvassing round the western part of the County, accompanied by a relative and a professional gentleman,—beginning at the Head of the Petitcodiac, and crossing the ferry at Cole's Point upon their return? So it appears that if the Election came unexpectedly on the freeholders of the County, Mr. Chandler had been sufficiently warned of the event. Is it not equally true that a Professional Gentleman followed the poll to Shepody, and commenced an actual canvass, and did he not strive to stir up the people to get one of the opposers of Mr. Chandler roughly handled, which turned the current of public feeling against himself, so that he had to make a premature retreat across the ferry, as he found his presence to be an injury to his patron?—Is it not also true that Alexis White had been employed to canvass, and bring in the French votes? Were not two individuals despatched to New Ireland for the like purpose? In a word, has not every spring been put in operation, which their ingenuity could invent?—And was not the power of canvassers manifested in a particular degree on the second day after the return of the poll to Dorchester, when Mr. Chandler had been informed by his canvasser, (the landlord who kept open house opposite the Court House,) that the cost of the preceding day had amounted to ten pounds, he (Mr. C.) said it was too much, and that he would not consider himself any longer accountable for any part of the expense. What was the result? This very canvasser had influence sufficient, to turn to a man the first body of voters that approached the hustings, against Mr. C., which compelled him to leave the hustings and direct the landlord to return to his former mode of canvass, and he would be accountable for his share of the expence, until the poll closed. So much for the veracity of "A Freeholder's" communication, that was intended to disabuse the public of false impressions sought to be made by anonymous writers.—We will now turn to what follows the passage quoted, viz., that Messrs. Crane and Chandler had been more generally supported than on any former occasion. To do justice to this part of the communication, we must cast our eyes back and notice the support which those gentlemen have received on former occasions, when their political character stood fair before the country. We do this particularly on account of the learned gentleman, whom we consider the chief of political sinners, and father of the article under consideration. At the Election before the last, six Candidates stood the contest for the County. The unsuccessful ones were Mr. Palmer, and a gentleman whose rejection by the People sufficiently qualified him for a higher sphere, and we have no doubt the next time our learned representative meets his constituents upon the hustings, they will gratify him also with a ticket which will be equally entitled to favor. At that Election, however, Mr. Chandler had been placed at the Head of the Poll, as upon former occasions, and Mr. Palmer failed in his election. At the recent contest, Mr. Palmer is placed at the Head of the Poll, far in advance,—and Mr. Chandler the third. Behold the contrast!—which is alone sufficient to convince all men who are the anonymous writers seeking to create false impressions. Is this a proof of a more general support than on former occasions? Is this indicative of Messrs. Crane and Chandler having met with no opposition from any person but a gentleman resident in Nova-Scotia, and a bachelor Cordwainer in Dorchester?—Behold Mr. Palmer elevated by the free voice of the People, far above the other Candidates, and "A Freeholder's" darling, and most consistent patron left the third upon the poll! To what will a Freeholder ascribe the great change in the position of the parties? Is it any thing in the character and circumstances of Mr. Palmer? No!—To what then will he attribute the change? To a strong and general feeling of dissatisfaction occasioned by the political iniquity of the former representatives who have been upon all occasions opposed to the welfare of the Province, who have endeavoured to surrender the honor and dignity of the Representative Body to the uncourteous language of the higher powers, who turned out the Reporter attending the debates of the House (at a great expense to the people of St. John) when they were appropriating the Public's money to their own and other uses, and whose political allegiance could not be secured, for one year to the country, at the cost of £500 to the public treasury. These are plain reasons, and strong motives for the opposition directed against the return of Messrs. Chandler and Crane, and which had the effect of extracting from the former the important declaration that he would not again offer himself as their representative, and of nearly dragging Mr. Crane from the hustings at Jollicure.—But "a Freeholder" will answer all this with a *flourish* about bachelor Cordwainers, and dancing at a lawyer's office.—In troth, Epsom must have been thinking of "Jack's alive" more than the subject of his pen, or the idea of dancing would have never entered his bright imagination.—We trust, however, a Freeholder will not allow himself again to be a *catspaw* in the hands of men who have betrayed the best interests of the country. Whose versatile character and political misdeeds raised a spirit of inquiry and action which will not again be laid aside, until the representation of the County is thoroughly purged of its iniquity.—The writer of this cherishes no private or personal dislike to "A Freeholder," or either of his Patrons. He sincerely desires that he and they may return to the duty they owe to their country. Perhaps it may not yet be too late to regain the place which they held in the confidence of the country; but if on the contrary they will still persist in their evil policy, they may rely on it, their troubles are only beginning.

A FREE-MAN.

Westmorland County, January 15, 1835.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Dec. 21.—After very serious deliberation, it has, we believe, been decided that the balance of public convenience is in favor of a dissolution of the existing Parliament. We of course are not aware of those reasons the predominance of which has led to this conclusion; we therefore cannot give any opinion beyond what we have more than once stated—that we at least are not aware of the absolute necessity of such a proceeding. We lose no time however in stating what we believe to be true—that the dissolution will take place in a very few days, most probably before the end of next week.—[Times of Friday.]

It is now understood that the dissolution is to take place on Friday next. The Standard says, "Parliament will be dissolved about the last day of the year."

The new Administration is nearly completed.—Further appointments have been made. The Master of the Mint is not yet named.

Mr. J. Pollock, Attorney-General.

Sir George Clerk and Sir T. Freemouth, joint Secretaries to the Treasury.

Lord Mahon, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. M. G. Dawson, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Boneham, Storekeeper to the Ordnance.

Mr. Winthrop Praed, Secretary to the Board of Control.

Serjeant Pennefather, will be Attorney General, and Mr. Devonshire Jackson, Solicitor General for Ireland. Sir W. Gossett is likely to continue under Secretary. Sir W. Rae resumes his place of Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Earl Howe, Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

Earl Denbeigh, Queen's Master of the Horse.

Lord Maryborough, Post-Master General.

Lord Lowther, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

The Marquis of Chandos declined a seat in the Cabinet, in consequence, it is said, of Sir R. Peel's refusal to repeal the malt tax, to which the Marquis, unhappily for himself, is pledged to the boors of Buckinghamshire.

It does not appear that the slightest notice has been taken of the Duke of Richmond, in any of the negotiations of arrangements. Mr. Pemberton was offered the place of Solicitor General, but was compelled to decline it, being unable to procure a seat in the next Parliament. Sir Charles Wetherell seems to have been laid on the shelf, as too honest for his party.

Col. Perceval, it is said, will succeed Mr. Creevey as Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Lord Edward Somerset will be Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Londonderry is to be sent Ambassador to St. Petersburgh. It will be recollected that he once figured in the same capacity at Vienna. The Morning Chronicle remarks, that the noble Marquis will be as well in Russia, and equally as useful as in the Upper House of Parliament. Perhaps the new Premier and the Duke of Wellington are of the same opinion.

The London Gazette, of Friday night, contains additional official appointments: of Sir John Beckett to the office of Judge Advocate General; Lord Ellenborough, with Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. John Sullivan, and Mr. John Planta, to be Members of the India Board.

By the elevation of Sir E. Sugden and Sir C. Pepys, a practice of upwards of £20,000 per annum will devolve on the Equity Bar.

The London Gazette says that the Right Hon. Stapleton Viscount Combermere; the Right Hon. James Archibald, Lord Wharncliffe; the Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.; Sir James Scarlett, Knight; Sir Edward Sugden, Knight; and Alexander Baring, were, by command of his Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

Earle de Grey, will be First Lord of the Admiralty in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen, who will be Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Mr. Pendleton has declined the offer of the Solicitor-Generalship, solely from a doubt whether his health would bear the great labour of constant attendance in Parliament in addition to the arduous duties of his office and profession. An offer of the Solicitor-Generalship will be made, without delay, to Mr. Follett.—This statement as regards the appointments of Lords de Grey and Aberdeen, is believed to be correct. The Earl of Haddington, who was the personal and political friend of Mr. Canning, will, it is said, have the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Granville Somerset will be first Commissioner of Woods and Forests.—Mr. Follett has accepted the Office of Solicitor General.

The Duke of Buccleugh goes as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, and receives the Vacant blue ribbon.

Fitzroy Somerset, does not resign, we presume; but we regret to say we have not yet heard that Worcester is to return to the Admiralty. Moreover, there is no want of young Somersetts coming up, either suckling in the nursery, or spelling in the horn-book.

It is stated that Cobbett is already turning against the Peel administration. The Morning Chronicle says his tone is very much changed.

[In our last paper we published the address of the Grand Jury to Judge PARKER, and his Honor's reply thereto.—We now subjoin the Correspondence which passed between the Petit Jury and his Honor on Wednesday:]—

TO HIS HONOR JUDGE PARKER.

May it please your Honor:

We the undersigned Jurors attendant upon the Court at the present Term, beg leave at its close to approach your Honor with feelings of marked respect, while we congratulate you on your elevation to the honorable and highly responsible situation to which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to call you.

While we respond to the feelings expressed to your Honour by the Grand Inquest of this City and County, and in which we feel assured every good Citizen joins, we have particularly to thank your Honor, for the very clear and impartial manner in which you have directed our judgment, on the several cases brought for our decision, and we most sincerely and fervently hope, that it may please the Almighty disposer of events, long to continue you happy, and useful to this your Native Country. We are, your Honor's

Respectful and ob'dt. servants,

T. L. Nicholson,	R. Summers.	Wm. Hammond,
Wm. McCannon,	John Moves,	John Owens,
G. A. Nagel,	G. E. Frink,	John Elliott,
W. M. Hall,	A. S. Perkins,	Wm. Flaherty,
Robert Ray,	G. T. Ray,	N. S. Demill,
James Keator,	W. O. Smith,	Thos. Nisbet, Jr.
Geo. Murray,	Sol. Hersey.	

St. John, 21st January, 1835.

JUDGE PARKER'S REPLY.

Be assured, Gentlemen, no man can more deeply feel, than I do, the token of regard contained in your affectionate congratulations on my recent advancement; and of approval with which you, who have discharged the onerous but important duty of Jurors, have been pleased to notice my judicial conduct while presiding at the Circuit Court for this City and County.

Well aware of the responsibility of the trust committed to me by His Majesty's gracious appointment; it was not without the most anxious solicitude I entered upon the execution of my office, in this my native place, among my fellow citizens; and I cannot express to you the gratification I derive from the reflection that nothing has occurred to disturb that perfect harmony and mutual confidence, which when preserved between the Court and the Jury by strict attention to their respective duties, are so important to the great end we have view—*the administration of Justice according to Law, indifferently to rich and poor.*

In the faithful performance of these and our other duties as fellow men and fellow christians, I earnestly pray we may continue useful to each other and the Community in which our lot is cast, continually bearing in mind our accountability to the Great Giver and Judge of all, for the proper employment of the various talents he has committed into our hands.

Saint John Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society.—According to previous notice, preparatory Sermons were preached last Sunday, in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, and in Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, of St. Stephens; Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of St. Andrews, and Rev. Mr. Daniel, of Sussex Vale. On Monday evening, an interesting Missionary Meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, which was continued in Portland on Tuesday evening, and concluded in Carleton on Wednesday evening.

An outline of the Societies' operations, taken from the last General Report was read, and several animated and impressive speeches were delivered upon the occasion. The collections made in the different congregations prove that this community deeply sympathize with those portions of the human family, who have long been deprived of the blessings of a preached gospel.

Collected in the City Chapel,	£20	10 0
Do. " Portland,	10	0 0
Do. " Carleton,	7	0 0

[*Christian Reporter.*]

KING'S COLLEGE—FREDERICTON.

Five years have elapsed since this Institution was organized under His Majesty's Charter, and put into effective operation. During that period, it has received by matriculation thirty-one Undergraduate Students, and admitted by incorporation five Graduates, who had previously belonged to another University. Within the same period, it has conferred sixteen Degrees—two of Doctor in Divinity, two of Doctor and one of Bachelor in Civil Law, and eleven of Bachelor of Arts. It now reckons among its members, exclusive of the College Council and Professors, two Doctors in Divinity, a Doctor and a Bachelor in Civil Law, two Masters, and thirteen Bachelors of Arts, one examined Student, and eleven Undergraduates who are keeping Term for their Degree. The entire Academical body consists of forty-one actual members. The numbers must, of course, appear but small, compared with those of similar institutions in older and more populous communities; they are, however, when all the circumstances are taken into view, by no means inconsiderable, and perhaps exceed the expectations which could have been reasonably entertained. By lowering the standard from the character of an University to that of a School, the College might certainly have filled its walls; but in that case it would merely have superseded the proper business of the Grammar Schools, and the want would have still remained which this institution was created to supply:—the Province would have contained no appropriate place of education for its youth, from their departure from school to their entrance on the active engagements of life.

The course of instruction combines, as far as circumstances admit, the systems pursued at Oxford and Cambridge, with a partial introduction of the method adopted in Scotch Universities.—*Royal Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Fredericton,
Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1834.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER, &c.

(From a Correspondent of the Courier.)

At an early hour, Judge CARTER attended, and administered the State oaths to all the Members present, except Mr. WOODWARD, who, having refused to take an oath, was permitted to affirm.—Precisely at 12 o' clock, the hour appointed, His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, and immediately required the attendance of the Assembly. As soon as the Members had returned from the Council Chamber, and resumed their seats, they proceeded to elect a Speaker.

Colonel ALLEN nominated HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, an old and respectable Member of that House, and one whose experience and standing in the community justly entitle him to the confidence of the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON then declined being put in nomination, and stated, that he was so situated, in consequence of communications which he had made to another Honorable Member, who would be offered for the Chair, that he could not consent to become a candidate.

Mr. CHANDLER denied the right of any Member to disqualify himself: he hoped the House would not be influenced by any personal pledges of Hon. Members. If the Country had claims upon the Member for Queen's, he (Mr. C.) contended he had no right, by any private arrangement, to disqualify himself. The House were not to regard what passed in private; and he hoped any understanding of that kind would have no influence.

Mr. JOHNSTON was of opinion that the case was now greatly altered: he had assured the Hon. Member alluded to, and others, that he would not oppose him. He could not, in justice to himself, therefore, become a candidate; for, having lost friends by the private pledges they had voluntarily made to the Hon. Member, he could not contend upon any thing like even terms.

Colonel WYER then proposed CHARLES SIMONDS, Esquire; whom, from his general knowledge, and from his acquaintance with the customs of Parliament and the usages of the House, he was of opinion, was well qualified to discharge the duties of Speaker.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT seconded the nomination of Mr. S.

Here, some question having arisen relative to order,—

Mr. PARTELOW referred to what occurred in the former House, when two gentlemen were nominated. He also alluded to the difficulty of Mr. JOHNSTON'S situation, but said that the House could not amend it.

Mr. CHANDLER stated that it was both according to the theory and practice of Parliament, for Members to decline the situation of Speaker, when offered them.

Mr. JOHNSTON stated that his declining was not merely *formal*, but *substantial*; and he could not consent to be put in nomination.

Mr. STREET intimated the propriety of the first motion's being withdrawn.

Mr. WELDON hoped it would not be withdrawn.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT hoped if the question was taken, the House would fully understand it.

Colonel ALLEN having withdrawn his motion,

Mr. CHANDLER proposed Colonel ALLEN, as a candidate for the Chair. He stated that he was the oldest Member in the House—that he belonged to no party,—he was what was generally called a moderate man. He was of opinion that the gentleman who filled the Chair should be a moderate man, and one who would not take any decided part in the proceedings of any party. He (Mr. C.) made these observations without reference to any other gentleman.

Colonel ALLEN stated that the Speakership was an honor he did not aspire to; that he never had expected to attain it; and had never given his time, or turned his attention, to the acquisition of that description of knowledge the Speaker should possess. He thanked the hon. gentleman for nominating him, but must withdraw all pretensions to the Chair.

Mr. END fully concurred in what had fallen from Mr. CHANDLER: he had justly stated what should be the governing principles of the Speaker: that he should be free from all party spirit. They had all come from the elections, where many difficulties had arisen, which they were compelled to explain, and much prejudice might have been excited that would require time to wear away. That in the election of a gentleman to fill the highest elective office in the Country, much greater caution was required. He did not wish to see the slave of a faction, nor the pander of a party, elected as the organ of the House. He would therefore propose WILLIAM CRANE, Esquire; a gentleman who had filled the Chair for four years, with credit to himself, and with honour to the House. He (Mr. E.) wished to know wherein that gentleman had offended against any rule of that House, or forfeited the good opinion of the people of the Province. He would support a man whose politics were the politics of the Province, and who would fairly represent the feelings of the inhabitants generally.

Mr. HAYWARD concurred in what had fallen from Mr. END: he was anxious that the Chair should be filled by a gentleman who represented the opinions and feelings of the Province; and he was satisfied, that, in supporting Mr. SIMONDS, he was expressing the unanimous opinion of the people of New-Brunswick. If honest zeal, if ability, if integrity, and if persevering industry were required, the Hon. Member from Saint John possessed all these qualifications in a high degree.

[When Mr. H. sat down, there was an expression of feeling on the part of the audience in the lower lobby, to which Messrs. PARTELOW, CHANDLER, and END alluded; the latter gentleman assuring the House, that he cared not for the *feet*, the *hands*, nor the *heads* of the spectators. There can be but one sentiment as to the propriety of all expressions of opinion, manifested by spectators,—that they are very improper. If a member can be cheered to-day, he may be hissed to-morrow; and such is the nature of such popularity, that a member may be applauded in the commencement of the session, and snowballed at the conclusion. It requires but little discernment to see, that such conduct is a direct attack upon the freedom of debate. I am aware it is an opinion, that cheering is tolerated in the House of Commons: it is true that cheering is there frequent in any stirring debate, but it is confined solely to the members of the House.]

Mr. CRANE said, that having had the honour of filling the Chair for four years, he did, immediately after the election, commence a canvass, when he heard that Mr. Johnston was to be a Candidate, and having full confidence in the integrity and abilities of that gentleman, he had come to the House fully determined to support him.—He returned his thanks to his friends for proposing him, but declined being put in nomination, assuring them he felt deeply grateful for the honour they had done him.

Mr. END would be sorry to see no opposition to the honorable member for Saint John.—Any unanimous feeling upon the subject would have a bad effect; it would lead the world to suppose that the politics of Mr. Simonds were the politics of New-Brunswick. He wished to know what obligation they were under to Mr. Simonds. He would not regret that his opposition was not personal, but arose on public grounds; he hoped Mr. Crane would reconsider the subject.

Mr. WELDON proposed Edward B. Chandler, Esquire. If talent, if integrity, if persevering industry, and if a knowledge of the law were any recommendation, then he (Mr. W.) was sure that the honorable member for Westmoreland was justly entitled to the confidence of the House.

Mr. CRANE seconded the nomination of Mr. Chandler with pleasure.

Colonel ALLEN then alluded to the point to which all tended, and hoped the House would understand the question about to be put.

Mr. PARTELOW called upon Mr. Chandler not to allow himself to be sacrificed by his friends; he hoped he would not divide the House, as he should be compelled to vote against him;—after all other efforts had failed, he was taken as the dernier resort.

Mr. CHANDLER had not expected to be put in nomination till that moment; and he did not think it would be proper for him to stand: he therefore pressed upon his friends the propriety of withdrawing the motion. He agreed with Mr. End that the vote should not be unanimous, and it would not be unanimous.

Mr. END contended that Mr. C. was public property, and could not withdraw.

Mr. CHANDLER said, he had as much right to withdraw as any of the other honorable gentlemen.

All the motions being withdrawn, but that relating to Mr. Simonds, he made the usual parliamentary request, that the House would elect a gentleman better qualified.

Mr. END stated that he would second that motion.

Colonel WYER and Mr. J. M. WILMOT then lead Mr. Simonds to the Chair, when he tendered his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and avowed his determination of discharging the duties of Speaker faithfully.

Mr. CHANDLER assured him his opposition was not of a private but public nature, and that he would render him all the assistance he could.

Mr. END assured him that his opposition only related to his passage to the Chair, and now that he filled it, he would afford him all the assistance in his power.

Mr. CRANE said, that although the circumstances connected with his former election to the Chair, might have created some unpleasant feeling in the mind of the present Speaker, yet he had at all times received from him advice, assistance, and support, and he owed it to the honorable Speaker thus publicly to state it, and he should afford him now his warmest support at all times.

During the day, considerable conversation ensued in consequence of an observation made by Mr. END, relative to Reporting. He (Mr. E.) said that the country expected a full and impartial report of the proceedings of the House, and he knew of no other method to obtain it, except by employing a Reporter at the expense of the Province;—that hitherto the debates had not been fairly taken, and he felt convinced never would be, till the Reporter was paid by the Province; that if the boxes were filled by any more such Reporters, he would move an everlasting rule for their being turned out.

Mr. CHANDLER was not prepared to give any opinion upon the subject. There was a general impression that the debates were not fairly taken; whether that impression was correct or not was not for him to say. He was anxious their proceedings should be as public as possible.

Mr. JOHNSTON thought there would be a great difficulty in hiring a Reporter for the House; that the evils already complained of would greatly increase.

Mr. STREET was of opinion that the difficulties might all be met. In Upper Canada, there was a Reporter paid by the Province, and no evils had originated therefrom.

Mr. CONNELL was opposed to a Reporter being paid by the Province; he thought the better way would be by private subscription—that the people of Carleton were endeavouring to raise their proportion of the sum originally proposed.

Mr. END said some of the speeches of honorable members had been very improperly commented and criticised upon in the reports of last year.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT thought that if a Reporter was to be paid by the House, members had better take three or four pounds from their pay, and give it. It would be impossible for the House to appoint a Reporter that would give the public a fair report of their speeches. Gentlemen must expect to have their speeches a little curtailed. Of the two gentlemen who filled the boxes last session, only one wrote short hand, and it was impossible for him to give every word that fell from honorable members. If any Reporter, paid by public subscription, had criticised the speeches of any honorable member, he thought it was highly improper.

Mr. CHANDLER did not know who had criticised upon the speeches of the honorable member for Kent; it was not Mr. Blatch, for he was sick at the time.

Mr. END gave notice, that he should move the House upon the subject at an early day.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Tuesday, 20th January, 1835.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter and amend the Laws now in force for the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly.—Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Weldon,—*Resolved*, That a Committee of Privilege be appointed, to whom may be referred all matters which may hereafter arise, that may in any way be supposed to affect the Privileges of this House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Weldon, Johnston, Street, Allen, and Chandler, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed to examine and report upon Public and Private Accounts.—Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Robinson, Woodward, Taylor, and Stewart, be a Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, and report thereon to the House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Street, Chandler, and Robinson, be the Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Wilmot,—*Resolved*, That a Committee of Trade be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of the Province.—Ordered, That Messrs. J. M. Wilmot, Wyer, Burns, Robinson, Stewart, and Woodward, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. End,—*Resolved*, That the Reverend Doctor Somerville, be the Chaplain of this House.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—*Resolved*, That no Petition be received or Bill brought in after the 18th day of February next, except by special leave of the House.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,—*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province and to report the same to the House, and also to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving as well the Great Roads as Bye Roads.—Ordered, That Messrs. Taylor, Connell, Partelow, Crane, End, Johnston, Clinch, Weldon, Miles, Freeze, and Street, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses within the Province, and report thereon from time to time to the House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Wyer, M'Leod, Johnston, Palmer, Robinson, Stewart, and Woodward, be a Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the state of the Finances of the Province and report thereon to this House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Brown, Crane, and Partelow, be a Committee therefor.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to perfect the title of the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, in the City of Saint John, to certain Lands and Tenements belonging to that Corporation in the said City.—The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Wednesday, 21st January, 1835.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for King's County, praying an Act may pass authorizing an Assessment to be made on the said County for erecting a new Gaol, and also that a sum may be granted towards the completing of the same; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Barlow, E. D. W. Ratchford, and others, Merchants of the City of Saint John, praying for a remission of part of the Duty on Foreign Wine, when the same is imported direct from the Country of its growth; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Walton, and 22 others of the Grand Jury, for the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Grand Jury to examine and audit the County Accounts; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from J. T. Williston, and others, of the County of Northumberland, praying that the House may adopt measures, either by a Legislative Grant or otherwise, in order that the Public may be furnished with correct Reports of the Debates; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Ford, by leave, presented a Petition from John Wheten, and others, of the County of Kent, praying the House may adopt such measures as will secure to the Public authorized Reports of the Debates of the House; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That the Petitions of John T. Williston, and others, and John Wheten, and others, praying the House to take under their consideration the subjects of the Reports of the Debates, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.—Ordered, That Messrs. Street, Chandler, End, Crane, M'Leod, Woodward, and Clinch, be a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave notice, that he should, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, call the attention of the House to the subject of the Boundary Line, between the State of Maine and this Province, and submit certain Resolutions thereon.

Mr. Palmer, by leave, presented a Petition from James Wallace, and 16 others of the Grand Jury, for the County of Westmoreland, praying that an Act may pass, authorising the Grand Juries of the several Counties in the Province, to examine and audit the County Accounts; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

On motion of Mr. Crane,—*Resolved*, That the Petitions from the Grand Jurors for the Counties of Charlotte and Westmoreland, praying to be allowed to audit the County Accounts, be referred to a Select Committee to Report by Bill or otherwise.—On the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided.—Yeas, 9; Nays, 12. It was therefore decided in the negative.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Scott, Esquire, and others, Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, praying that an Act may pass, to erect the Western part of the said County into a separate and distinct County; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Ways and Means.—Several days of the past week were spent in Committee of ways and means, and, as a matter of course, there was an increase of duties. It was resolved, that the same scale of duties as were fixed and imposed in the last Session, be continued and imposed for the present year, with the exception of the following particulars, viz:—That there shall be imposed an additional duty of three pence per gallon upon rum; an additional duty of three pence sterling per Gallon on Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom; an additional duty of three pence sterling per gallon on brandy, gin, or other spirituous liquors, (save and except rum or spirits, distilled from molasses, grain, or fruit,) which shall be by any way or method whatsoever, manufactured, compounded or extracted, distilled or made in the Province. An additional duty of three pence sterling per gallon on rum or spirits, distilled in this Province, from molasses, grain or fruit.—It was further resolved, that the scale of duties of last year shall be continued for the present year, except on Wines and Spirituous Liquors, and with the following exceptions; also, that is to say—Anchors, grapnells, cables of hemp or iron, copper in sheets, bars and bolts, for ship building, cordage of all kinds, oakum and sail cloth, including canvass, imported from, and the manufacture of, the United Kingdom. And by the 11th resolution, 3d. per gallon additional is imposed on all wines.

Every year swells our duties, and of course not only drives trade to the neighboring Colonies, but tempts to the continuance of that illicit traffic, which every body talks about and deplores—and which defeats all the sagacity of our annual Committee of ways and means. Truly may it be said of our House that they are 'omnipotent in laying taxes.'—*Novascotian.*

Roads and Bridges.—A vote of £800, for Roads and Bridges and one of £300 for casualties have passed both branches.

Foreign Trade.—Much time has been lately occupied on the subject of Foreign Trade. Resolutions to the following effect finally passed, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an address in conformity with them: that an address to his Majesty be prepared, praying him to direct, that Lunenburg, Annapolis, Arichat, Windsor, Parrsborough, North Sydney, Cornwallis, Digby, Douglas, and Shelburne be permitted to participate in the foreign trade of the colony, foreign vessels to be permitted to enter these ports as well as those owned by British subjects, according to an expressed opinion of his Majesty's Government: that £7,144 now annually granted by the Province for the Customs Establishment, is a larger proportion than the Province ought to contribute, and is sufficient to extend the advantages of foreign trade to every port where there is a Customs Office.—*Recorder.*

Spirit of the London Journals.

The new administration is of a more decidedly Tory cast than was generally anticipated. The fact that Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond declined taking office, is considered as auguring unfavorably for the stability of the ministry.

From the Times, Dec. 13.—As we have nothing to tell, we shall not make "much ado about nothing." Lord Stanley is said to be on his way to town; the contents of the letter which arrived yesterday morning have not transpired, but from no additional appointment having been made it is inferred that his Lordship will not take office, however cordially he may afford his unofficial support. As the possibility of Lord Stanley's declining a seat in the Cabinet must have been contemplated, we suppose that no time will now be lost in arranging the administration. We trust that the members will be such as the public can confide in for the high integrity of their character, the soundness of their judgments, and their enlightened and liberal sentiments. The cabinet once formed should find or make some very early opportunity for a declaration of their intended policy. If that policy shall be declared to be decidedly liberal without being destructive, if it shall correspond with the reforming but not subverting spirit of all reasonable men of whatever party, then the new government may fearlessly appeal to the people, and set at naught the yells of the factious, whether radical demagogues, or high-flying fanatics. Party has had its day; let it be seen whether the machine of state cannot be worked, though its conductor may not be a mere mouth-piece of a Whig or a Tory family. At all events, we hope and believe that the constitution is strong enough to stand firm amidst the angriest shocks of conflicting parties, and will never fall beneath the blows, however furious, of profligate and desperate anarchists.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—To the amazement caused by the *coup d'etat* at Brighton, and the interregnum of the Duke, has succeeded a deep determined feeling of disgust and resentment at the impudent experiment now making of forcing back upon us the children and the champions of the old abominable systems—the Goulburns, the Herries, the Granville Somersets, the Billies Lowther and Holmes, the Dawsons, the Hardinges, and Horace Twisses—the quarter-day apostate patriots and all the offensive half forgotten, who lorded it over us in the old boroughmongering days, which we fully thought were never to return.

The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their old Master the Duke, and his colours; nor will they allow themselves to be cheated by them, under the false pretences of his demure deputy.

The elections will soon decide the question, at once and for ever. Neither force nor fraud can give these impudent adventurers an increase to their present force of more than 30 or 40 votes; and what will that strength be?—not a fourth of the total number of the House? All the counties put together, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, return only 254 members, and if these so called Conservatives had them all—what then? But some of these deluded men say they have 280 or 300 secure. It is not true; but suppose it were—what then? In the one case, the smooth faced gentleman on the Treasury Bench meets Parliament with a majority of 98; in the other, 58 against him. Did ever Minister do this before, *after a dissolution?*

Has any man a right, with such prospects, to make such an experiment? Has he a right to throw the country into confusion by the dissolution of a two-years' Parliament? Where is the precedent for such conduct?

We hope, and we believe, that the first day of the next session will not pass over without a motion of inquiry as to who dared to advise his Majesty to dismiss his last Government—who adhere to advise him to dismiss his Parliament—without cause of complaint against either the Government or the Parliament, and without any chance of administering the affairs of the country by other men, or with other measures.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We learn that Lord Stanley's answer to Sir Robert extended to nearer two sheets than two pages, and contained a full exposition of the reasons for which he neither could join or act with the Tories. One of the lying rumours of Lord Stanley has been that of his hastening to town to confer with the Tories personally. Lord Stanley has selected his route in the opposite direction, and we hear that Sir James Graham left town last night by the Glasgow mail, to join his former colleague at the inaugural occasion at Glasgow.

The Tory organs have discovered that Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham are of very little consequence to them now that they are not to be had. We well believe their accession would have disgraced themselves, without serving their tempters; but their refusal not the less shows the nakedness of the land. We understand, however, that Lord Wharncliffe intends to embark with the sinking crew!—*Globe.*

Proposed marriage of the princess Victoria to the Son of the prince of Orange.—Arrivals from Germany mention that a marriage has been determined on between her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress of the throne of Great Britain, and his Royal Highness Prince William Alexander Constantine, the second son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. This alliance would be the presage of the most intimate and friendly relations between the Netherlands and England. It would enhance, if possible, the splendour of the House of Orange, which is already so closely allied with the House of Brandenburg and the imperial family of Russia.

The London *Courier* has the following remarks on the proposed matrimonial alliance for the presumptive heiress to the Throne. The Brussels papers contain a report to be found in another part of our paper, of a wished for rather than an intended matrimonial alliance of the presumptive heiress to the throne of Britain. We have heard no similar rumours in England, and presume therefore that they come from the friends of the Prince of Orange and the would be bridegroom.

Indictment of the Bishop of Winchester.—A true bill, says a London paper, was on Wednesday found by the grand jury of Surrey, against the Bishop of Winchester and nine others, among whom are three clergymen and two magistrates, on indictment, for an assault committed upon the Rev. Cornelius Grillin, at a public meeting recently held at Epsom, on behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

The latest accounts from Spain represent Mina at the head of 11,000 men, and it was expected that a decisive battle would soon be fought.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald, under date of Dec. 13th, says:

"It has been determined in the Council, that the bill for authorizing the payment of a million sterling to the United States of America, as an indemnity for the losses occasioned to subjects of the States by the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, shall be forthwith introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. The consequence will be, I am assured, its rejection once more. How the King and Admiral De Rigny, (whose brother is much interested in this matter) are to get out of the difficulty in which its rejection would once more place his Majesty and his Foreign officer, I cannot conceive: but think it possible that an attempt may be made to re-open the negotiation, and bargain with a view to reduce the composition to, at the utmost, the sum agreed to be paid by Napoleon, viz. 13 million of francs, (£520,000.")

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—When our Legislators take up the Judiciary and Civil List, they will have difficulties of no ordinary nature to contend with, for in the early settlement of the country, offices were created by the self-interested and designing, who at that time had nearly the sole management of the public business,—good care was also taken, under the specious plea of "the great dignity and responsibility" of their situations, to obtain large salaries and endless fees of office, and many have thereby enriched themselves and their families at the expense of the hard earnings of the people,—and consequently by their wealth and patronage have gained undue influence and almost unlimited power in every department of public business; while at the same time, by their selfish policy, they have established a barrier between themselves and the people, that will be found difficult to break down;—but if the general prosperity of the province is to be considered, these over grown salaries must be reduced until they bear some proportion to the actual amount of labour and services performed. Every useless office ought immediately to be done away with, and the Provincial *hive* freed of all the drones which infect it, none being suffered to remain but those who work faithfully in summer for the honey they enjoy in the winter.

In setting about this desirable object, the Legislature ought to shut their eyes upon the past, so far as *officers* are concerned,—merely viewing the general amount of public business and the duties and responsibilities attached to each office—and then proceed to fix the salaries, in exact proportion to the importance of the office, as if it were now created for the first time. The proper standard by which to regulate the fair amount of salary to be allowed to each officer, would be, by comparing their duties and income with that of individuals filling other situations in life,—as for example, in fixing the salaries of public officers connected with the law, from the Bench downwards, they should endeavour to ascertain the annual amount made by Attorneys throughout the Province. Let £200 be named as their average income; although many, by superior abilities and industry, may make much more,—then a Judge's salary ought to be £600 without fees. This sum might be objected to by place-hunters, as too small, on the ground that a Judge should be paid handsomely, and thereby placed above even suspicion of bribery or corruption; but in answer to this sage method of reasoning, it may be stated with truth, that if a man has arrived at that period of life, when age and experience ought to qualify him for discharging the important duties of the bench, he will if possessed of good abilities and prudence, have acquired almost sufficient wealth to make him independent, which with a salary of £600 yearly, would place him in perfect affluence. Such are the kind of men required to dis-

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charge the important duties of a Judge with impartiality and ability. It is not *briefless* Lawyers that ought to be selected and appointed to such an office, for by a parity of reasoning, they would, as a matter of course, be totally unqualified for the duties; and if they have been years at the Bar, and only exalted to the Bench through patronage, it is proof positive, even with £1900 yearly, that they could neither discharge the duties impartially, with credit to themselves nor with honor to the Bench—for the want of briefs, is a sure sign of want of ability, to say nothing of slothful and extravagant habits. The next officer connected with the Bench is the Prothonotary, whose official duties do not require the most transcendent abilities—therefore, £200 a-year, without fees, ought to be a sufficient salary for him. The Secretary of the Province has an income beyond every thing extravagant, in comparison with the duties he has to perform—£300 annually, would be quite a remuneration for his duties; for what is the Secretary of the Province but head Clerk? Give him this his just title, and how the dignity and responsibility of his office vanish! It is an office, the duties of which even the most stupid and ignorant of the legal profession would be fit to discharge! for it is not even necessary that he should be qualified to write *Governor's Speeches* or *Proclamations.*

I have named these salaries without fees, as fees should never be taken except for the purposes of Revenue, and paid over to the Province Treasurer for the use of the public. In many instances they are a just and equitable Tax; but for a public officer to derive his income from fees is most unjust,—for if he receives more than an equivalent for his services, the public is defrauded; while, on the other hand, if he receives less than a fair remuneration for the duties he performs, the country has received his labour without a sufficient reward, which should never be the case.

If, Mr. Editor, you should think these remarks of sufficient importance to merit a place in your paper, I may be induced hereafter, to direct your attention to other matters of equal importance, and which ought to be discussed during the sitting of the House.

Your's, &c. P.

Musquash, January 26, 1835.

To the Editor of the Observer.

MY VERY DEAR SIR,—I am no Magistrate, nor the son of a Magistrate, yet being taught from my infancy to revere the powers that be, I should feel myself wanting in a practical regard to the character and office of those gentlemen, were I to sit still and see their motives impugned, their sentiments condemned, and their public conduct reprobated as being productive of general evil, without expressing my opinion on the subject.

In your paper for January 13th, there is a communication signed "J. B." Who this J. B. is I know not, neither am I concerned to know; but one thing is clear from the production of his pen, that he lives on good terms with himself, and that he is wiser than seven men that can render a reason.

I did not imagine, Mr. Editor, that the respected County of Westmoreland contained a person possessed of such assurance, presumption, and self-conceit as to call in question the conduct of the Magistrates at the last November Sessions, and manifest such gross ignorance of the law and make such unwarrantable assertions as that writer has done. At the commencement of his communication he says, "The enquiry now is, what is it that our Magistrates in the County of Westmoreland will not try to do next, as they have already at the last November Court withheld licenses from the inhabitants for the sale of spirituous liquors in violation of an act of the General Assembly in this Province." Mr. Editor, after this what will not J. B. do?—For my part, I should be glad to know the character and number of those persons who make this enquiry, and until I hear something more on this subject the writer will excuse me if I attribute it to himself. The enquiry certainly is designed to leave an impression upon the reader's mind that the Magistrates have overstepped the bounds of their duty. Supposing they have, justice requires that they should have a hearing before they are condemned and their names cast out as evil. Perhaps it will be found, after examination, that Magistrates are not tools in the hands of the Legislature, nor "meddling beyond their power," but have been performing one of the most important duties that ever came within their jurisdiction, and for which the present and succeeding generations will call them blessed.—With regard to the second enquiry, it appears principally to be involved in the first, and therefore does not claim our notice. One remark however he makes, expressive of a hope that if the Magistrates are found guilty they will in future pay more attention to their own duty. If J. B. had taken this advice we should have been saved the trouble of animadverting upon his present production. The writer goes on to say that the Magistrates "by their late measure have done more injury to the Temperance cause than good." Who is to credit such a bold assertion? Not such persons as know that the members of the Temperance Societies are increasing throughout every part of the County. And in reference to there being more intoxication since November Sessions than before in the same length of time, is an assertion which requires proof. It must be admitted that during the Election this possibly might have been the case; but at present, peace, sobriety, and good order, appears *generally* to prevail. The writer proceeds to say, that it is generally thought that laws enacted to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors should be general, &c. Mr. Editor, I think a person ought to be very cautious in palming such sentiments as these upon the public. For my part, I had much rather gather the sentiments of the County from the voice of the Magistrates and the numerous petitions presented at the last Sessions, than a single individual who so violently attacks the guardians of our country, and thus encourages one of the greatest evils that ever existed. J. B. also declares "that traders as well as inn-keepers are now selling their goods at an advance and giving the liquor away." The truth of this remark I very much doubt, but perhaps the writer has a better opportunity of ascertaining their conduct than myself, as I am not in the habit of frequenting such places. However, should this be the case, stronger arguments than ever are found to induce the House of Assembly to adopt some measure to put a final stop to the free use of ardent spirit, as being productive of innumerable and indescribable feelings.

The writer goes on to hold up to contempt the conduct of those Magistrates who offered themselves as Candidates to represent the County in General Assembly, and supplied their constituents with ardent spirits. Whether these Magistrates are culpable for such conduct or not I leave for themselves to answer. One thing however is true, that such were not Members of any Temperance Society.—With respect to the general dissatisfaction manifested in reference to the Magistrates refusing to grant licenses, we may with great propriety ask who are those persons? We are all sure they are not Members of a Temperance Society, the number of which amounts in the County to perhaps Two Thousand,—neither are they persons who signed a petition to prevent the sale of ardent spirits, who were some of the most respectable and influential gentlemen in this part of the Province; consequently we are left to infer that, if such there are they must be either moderate drinkers, drunkards, or venders of this deadly poison. And whether, Mr. Editor, we are to regard the views, feelings, and noble exertions of the most enlightened, pious, and benevolent in the community, or those persons who are the means of promoting intemperance, and its consequent effects—immorality and vice; let the public judge. I am happy to say, that since the November Sessions several Houses of Entertainment have been opened on Temperance principles, in various parts of the County, which it is hoped will afford comfortable accommodations for travellers. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I hope the public will not receive any erroneous impression; and that the Magistrates will be enabled to do their duty, and the time soon come when the free use of ardent spirits will be without an advocate.

Westmoreland Co., 21st Jan. ANTI-J. B.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1835.

In our last paper we gave in a postscript the list of the new Administration, having Sir Robert Peel at its head. A subsequent arrival has furnished London dates a few days later, with some further Ministerial arrangements. Lord Aberdeen, (who formerly acted as Foreign Secretary under the Government of the Duke of Wellington) it appears is to be the new Colonial Secretary.—The administration is almost wholly Tory, Lord Wharncliffe, it is stated, being the only member professing any thing like Whig principles.—A variety of extracts will be found in preceding columns.

The Legislature of this Province was opened on Tuesday last. The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the occasion, will be found in the first page of this paper.—The election of CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq. as Speaker of the House of Assembly has conferred much honor on the good sense and judgment of the People's Representatives, and we think cannot fail to give very general satisfaction throughout the Province. This is the second time Mr. S. has been called to the Speaker's chair, and we hope he may long continue to fill it, with credit to the House and himself.

We have received from our Westmoreland correspondent a bulky packet, containing the Speeches of the Candidates, and that of Mr. Gilbert, at the opening of the poll in that County on the 4th ult.; together with two lengthy communications, respectively signed "*A Free-Man,*" and "*An Old-Countryman,*" (in reply to the letter of "*A Freeholder,*" inserted in our paper of the 6th instant.) Proceeding on the "*audi alteram partem*" system, we cannot in fairness refuse to give both sides a hearing, after having indulged one; we therefore insert the *shorter* of the two communications this week. We would, however, respectfully remind our Westmoreland friends, that, as the Legislative session has now commenced, we shall require all our spare space for matters of more general public interest.—The *Speeches* above alluded to, are, at any rate, too extensive for our columns at present: we shall have no objection to print them in *pamphlet form,* if required so to do by the parties interested.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.—The talented editor of the Novascotian, in his paper of the 21st inst. favours his readers with the following pithy remarks on some of the *doings* of the House of Assembly of the sister Province; and as *our* Legislature is now in Session, the hints applied by our contemporary to the Nova Scotia House, may possibly operate as a "word in season" to the "united wisdom" of New Brunswick now assembled at Head Quarters:—

Retrenchment.—Some animated discussions arose in the Committee of Supply, on Monday, on the subject of retrenchment, which, as usual, ended in nothing. What could they be expected to end in? Having sold the Country—body and soul—to office holders and place men—they now begin to clamour about economy and retrenchment. Having made the men of £2500, £1500, and £1000, entirely independent of their control, they now hope to swell the revenue, and conciliate the country, by contemptible cheese parings from which little or nothing can be saved. From our hearts we are sorry to see a body, in which there are many well meaning and worthy men, so misguided and betrayed, so wanting in those elements which give dignity and strength to the popular branch; but they are in a precious mess—and the Lord send them a good deliverance. On Monday they debated all day on a vote of £100 to the Clerk of the Council (the deputy clerk gets another hundred) and at 3 o'clock rejected it by a large majority; at 5 they passed it, the phraseology being somewhat changed, by a majority equally large!

"*The Rising Village" with other Poems:* by OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Esq., D. A. Com. Gen.—The above work has lately issued from the press in this city, and we beg to return our thanks to the author for the copy sent us. It is an 18mo. volume of 144 pages, bound in silk, with gilt edges, and makes a very handsome appearance.—We have read the principal part of the poetry with a high degree of pleasure, and we think it will be perused with equal delight and satisfaction by all into whose hands the work may fall. It is indeed worthy of a descendant of the celebrated author of the "Deserted Village," and should be placed as a companion to that delightful poem in every library.—The changes and improvements in Acadia's soil, from its ancient wilderness and uncivilized state to that of its present condition, adorned as it is with numerous flourishing towns, villages and hamlets, and teeming with a thrifty and happy population, are strikingly and pleasingly pourtrayed; and make us feel more and more proud of this "our native land"!—There are a variety of other poems in the volume, a specimen of which we gave in the poetical department of our last paper.—We think the author has given the public a volume that will do him much honour and establish for himself a good reputation as a poet. We hope it may meet with a ready and extensive sale.—It would be a pretty and interesting little volume for a present or keepsake.

POPULATION OF
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
In 1834.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many families occupied.	Houses now building.	Houses not inhabited.	WHITES. Males above 16 years of age.	Males under 16 years of age.	Females above 16 years of age.	Females under 16 years of age.	PEOPLE OF COLOR. Males above 16 years of age.	Males under 16 years of age.	Females above 16 years of age.	Females under 16 years of age.	Total number of persons.
Dorchester,	438	512	8	9	735	823	715	821	8	2	3	4	3124
Hopewell,	290	316	15	6	495	555	444	513	...	...	...	...	2407
Sackville,	275	315	11	9	516	513	459	468	5	2	3	2	1970
Shediac,	198	217	15	6	337	341	296	346	...	...	1	...	1318
Botsford,	283	244	18	7	358	298	318	374	...	1	1	4	1340
Westmoreland,	160	167	[illegible]	2	290	318	268	270	6	6	6	8	1165
Coverdale,	80	85	4	6	155	157	146	155	2	...	...	2	617
Salisbury,	174	182	6	3	317	270	25[illegible]	275	8	...	1	...	1120
Hillsborough,	117	142	34	2	227	264	221	248	...	...	...	...	960
Monckton,	80	87	6	3	156	157	117	154	...	...	...	...	578
TOTAL,	2015	2267	118	53	3790	3693	3228	3617	19	14	17	20	14,199

Proposed Division of Westmoreland County.—A Petition from a number of inhabitants of Westmoreland was presented to the House of Assembly by Mr. Chandler, on Wednesday last, praying that an Act may pass for the erection of the Western section of that County into a separate and distinct County.

The Rev. Simon Fraser, lately appointed by the Glasgow Colonial Society to the united charges of Alnwick and Glenelg, was ordained and solemnly set apart to the work of the Ministry, in St. James's Church, Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 16th inst.—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hannay, of Richibucto; address to the Minister and people by Rev. Mr. Souter, of Newcastle.

The first act of our new House of Assembly is a wise one. The choice of their Speaker is highly creditable to that honorable body, and Mr. HAYWARD, in his short and pithy speech, has well expressed the sense of the Country on that subject.

We have always highly respected Mr. JOHNSTON, (and now the more so for having refused to be put in nomination,) but we think, and we are sure that Gentleman and the public will coincide in opinion with us, that Mr. SIMONDS' claims were paramount. We never doubted that by whomsoever he might be opposed, he would be elected by a very large majority.

The Session will be one of no ordinary importance, and we hope and believe that the Members of the Assembly will not disappoint the just and reasonable expectations of their Constituents. Much is expected, and a great deal of good we have no doubt will be done by the Legislature during the present session.

☞ *Voice of the People.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to issue his License to the under-mentioned Wesleyan Missionaries in this Province, to solemnize Marriages under the new Marriage Act, (viz.):

Reverend Enoch Wood,	Fredericton.
" Albert Desbrisay,	Sheffield,
" Samuel Joll,	Woodstock.
" R. Williams,	Miramichi.
" S. Busby,	Saint John.
" J. B. Strong,	Saint Stephens.
" R. Shepherd,	Saint Andrews.

We understand that the President of the *New-Brunswick Mining Company* has received the Copy of a Dispatch from His Majesty's Government to Sir Archibald Campbell, tendering to that Company a lease for working the Coal Mines in this Province for fifty years, in terms so liberal that we trust there will be no delay on the part of the Company in accepting them,—and thus bring speedily into operation the means of availing ourselves of one of the most valuable staples of our country.—*Courier.*

Reporter.—Our correspondent in Kent has announced to us that the sum of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, to pay the share of that county for the expense of a Reporter of the Debates, was subscribed for on Thursday last in half an hour, and the sum immediately paid over, to be under the controul of John W. Weldon, and John P. Ford, Esquires, their county representatives.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada has been prorogued anew to the 21st of February, *then to meet for the despatch of business.*

It seems to be generally understood that this step was taken in consequence of Mr. Rice, the late Secretary for the Colonies, not having, under the immediate prospect of a dissolution of the Ministry, forwarded instructions to the Colony, on the subject of our difficulties.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Jan. 12.*

On the 2d instant, the large livery stables of Mr. Sharpe, of Montreal, were destroyed by fire. 28 horses were in the stable—seven of which were burnt.

SYDNEY MINES.—There are at present about three hundred men daily employed at the mines and rail road, and about two hundred are employed during the winter months. There were 14,966 chaldrons coal shipped in 1831; 19,957 in 1832; and 15,302 in 1833; total 50,225: averaging 16,742 chals. yearly for three years. They do not raise more coal than is sufficient to keek a stock for one summer's shipping; but have capabilities of raising and shipping 40,000 chaldrons annually, which could be increased if required. The present mine-winding-engine is twenty four horse power, depth of shaft sixty yards; another twenty horse power winding engine is being erected; and a seventy horse power pumping engine will be put up next summer, depth of shaft one hundred and twelve yards. There is a large foundry, for either iron or brass, with a twenty horse power engine, and a blowing apparatus equal to fifteen horse power; it also drives a circular saw, turns a lathe, and pumps; is intended to drive one gang of eight saws and another of two saws; can also be connected to a boring apparatus, capable of boring cylinders, &c. up to three feet six inches diameter.—*N.-Scotia Almanack.*

Boston, Jan. 17.—A Resolution was UNANIMOUSLY passed the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, declaring that *it is inexpedient at present to adopt any Legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France.*—We congratulate our readers, (says the National Intelligencer,) and the country at large, on the prompt and judicious decision of the Senate.

North-eastern boundary.—The President has sent a message to the House of Representatives declining to communicate the correspondence relative to the boundary question, on the ground that it might be injurious to the public interest, the negociation being still pending.

Fifty thousand copies of John Quincy Adam's Oration on the life and character of Lafayette, delivered on the 6th inst. before the President and both Houses of Congress, have been ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives. The delivery of the oration occupied a period of three hours.

Large and valuable cargo.—The British ship Adam Lodge, Capt. Page, cleared yesterday at our Custom House, containing a cargo of 1725 bales cotton, 65 tierces rice, 870 barrels tar, &c. &c. Value 94,200 dollars.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sir Pulteney Malcolm has completed a code of signals for the use of the merchant service. At the present moment, the code invented by Captain Marryat is much in use, though not considered to be sufficiently extensive for the purposes of general communication.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Errata.—In the Grand Jury's address to Judge Parker, in our last paper, second paragraph, 5th line, for *partial* read "paternal,"—and in his Honor's reply, second paragraph, 5th line, for *increasing* read "unceasing."

MARRIED,

At Portland, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Michael Fisher, to Mary P., fourth daughter of the late Israel Merritt, Esquire, both of Portland.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. Patrick Ryan, to Miss Agnes M'Cain, both of Sussex Parish, King's County.

Last evening, by the same, Mr. James Campbell, of the Parish of Hampton, King's County, to Miss Janet M'Dougal, of this parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. John G. Tobin, of this City, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Ketchum, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. David Parent, to Miss Wilhelmina Campbell, of Kingsclear.—On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. Stephen King, to Miss Sarah Beattie, both of Fredericton.

At Kisaway Ridge, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Joshua Snow, to Miss Sarah Dunphy.

At Sheffield, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. Desbrisay, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. James Plummer, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Mr. Abijah Palmer, all of that place.

At Miramichi, by the Rev. James Souter, Mr. Hugh M'Kay, of the Parish of Northesk, to Miss Catherine Tushie, of Newcastle.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. John Peel, (blockmaker.)

On Friday morning, after a painful illness of ten days, Anne Alice, consort of Mr. John Hammond, aged 23 years, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

On Friday, William Johnston Stockton, fifth and only son of Mr. Christopher Lockhart, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Andover, Carleton County, on the 3d inst. Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Abraham C. Hammond, aged 1 month and 27 days;—and on the 10th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. A. C. Hammond, and eldest daughter of the late Simon Hammond, Esq. of Kingsclear.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

CLEARED,

Ship John & Robert, Stephenson, Liverpool, timber.
Edmond, Strang, Liverpool, timber.
Fertland, Leadbeter, Cork, timber.
Brig Lancaster, Walker, Hull, timber.
Sch'r Atalanta, Lancaster, Philadelphia, salt.
Moro, Hinds, Philadelphia, salt.

Schooner Jane, Brown, of and for this port, from Philadelphia, arrived at Gloucester, on the 10th inst. with loss of bowsprit, jib, and other damage.

Jan. 10, off Little Egg Harbor, schr Congress, from St. John for Baltimore.

Arrived at Savannah, 2d inst. ship Samuel, Jamieson, of this port, from Liverpool.

H. M. Packet Bresies, sailed from Halifax for Falmouth on Sunday last.

TO LET,

From the 1st May next:

ONE Half the HOUSE fronting on Prince William-street, near the Market Square.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 27th January, 1835.

SOAP.

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

27th January.

FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT.

The fine new copper fastened Ship

CHINA,

618 Tons Register;

ISAAC BELL, Commander.—Will Sail for the above Port on or about the 5th of February;—has superior accommodations for from 10 to 15 Passengers. For further particulars enquire of the Master on board, or of JOHN ROBERTSON.

20th January, 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.

MUSICAL TUITION.

MRS. BLATCH has a vacancy for *one* Pupil.—The earliest applicant will be received.

St. John, January 20th, 1835.

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.

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.*

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber being actively engaged in the Shipment of GOODS to the British Colonies, in America, on Commission, takes occasion to offer his services in this line to the Merchants of St. John, N. B., and begs leave to refer them to Messrs. J. & H. KINNEAR, and Mr. L. H. DEVEBER, Merchants of that City.

B. C. T. GRAY, MERCHANT,

December 30. *London.*

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.

D. & P. HATFIELD

Have recently received an assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

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

—IN STORE—

8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

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

St. John, 4th November, 1834.

SUGAR.

Just received, per Emperor, from Jamaica:

16 HOGSHEADS and Five Tierces Bright SUGAR, now landing, and for sale at reasonable rates.

30th December. JOHN M. WILMOT.

FLANNELS, SERGES, & BLANKETS.

200 PIECES red and white FLANNELS, 66 do. milled white Serges, 16 pieces milled white Kerseys, 50 do. red Serges; 200 pairs Blankets.

For sale by S. WIGGINS & SON.

4th November.

RUM & SUGAR.

Just received ex brig Edwin from Jamaica:

40 PUNCHEONS of well flavoured RUM, —proof 19; 15 Hogsheads good SUGAR;

For sale on reasonable terms by

20th Jan.—2i E. BARLOW & SONS.

RUM! RUM! RUM!

Received per schooner Lavinia from Halifax:

20 PUNCHEONS Jamaica and Demerara RUM, of superior strength and flavor, for sale by the subscriber.

January 17. JOHN WALKER.

WANTED,

ONE or Two Journeymen MOULDERS.—Good encouragement will be given. Apply to the Subscriber at the St. John Foundry.

13th January. ROBERT FOULIS.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST rate full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete with Cues, Balls, Counters, &c.—Also, a new set of numbered Foot Balls. Enquire of GEORGE SCAMMELL.

13th January.

Fire Insurance Stock.

TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company,* for sale, if immediate application be made to the subscriber. JOHN V. THURGAR.

10th January, 1835.

Goods, per barque Liverpool:

2 CASES plain and printed COTTONS; 1 truss cotton Ticks, Diaper, and Haberdashery; 1 do. worsted knitting Yarn; 1 do. Maddolin Blinds; 1 do. worsted fringe Silk; 1 do. Woollens; 2 boxes Jewellery; 100 dozen each of Jacknives, Pocket Knives, Penknives, Shoeknives, and Scissors; 100 do. Table Knives and Forks; 100 do. Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons; 20 do. G. Steel Hand Saws; with a variety of Hardware.

20th January, 1835. JOHN KERR.

NOW LANDING,

15 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM, 100 barrels prime do. SUGAR;

For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

17th January.

COAL.

100 CHALDRONS LIVERPOOL COAL,—For sale cheap, by

Jan. 13. JAMES T. HANFORD.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY *next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will Sell at his Auction Room:*

PIECES superfine, second, and Pilot CLOTHS; do. Moleskin; do. Vesting; Grandrills; Linen Sheeting; Damask Table Cloths; Printed Cottons and Ginghams; Emboss'd Furniture Cottons; white and color'd Muslins; Lining Cottons; white and fancy color'd Table Covers; Ribbons; Worsted Binding; Bobbinetts; white Counterpanes; Cotton and Thibet Shawls; pieces black and white Nett; Stays and Stay Laces; Gentlemen's silk Stocks; Mecklan Lace; white and color'd Cotton Hose; white and color'd Tapes; Ladies' worked Tippets; pieces Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton Balls and Reels; Paste Boards; Men's strong Shoes; and

A variety of HARDWARE,

consisting of—Tea and Bread Trays, Snuffers and Trays, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Carpenter's Rules, Lead Pencils, Snuff Boxes, Looking Glasses, Buttons, Pins, Beads, &c.:

A Ladies' Rose Wood WORK BOX.

—ALSO—

Cordage; white, green, and black Paints; kegs Snuff; kegs Mustard; 1 Brass Grate; 3 Birch Bedsteads; a Hot Air Stove; a quantity of Earthenware; Pipes, half-pipes, and quarter-casks of Red and White WINE, and half-pipes best HOLLANDS.

☞ *A Credit of Three Months on Purchases over £15, and Four Months over £30, will be given, on Approved Endorsed Notes.*

27th January. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Wines, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY *next, the 30th instant, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room:*

3 PIPES Cognac BRANDY,
2 hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
6 half-pipes Sicily Madeira WINE, of excellent quality; 10 bags black Pepper, each 56lb.,
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
10 small kegs fresh Cooking Raisins,
25 drums fresh FIGS; 20 barrels prime Genessee FLOUR, for family use,
12 kegs Cut NAILS, &c. &c.

—AT PRIVATE SALE—

20 puncheons fine flavoured Demerara RUM.

January 27. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HOUSE—BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY next, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, will be offered by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room:—The well known Brick Building, formerly owned by Mr. ROBERT WELCH, situate in Church-street, and now occupied by Mr. GEORGE SCAMMELL. The Building cost upwards of £1400—is in good repair—and is subject to a ground rent of £28 per annum, for — years, *at the expiration of which, the proprietor of the ground is obliged to pay for the building by appraisement.* It will now be put up at £400, and if no advance be offered, will immediately afterwards be Leased by Auction for one or more years. ☞ TERMS at Sale.

27th January. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SHOPS—TO LET BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY *next, the 2d February, at 11 o'clock, on the premises:*

THOSE Two commodious SHOPS, underneath the Masonic Hall, at the head of King-street—excellent Stands for either Town or Country Business.

JOHN KERR, *Auctioneer.*

27th January, 1835.

On TUESDAY *next, the 3d February, at 11 o'clock the Subscribers will Sell at their Auction Room:*

150 BRLS. first quality Navy BREAD, Hhds. and brls. Jamaica SUGAR,
3 tons Pot and Pearl Barley,
50 kegs Mustard; 4 tons Cordage, assorted,
20 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
50 kegs Green Paint; 200 reams Wrapping Paper.

—ALSO—

2 bales double Rose BLANKETS,
2 ditto Brown Cottons; 150 pcs. dark Calicoes,
50 ditto Fine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, assorted colors; 20 ditto Sattinetts,
50 ditto Tartan Plaids; 100 do. Silk Bandannas,
500 ditto Gimp Lace and Footings,
10 ditto CARPETING;
With an assortment of other GOODS.

TERMS:—£10 *and under, Cash;* £10 *to* £50, *Three Months;* £50 *to* £100, *Four Months;* £100 *and upwards, Six Months—Approved Endorsed Notes.* GREGG & HALL.

27th January.

TO BE SOLD—AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY *the 20th day of February next, on the Premises—the following*

REAL ESTATE

Belonging to the Estate of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS:

LOT No. 1.—The HOUSE and Premises—with Yard—fronting on Water-street.

LOT No. 2.—The STORE fronting on Ward-street, with another directly in rear thereof, and Lumber Yard between them.

LOT No. 3.—The undivided Half of the WATER LOT, and WHARF thereon, fronting on Ward-street, and extending to low water mark.

An Alley-way passes from Ward to Water-streets, along the upper side of these Premises, making a direct communication with each.

Also, at the same time and place:

A Double PEW in the South Aisle of Trinity Church, N. J. and No. 6.

☞ Terms and other conditions made known at the time of Sale. JOHN KERR,

20th January, 1835. *Auctioneer.*

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR and DRAPER, *Prince William-street,* has just received a fresh supply of

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
PILOT CLOTHS and PETERSHAMS;

Also—One Piece of *Water-proof CLOTH,* for TOP COATS—*a new and beautiful article.*

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or made up into Garments at the shortest notice.

☞ Gentlemen are politely invited to call & examine.

15th November, 1834.

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.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French MERINOS; Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon do. Easterhazy and Cobeau, at the low price of 4s 3d 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.

COFFEE.

A FEW Bags prime St. Domingo COFFEE for sale by

16th Dec. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

British and other Goods.

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

480 PAIRS Rose, Whitney, and Point BLANKETS,
200 pieces blue, green, yellow, and red FLANNELS and SERGES,
120 do. Petershams, Pilot Cloths, Kerseys, Druggets, Plushings, Bocking, and Padding,
40 do. Saxony, Welsh, and extra s'fine Flannels,
1000 pairs ladies', girls', and children's BOOTS and SHOES,
184 pieces black and colored superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
40 do. Ladies' Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
10 bales well assorted Slops; 5 do. Cotton Warp,
1000 pieces grey and white Shirtings and Sheetings, 30 inches to 10-4,
200 do. Scotch Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Diapers, Black and Brown Hollands,
200 do. Linens, Linen Sheeting, Bishops and Hunter Lawns,
130 do. green, Argyle, Tartan, and scarlet Plaids, Camblets, Shalloons, &c.
280 do. 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 Merinos and Morceens, *of all colors and qualities*,
4000 yards WOOLLEN SATEEN—a new article, manufactured expressly for this market,
1000 pieces printed Calicos; 200 do. Furniture do.
500 do. India, Book, Jaconet, Mull, Cambric, and Nainsook MUSLINS,
280 do. Hair cord, fancy check, Tamboard Book, and Scotch CAMBRICS,
250 do. lining Cambric, roll Jaconets, Sateens,
200 do. fancy printed Ginghams, Russel stripes,
100 do. apron Checks, and cotton Beditics,
500 dozen Cashmere, Merino, printed worsted, and cotton Shawls, and cotton Handkerchiefs,
500 white and colored Counterpanes and Quilts,
159 pieces black cotton Velvet, silk Camblet, Valencia, Toilinette Shawl-patterns, Embossed and figured Velvet VESTINGS, Black silk Velvets, colored and embossed do. Terry do., Gro de Naples, Crape Shawls, Figured Satin, Gauze, and fancy RIBBONS, Embroidered Muslins, Silk Stocks and Gloves,
500 dozen Black and Fancy Bandannas, French, Cambric, and Gauze Handkerchiefs. A very extensive assortment of Netts, Quillings, Laces, and Edgings; silk Hosiery, Black Lace, and Bobbin Veils, Gauze do.
1000 dozen Lambs wool, worsted, cotton and imperial Hosiery; Black Crape,
500 do. Lambs wool, black and colored Kid GLOVES—lined and furred,
1000 do. Cotton Reels, 1 bale Shoe-hemp,
1000 lbs. Cotton Balls and patent Thread,
4 bales Candlewick,—together with a very extensive assortment of HABERDASHERY and fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

Casks Hardware, Brushes, Epsom Salts, London Glue, 10 bags Corks, 20 brls. Mustard, 5 brls. Saltpetre, 20 kegs Ginger, 50 boxes Prunes, 100 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 40 brls. and 14½ do., fresh Cooking Raisins, 2 carroteels Zante Currants, 3 chests Madras Indigo, 40 cwt. Poland Starch, 250 boxes first quality Liverpool Soap, 100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 10 boxes Fig Blue, 3 tons Cordage, &c.

Per brig George, from Liverpool:

50 chests Family Congo TEA.

Per Elizabeth and Sarah, from Halifax:

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

November 11. JOHN KERR.

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.

30th December. MACKAY & CO.

FOR SALE.

60 CASKS NAILS, assorted—4d to 20d,
14 small short-linked CHAINS,
1 Chain CABLE, 1⅜ inch,
50 Barrels SUGAR, of good quality.

The above will be disposed of on moderate terms, to close Consignments.

December 13. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

20 PUNCHEONS high proof and well flavored JAMAICA SPIRITS, just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.

6th December. JOHN WALKER.

GOODS—Per EDMOND from Liverpool:

150 PAIR 8-4 to 12-4 Rose and Witney BLANKETS; 1 bale 6-4 Merinos—a few pieces real French; 3 ditto Woollen Satin, Homespuns, Cassimeres, &c.; 1 ditto Brussels and Venetian Carpeting; 1 ditto Shoe Hemp, closing & stitching Twine; 2 cases assorted Hardware; 1 do. snow Boots; 2 casks Colours; 2 bales London Slops.

December 2. JOHN KERR.

HERRINGS & MACKEREL.—200 Barrels Full HERRINGS; 50 ditto MACKEREL;—For sale by MACKAY & CO.

December 2.

FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has received per barque JOHN BENTLEY, *from Liverpool:*

AN assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, which he offers for sale low for Cash. N. DISBROW, JR.

—ALSO—

For sale at his Store,—TRACTS, and other Religious Works belonging to the St. John Religious Tract Society.

Prince William-street, 28th October.

Ex ISABELLA, Pashby, Master, FROM HULL:

6 PIPES { 7 hogsheads BEST COGNAC BRANDY;
15 Hogsheads Hollands GENEVA;
2 Tons Oakum; a lot of Timber Dogs;
Boom Staples, &c.,—for sale at a liberal credit.

November 11. MACKAY & CO.

TO DRUGGISTS.

The subscribers have just received—

2 CARBOYS "Betts" concentrated Solution of Chloride of LIME; and a quantity of Black Oxyde of MANGANESE,—which are offered very low. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Nov. 11, 1834.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES.

24 CASES (each 3 dozen) superior French WINES, *of the most approved vintage*, viz.: Champagne, Claret of 1825, Old Ronsillon, Frontignac, Sauterne, and Piccardine. Will be sold at cost and charges.

7th Oct. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PER EDMOND:

300 COILS CORDAGE,—comprising a complete Gang of Standing and Running RIGGING, for a Vessel of 530 to 600 Tons;
5 Tons OAKUM;
150 Bolts CANVAS, (Warrington);
30 Dozen Sail TWINE;
CHAINS and ANCHORS of all sizes.

November 25. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LANDING,

Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

BOHEA and CONGOU TEAS,—for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

21st October.

SELLING OFF

STOCK IN TRADE.

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

—HE IS NOW OFFERING—

A LARGE lot of rich water'd Gros de Naples, *formerly sold at 5s.*, at 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain black and color'd SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kersies for Great Coats; white and red pain and twill'd Flannels; Cloakings and Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boy's best Oilskin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality of Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d., men's and boy's Scalet Travelling Caps, 2s. 10d.; a lot of American pain and carved COMBS, *at half price*; color'd cotton Counterpanes, 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of BRONZE GOODS, at the *sterling price*; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price*; cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 4d.; all Linen Shirting, 1s. 1d.; cotton Bedticking, 5d.; unbleach'd Cottons, 3d; Prints, 4d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. ⅌ yard; a stock of FURS, among which are good quality black Boas, 9s., Muffs, 8s. 4d., Tippets, 7s. 7d., white and grey Squirrel Muffs, 8s. 3d.; a large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Rockspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; Silks, Gauze and Crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Linens, Lawns and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs; cotton and cambric Cravats, silk pocket Handkerchiefs, silk Stocks, lasting ditto, men's grey Merino and lambs wool Drawers, Merino and lambs wool Shirts, Winter Gloves of various kinds, Chamois Drawers and Jackets, ladies' Morocco, Silk, and Merino Reticules, French Baskets, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes about 800 pieces of RIBBON, from 1½d. ⅌ yard and upward, &c. &c.

P. DUFF.

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

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

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

St. John, December 27, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the Ina from London:

30 PACKAGES of LINES, TWINES, &c. consisting of—
Fine Salmon and Seine TWINE,
Cod and Pollock LINES; Sail TWINE.

—ALSO—

A choice selection of Herring NETS.

Which will be sold at rates much below what the same Goods can be purchased at any other Store in the city. JAMES T. HANFORD.

21st October.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:

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

October 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TOBACCO.

120 KEGS and Boxes manufactured TOBACCO, all qualities and prices, from 6d. to 1s. ⅌ lb—now landing ex schooner *Atalanta*, from New-York, and for sale by

4th Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TEA—TEA—TEA!

From the E. I. Company's September Sale, *Ex schooner Elizabeth:*

114 CHESTS fine Bohea, Congo, and Souchong TEAS.

Also in Store,—Chests and Boxes Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas.

14th October. JOHN WALKER.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

30 PUNS. Prime Retailing MOLASSES, 10 hhds. very superior SUGAR;

Now landing ex schooner *Victory*, at the North Market Wharf. JOHN ROBERTSON.

25th November.

WAIST BELTS, &c.

JAMES HOWARD, *Tailor and Draper*, (Prince William-street,) has just received a large assortment of WAIST BELTS, of a superior quality;—also, *Straps* for Pantaloons, and ELASTIC SPRINGS for Pantaloons and Vests—a new and beautiful article. *St. John, 15th Nov. 1837.*

Genessee FLOUR, and TOBACCO.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:—

50 BARRELS Prime Genessee FLOUR, *imported for family use;*
10 Kegs excellent quality TOBACCO.

Dec. 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR.

Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

18 HHDS. and Tierces superior quality *BROWN SUGAR.*

21st October. JOHN WALKER.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

600 BARRELS and 150 half-ditto Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR,
100 ditto PITCH, TAR, and ROSIN.

Also, per sch'r Charles King, from Philadelphia:

Rowland's Mill Saws, (warranted,) 6 to 7½ feet each. D. & P. HATFIELD.

18th November.

TOBACCO, &c.

Ex Calista, from New-York, and Post-Boy, from Eastport:

30 KEGS No. 1 PRIME RICHMOND TOBACCO;
20 ditto second quality ditto,
10,000 *real and half do.* best Spanish Cigars,
300 Corn Brooms and Brushes,
15 barrels ONIONS, &c. &c.

IN STORE—253 Boxes *Mould and Dipt* CANDLES.

For sale by JOHN KERR.

30th September.

GOODS per Pacific.

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

—ALSO—

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth.

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

September 9. GREGG & HALL.

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 570 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 24 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.

PER JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The subscriber has just opened a very choice assortment of London Goods, in prime order. Amongst a great variety are the following:

40 DOZEN ladies' Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black,
20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices,
40 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crape, real India crape, rich silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new,
400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered, China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.
40 pieces white, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Bobbinett, muslin Dresses,
20 dozen silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, assorted,
20 ditto ladies' and children's worsted and colored STAYS,
100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed,
20 ditto children's fancy Grecian Boots,
40 ditto black lace, colored and black gauze, figured and plain blonde Veils, assorted prices—*some very low*,
60 ditto ladies', gentlemen's and youths' Kid and other GLOVES,
40 pieces watered and embossed Satins, very rich colors; white and colored Persians; Gro de Naples, &c.
360 ditto plain and fashionable RIBBONS, of all descriptions.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, will form a general assortment, and will be sold very low for Cash. JAMES HOLMAN,

May 20. *Prince William-street.*

No. 3,

SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS received per the *Joseph Anderson*, from London, and *New-Brunswick* from Liverpool, the following articles, which he offers at reduced prices, for cash payments,—

1 CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gents. white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; ladies' and gents. superior French Kid Gloves; ditto ditto white and colored Berlin ditto; black and colored Merinos; Thibet Wool Shawls; black and olive Lastings; rolled Jaconets; men's muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Bobbinets; Cotton Velvet, and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' pruncila and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Ginghams; fancy Furniture and Printed Cottons; white Cantoon, buff Moleskin, and fancy corded ditto, silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black, blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentlemen's superfine HATS.

ALSO—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rodger's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Trout Hooks; superfine drilled eyed Needles; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent SCYTHES and SICKLES; German Hand Saws,—*with a great variety of other Goods.*

St. John, May 20, 1834.

Per sch'r SARAH, from Halifax:

12 HHDS. and 5 brls. best Brown SUGAR,
25 boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,
15 half-boxes and 25 qr.-boxes ditto ditto,
1 bale paper-shell ALMONDS,
10 cases Marseilles Madeira WINE,
20 ditto Muscat; 6 ditto Claret,
4 ditto Claret—*Vin de Bourdeaux*,
5 ditto Sauterne; 5 ditto Grave,
4 hampers Champagne,
10 half-chests Salad OIL; 5 baskets ditto,
5 boxes Olives; 5 ditto Capers,
5 ditto Anchovies; 5 ditto Brandy Fruit,
5 ditto Vinegar Pickles; 5 do. assorted ditto,
5 ditto PRUNES,
25 boxes Corks, very superior, (2000 each.)
5 ditto Cordials, assorted.

November 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS, &c.

Just received per ships SIR R. H. DICK, *and* WAKEFIELD, *from* LIVERPOOL, *for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:*

320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-4 to 11-4;
10 Pieces Unnap'd { PETERSHAMS.—*Colors*
10 Do. Nap { Brown, Claret, Olive, Drab, and Indigo Blue,
30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
70 Do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
10 Do. white twilled ditto,
10 Do. Salisbury ditto,
10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
10 Do. plain do. do.
20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,
10 Do. drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
10 Do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
10 Do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,
3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c.

ON HAND:—

Hhds. Cognac BRANDY & Hollands GENEVA; Hhds LOAF SUGAR; superfine and fine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,—various colors; Grey and White COTTONS, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.

MACKAY & CO.

August 19. Lower end North Market Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per INA *from London, and* GRANVILLE *from Liverpool:*

31 Bales and Packages,

Containing the subscriber's usual extensive Stock of *WOOLENS, FURS, HABERDASHERY, &c.* which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.

P. DUFF.

Corner of Prince William & Church-Streets, St. John, 25th October, 1834.

☞NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having formed a Co-PARTNERSHIP in Business, under the Firm of

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

They offer for Sale, in the elegant Stone-Building lately erected by Mr. JOHN WALKER, in *Prince William-street*, next door to JOHN M'MILLAN, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of *GOODS*, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in *Water-street*, lately occupied by SAMUEL STEPHEN—

80 TONS assorted IRON—⅜ to 1½ round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;
10 Tons Refined Iron; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 30 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
10 ditto Nails, 4dy to 20dy;
10 ditto assorted CORDAGE,
100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum,
8 tons White Lead, best,
30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil,
10 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints,
15 cwt Putty, in small Bladders,
100 boxes SOAP; 10 bags Pepper,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley,
30 boxes best Poland Starch,
10 kegs Lexia Raisins,
30 dozen GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES,
10 crates fine EARTHENWARE,
1 case Mill SAWS; 1 doz. circular Saws,
1 ton Block Bushes; 1 cask Sad Irons,
1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-Bills,
1 ton assorted SHOT, BB, B, and No. 1 to 9,
1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shoveis,
6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs.,
20 dozen square SHOVELS,
15 Chain Cables, 15-16 to 1⅛ inch,
4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 Cwt.;—

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

St. John, May 1st, 1834.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Now landing, ex sch'r Prosperity, from Montserrat:

50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;
4 hogsheads, 5 tierces, and 15 barrels SUGAR;
3 barrels and 3 kegs TAMARINDS.

For sale low from the Wharf, by

Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Ex INA, from London,

4 BALES—Consisting of Red FLANNEL, Striped Cotton and Fancy Rowing SHIRTS; Valencia, Swansdown, & Toilinet VESTS; Southwesters, Oil Jackets, &c.

21st October. *MACKAY & CO.*

FLOUR & PORK.

50 BRLS. Prime Mess PORK, { *recent Inspection.*
50 do. do. do. }
80 Brls. Fine { FLOUR,
50 Do. Superfine }

Just received per Rambler from Quebec.

—ALSO—

96 Brls. superfine { FLOUR,
75 Bags fine }

Per Rachel from St. Andrews.

For sale very low.

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH

Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

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

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
11 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; Brls. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Linseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon,

Cases, containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccadilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Mogul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;

100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
40 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
66 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
Coils Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
Bales best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, per Hannah, Wakefield, *and* Beverley, *from Liverpool*, Millman, *from London, and* Quebec, *from Glasgow—a valuable and carefully selected assortment of* BRITISH GOODS, *consisting of—*

GRO DE NAPLES, Silk and Valentia Vestings; silk, worsted, and Merino Shawls,
Muslin and silk Cravats,
Plain and figured jaconet, Lock, and mull Muslin,
Ladies' and gents. black and colored silk and kid Gloves; Flannels and Blankets,
Ladies' and gents. Shoes and Slippers,
Imperial green, black, blue, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres; printed Cottons & Furnitures,
White and brown plain Cottons; twilled ditto,
Cotton and Linen Drills,
Barragan and Moleskins,
Cotton, silk, and worsted Hosiery,
Cotton Reels, ditto Threads,
Paper and pound Pins,
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto,
Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets,
Merinos, black Crape,
Ladies' white and colored Stays,
Scotch Homespuns, Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck,
Bales assorted Slops, Hardware, Cordage,
Iron, crates and hogsheads Earthenware,
Port and Teneriffe Wines, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks; Scotch Barley,
Best Poland Starch, Indigo,
Casks and boxes Raisins; Candles, Soap, &c.

Which, together with his former stock, he offers at lowest rates, for approved payment.

13th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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.

EX schooner *Boxer*, from Boston:—40 Barrels ONIONS, of first quality. For sale by

21st October. JOHN KERR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

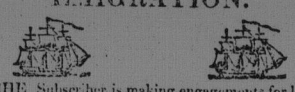
ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

P. DUFF,

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

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 POUGAN, *St. John-street.*

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

☞NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the Firm of P. DUFF & CO., having terminated this day,—all persons having demands on the concern, will tender the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, will please make immediate payment to P. DUFF, who is duly authorised to pay and receive all debts, due by and to the said concern.

P. DUFF,
A. BALLOCH.

St. John, 1st October, 1834.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by EDWARD L. JARVIS, on his private account, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribing Firm,

F. L. JARVIS & CO.

St. John, June 9, 1834.

JAMES HOWARD,

Tailor, Draper, and Ladies' Habit-maker,

HAS removed from Cross-street to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MURPHY, *Prince William-street*; where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Just received as above:

A fresh supply of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, which will be sold at extremely low prices, or made up into Garments, to suit purchasers, in the best style.

St. John, Sept. 20th, 1834.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber being obliged to relinquish Business, on account of ill health, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and hereby gives notice, that he has relinquished his right, in TAILORING, to

MR. JAMES HOWARD,

whom he cheerfully recommends to his Customers, with the hope that they will not forget to call at the Old Stand, where work will be done as usual with neatness and dispatch.

Sept. 20, 1834. JOHN MURPHY.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the public that he has taken his Son THOMAS into Co-partnership, and that the Business of *Cabinet Making and Upholstery*, hitherto carried on by himself, will in future be conducted under the Firm of

THOMAS NISBET & SON.

They will constantly keep on hand, or make at the shortest notice, at their Manufactory, in Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of New-Brunswick, *FURNITURE* of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, August 1st, 1834.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

The subscribers have received, direct from the Manufacturers,—on Consignment—

A FEW Bales WOOLLEN, comprising—Superfine and second Cloths; double and single milled Cassimeres; a few pieces very fine and stout *Water-proof CLOTH*, for Top Coats, &c.—which will be sold at a small advance.

4th Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS, now landing, and for sale very low, by

Nov. 18. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.