

# The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1815. Under the title of "The Star." Whole No. 881.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1835.

VOL. VII. No. 38.

## THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

**PUBLISHED BY TERRY, BY DONALD A. CAMERON.**  
Office—In Mr. HAYWARD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.  
Terms—City Subscribers... 13s. per annum; Country do. (by mail)... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)  
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

## Weekly Almanach.

March—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL
25 WEDNESDAY	5 52	6 8	4 46
26 THURSDAY	5 51	6 9	5 15
27 FRIDAY	5 49	6 11	5 40
28 SATURDAY	5 48	6 12	sets 11 29
29 SUNDAY	5 46	6 14	6 59
30 MONDAY	5 45	6 15	7 58
31 TUESDAY	5 43	6 17	8 54

New Moon 28th day, 11h. 58m. evening.

## INSURANCE.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 12 o'clock.  
JOHN M. WILSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT.  
Committee for March:  
JOHN BOYD, F. A. KINNEAR, A. S. PERKINS.  
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

**Marine Insurance Agency.**  
The subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freight, 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 insured;—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurance in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so delinquent 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 MCKENZIE, Agent.  
St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.  
Office in the Store of A. MCKENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

**THE ASSURANCE 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. RAYMOND, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barges, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property.—

**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, and where Insurance is desired, free of charge to the insured.—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 ASSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$2,000,000, 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 \$350,000 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. HULLOCH, Agent.  
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barges, 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 insured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by MCKENZIE & TOSDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.  
ANGUS MCKENZIE, 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, Agent and Attorney.  
St. John, March 8, 1831.

**NEW FRUIT, OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c.**  
Just received per the ship Formosa, from Liverpool.  
100 BUNCHES prime Bunch table RAISINS,  
50 Fraits of fresh FIGS,  
25 Kegs, } COOKING RAISINS,  
25 Half-kegs } of excellent quality,  
Growth of 1834.  
2 Puns, JAMAICA SPIRITS—From years old.  
January 3.  
JOHN V. THURGAR.  
SUGAR, RUM, &c.  
Landing ex ship Unity from Jamaica:  
6 HDS, 6 Tierces, and 12 brls. SUGAR,  
8 HDS, 8 Puncheons RUM,  
82 HIDES, and 22 Logs MAHOGANY.  
For sale by  
10th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

## FOR SALE.

**And immediate possession given,**  
WHAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche, Baie des Chateaux, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 370 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 50 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. References may be made to Messrs. Joseph Conrad & Co., Mercantile, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
PETER SUTHERLAND.  
Point à la Garde, Restigouche, Baie des Chateaux, 24th July, 1834.

## EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements to bring over PASSENGERS from BRISTOL, DUBLIN, 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, and to find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.  
WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John-street, St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

## BUILDING LUMBER.

The Subscriber has 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.  
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 FAYWARD, or to  
27th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

## High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Landing at the North Market Wharf, from the Schooner Janet:  
50 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, of superior strength and flavor.  
17th February. JOHN WALKER.

## FLOUR.

200 BARRELS Alexandria Mountain Superior FLOUR;  
100 Barrels Scrubbed ditto;  
Received per Wagon, and for sale low from the vessel, by  
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN,  
1st January, 1835.

## BRANDY, GIN, WINES, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale,  
PIPES and Lids, BRANDY—Marcell's, Pipes and Lids, superior GENEVA, Blends, and quarter-casks, Madeira WINE, Blends, and quarter-casks, Teneille do, Blends, and quarter-casks, Marselles do, Hogheads, PORT WINE, Blends, double and single refined SUGAR, Assorted—2 tons Sheathing PAPER.  
December 6. JOHN WALKER.

## ANTIGUA SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Now landing ex schooner Diligence:  
4 HOGHEADS (bright Antigua Sugar, 1 Tierce)  
11 Puncheons ditto MOLASSES;  
2 ditto Antigua RUM;  
For sale from the Wharf low for Cash,  
March 10. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

## Per Sir Robert H. Dick:

ONE TRUSS PATENT LINEN THREADS, black and all colors;  
One ditto Shoe LAMP and Closing TWINE.  
30th December. JOHN KERR.

## SOAP.

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship Liverpool, for sale low in lots, by  
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN,  
27th January.

## EX MARY-ANN, from Halifax:

2 BALES of dark PRINTS,  
1 do. 10-3 double rose BLANKETS,  
1 do. Tartan PLAIDS.—For sale low,  
Jan. 12. GREGG & HALL.

## JOHN CREAR, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

South side of King-street, three doors from the Market Square.  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.  
He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.  
JOHN 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 Cassinets, Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks, Grey, black, and white Shirtings, Printed Calicoes; Countermans; Saranets, Drab, brown, and printed Molekins, 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 Lowmoor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORT, 2 Tons stove SALT; 30 brls. Coal Tar, &c. May 12th, 1834.  
BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

## SELLING OFF STOCK IN TRADE.

The Subscriber will offer his Extensive Stock of MICHIGAN, 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 with all delay.  
—HE IS NOW OFFERING—  
A LARGE lot of rich water'd Gros de Naples, formerly sold at 6s. at 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain black and colored SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk tannet Ties, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kerseys for Great Coats; white and red plaid and trellid Finances; Cloakings and Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boy's best Oilskin Caps, &c. &c., a good quality of Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d., men's and boy's Scalet Travelling Caps, 2s. 10d.; a lot of American plain and curd COATS, at half price; colored cut Counterpanes, 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of Bazaar Goods, at the selling price; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at half price; cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. @ 4s. 4d.; all linen Shirtings, 1s. 1d., cotton Bedtick, 3s. 6d. per yard; a stock of PURS, among which are good quality black Boscs, 8s., Muffs, 8s. 4d., Tippets, 7s. 7d., white and grey Squirrel Muffs, 8s. 3d.; a large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Tibet Wool, Merino, Lockspan, Zebra, Gauze and Crap Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; cotton and Laces and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs; cotton and cambric Cravats, silk pocket Handkerchiefs, silk Stockings, Merino and lamb's wool Shirts, Winter Gloves of various kinds, Chambray Drawers and Jackets, ladies' Morocco, Silk, and Merino Mittens, French Baskets, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes, about 800 pieces of RIBBON, from 1/2d. per yard 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. 9d.; 3-4 ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broad Cloth at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; Ladies' strong colored ditto, 3s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, half-price; white Flannel, (all) 10d.; men's cotton colored Cravats, 6d.; silk Stocks, 1s.; men's cotton Velvet Purse, (with Snaps) 4d. each; a large stock of best quality Blankets, at very low prices; black Woolenings; Norwich Crapes, at 13d. &c. &c.  
St. John, December 27, 1834.

## De Caribian.

From Moore's new Irish Melodies.  
ALONE IN CROWDS TO WANDER ON,  
Alone in crowds to wander on,  
And feel that all the charm is gone,  
Which voices dear and eyes beloved  
Shed round us once when we roved;  
This, this the doom must be  
Of all who've loved and lived to see  
The bright things they thought would stay  
For ever near them, die away.

Oh, what is Fancy's magic worth,  
If all her art cannot call forth  
One bliss like those we felt of old,  
From eyes no more and eyes now cold!  
No, no,—her spell is vain,  
A sinner could she bring back again  
Those eyes themselves from out the grave,  
As wake again one bliss they gave.

**HYMN.**  
(By the late Bishop Heber.)  
Lo! the lilies of the field,  
How their leaves instructive yield!  
Bark to nature's lesson given  
By the blessed lilies of heaven!  
Every bush and tufted tree  
Watches sweet philosophy,  
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow!

Say, with richer crimson glow,  
The kindly mantle than the rose?  
Say, have kings more wholesome fare  
Than we poor citizens of air!  
Bare not our heads, again have we,  
Yet we carol merrily,  
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow!

One there lives whose Guardian eye  
Guides our humble destiny;  
One there lives who, Lord of all,  
Keeps our leathers lest they fall!  
Keeps us blithely, then, the time,  
Fearless of the sun and lime,  
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow!

**COLONIAL.**  
From the Montreal Gazette, March 3.  
At a late hour to day, we were kindly favoured by a friend, with a copy of the Assembly's reply to Lord AYLMER's speech at the opening of the present number, we submit the concluding paragraphs, which make the extraordinary and unwarranted assertion, that "the whole body of the people without distinction" desire the extension of the principle of election, and its application to the Legislative Council.

"We beg leave to assure your Excellency that this House is ever disposed to apply itself with the utmost diligence to the discharge of its duties as Representatives of the people, by whom we have been elected, from amongst whom we came, and amongst whom we are to return to partake in their lot."  
"It is in that solemn capacity, and after a recent election, that we think it our duty respectfully to declare to your Excellency, that the whole body of the people of this Province without distinction, consider the extension of the elective principle, and its introduction into the constitution of the Legislative Council in particular, the full and unimpeded enjoyment by the Legislature of this Province and by this House of their legislative and constitutional rights, and reparation of all grievances and abuses, as essential to the wants, condition and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and necessary to strengthen their confidence in His Majesty's Government. We also most respectfully pray your Excellency to be pleased to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty, this our humble but firm opinion, so that His Majesty and His Parliament may remove the causes which have impeded the prosperity of the Province, and secure for the future the welfare and content of its inhabitants under the Government of His Majesty."

The Address having been read, His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,  
"It has been my custom, as well as that of, I believe, all my predecessors in office, to transmit to the secretary of state for the colonial department, a copy of the address of the house of assembly in answer to the speech of the governor, or person administering the government, at the opening of each session,—and this shall be done in the like manner in the present instance."

**QUEBEC, March 9.**—As we foresaw, worthy resolutions have closed the sittings of our Assembly, and it has prolonged its life! There has been nothing else done than empty talk, and giving further proofs of empiricism, rancour and recklessness. This is all that it could do, for its contents for real practical business. We are tired, and the reader more so, of the

with a few happily constituted natures, the animating motive and regulating principle of all his actions. Above any other people on the face of the earth, the middle classes in Great Britain are averse to intermarriages with foreigners. Miss Carpenter's French blood would of itself have been enough to annoy the Scots; but her mother, to whom she certainly paid much deference, although there was not the most distant resemblance in their faces and figures. Aunt Jenny, and all the spinsters of the line and lineage of Scott, called a council of war, to deliberate whether they could in decency visit the young couple whilst this suspicious person remained with them. The debate was summed up by a lady, to whom we have more than once had occasion to refer, who, with equal good sense and determination, declared, "that so long as she behaved herself properly, it was nothing to them who the devil she was." Scott's father and mother made the very servants who young Mrs. Scott was, to give greater notoriety to their discontent.—*Alan's Life of Scott.*

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.**—A special general meeting of this Society was held at the Society's house, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Thursday, to consider the propriety of making a grant of money, in aid of a fund to be raised by subscription, for promoting the religious instruction of the emancipated negroes in the British West Indies. The meeting was called at the particular recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who took the chair on the occasion. The Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Barbadoes, were also present, as well as many of the clergy, and a number of individuals of high respectability. The secretary read various communications from the West India Islands, stating the increased avidity of the negroes for instruction since their emancipation. The report of the standing committee stated that the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of the Negroes had granted a sum of £5000 for these purposes, and that the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was expected to do the same; and concluded by recommending the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to make a grant of £10,000 in aid of the fund. The Bishop of London moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Brandon mentioned that the Baptist Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the London Missionary Society, had, within the last eight months, raised £230,000 for the benefit of the West Indies. After some observations from the Bishop of Barbadoes, Mr. Melville, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the necessity of extending religious instruction to the emancipated negroes, the report, recommending a grant of £10,000 from the funds of the Society, for that object, was agreed to.

**Singular Circumstances.**—Last year a Polish gentleman having caught a streak upon his estate, near Lemberg, put round its neck an iron collar, with the inscription, "Hinc eicunia ex Polonia." (This streak comes from Poland), and set it at liberty. This year the bird returned to the same spot, and was again caught by the same person. It had acquired a new collar of gold, with the inscription, "India cum donis remittit eicunia Polonia." (India sends back the streak to the Poles with gifts). The gentleman, after having shown the inscription to his neighbors, again set the bird at liberty.

**ALL RIGHT.**—Dr. Busby, whose figure was much under the common size, was one day accosted in a coffee-room by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with, "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor, politely making way, replied, "Pass, O Pigmy!" "Oh, sir," said the baronet, "my expression referred to the size of your intellect." "And my expression, sir," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

**DREADED COLD WEATHER AT DOWNINGVILLE.**—We understand by a communication from Mr. Downing, a brother of our old friend the Major, that the weather during the first week in January, was "despitely" cold at Downingville. Indeed, he says that "all the sads was touched," and that it would have been a great deal colder if the thermometer had only been longer.—*New-York paper.*

**MONTEAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—£1000  
Ministers of the following Churches, to be distributed among the poor of their respective congregations:—  
Quebec Parish Church, (Catholic), - 100  
St. Patrick's do. do. - 100  
St. Paul's do. do. - 100  
Episcopal Church, Quebec, - 100  
St. Andrew's, (Presbyterian), - 100  
St. John's, do. do. - 50  
Wesleyan, do. do. - 50  
To the Corporation of the city of Quebec, for the improvement of the Lower Town, 1000  
Quebec Library, - 200  
—Quebec Gazette. — £2800

Among the different amusements on the ice bridge we have observed one lately, that of a sail boat on runners. The boat, we believe, is managed by Mr. Faulkner; and with a light wind, it moved with great velocity as a horse at gallop, on ice considerably encumbered by snow. In beating, it gained considerably to windward, but failed sometimes in putting about. On good ice, we have no doubt that boats might be made to sail and move at pleasure, and with a rapidity exceeding every other carriage but steam-locomotives on rail roads. The collection of carriages and visitors on foot was very great. The breeze increased this afternoon, and the cutter moved occasionally with extraordinary rapidity, passing before the wind over the ice, for short intervals, at the rate of twenty or twenty-five, and even thirty miles an hour; at least one should judge so, comparatively with the rate of the sailing of vessels and steamers.—*Id.*

A Bill has been reported by a Committee of the New-York House of Representatives, appropriating two millions of dollars for constructing a rail-road from New-York to Lake Erie. No opportunity is neglected in the United States to draw to their ports all the trade of the back country, while in Lower Canada we are quarrelling about imaginary evils.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We have received the new Montreal paper, the *Morning Courier*. The leading articles are well written, and the commercial information extended. It is to be a daily paper in the ensuing summer. The newspaper business in this Province labours under the great disadvantage, which must long exist, of a very limited number of readers, which necessarily retards the printing business, and affords a very inferior circulation. With the *Irish Advocate*, about to appear, there will be seven English and French newspapers in Montreal. This we consider a glut.—*Id.*

**10. Resolved,** That this House expecting no co-operation of the other Branches of the Legislature in the labors of a Session calculated to promote the welfare of the Country, cannot dispense with protesting, previously to the suspension of those labors which it has become impossible for it longer to continue, against an act of the Executive Government, by which the letter of the constitution is eluded and its spirit violated; and that in the mean while and until the People of the Province can be effectively protected by the labors of the Legislature through the House persists in demanding the impeachment of His Excellency the Governor in Chief of this Province, and perseveres in the allegations and in the prayer of its Addresses and Petitions to His Majesty and to the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, dated the 1st March, 1834, and in its Resolutions of the 21st February of the same year, on which the said Addresses and Petitions were founded.—*Yeas 63.*

**Quebec Gazette.**—*Yeas 63.*  
Navy.—Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bowman, Guzy, Moore, Power, Wells, and Wood.

**THE LATE WILLIAM FINLAY, ESQ.**—We regret to state that this gentleman, who for many years has been the first partner of the house of Gillespie, Finlay & Co. in Quebec, died at Funchal, (Madeira), on the 5th December last. Mr. Finlay was a native, we believe, of or near Dumbarton, in Scotland,—had come to the Province with only the good elementary education received at the Scotch schools, and gradually rose to be a partner in the old and respectable house of Gillespie & Co. representing that of the late John Muir. Until 1829, on the first visitation of the cholera, he had enjoyed fair health, but the continuation of that deplorable year appears to have preyed on his mind, and to have hastened or confirmed an attack of thirlungs. After spending a winter in Jamaica, he was again forced to sail last summer on his way to England and Madeira, where he fell a victim to the disease. He had been about thirty years in Canada. We think we speak the very general opinion of the merchants of Quebec, when we state that they have experienced a heavy loss in the death of Mr. Finlay.—For many years he was Chairman of the Quebec Board of Trade, and to his experience and great prudence, strong sense, and just views of trade, were due much of the labors of that Board, in preserving the several branches of commerce under the English Colonial protection, in the appointment of an agent in London to watch over our mercantile interests, as well as corresponding with the Colonial and home authorities, and extending our carrying trade under the Trade Acts, by the transport of the products of the whole territory on the south side of the St. Lawrence. Many of the annual reports of the Board were of his composition, and they were characterized by enlarged views, sound judgment, and clear language. He must have left a considerable fortune; and one legacy we have heard of, shews a trait in his character, that of generosity, and particular regard for the honest and unfortunate of his own profession.

We are happy in making public the following correct list of the bequests of the late Mr. Finlay, in aid of charitable institutions, in Quebec and Montreal. The impartiality shewn in his selection, is a gratifying proof of the independence of mind, liberal feelings and enlarged views, which characterized his conduct. The sum of £2800, which he bequeathed, forms but a part of the generous disposal of means acquired by a laborious and difficult profession. R. H. GARDNER, Esq. Advocate of this city, is we understand, executor of Mr. Finlay's will.

Montreal General Hospital, - £1000  
Ministers of the following Churches, to be distributed among the poor of their respective congregations:—  
Quebec Parish Church, (Catholic), - 100  
St. Patrick's do. do. - 100  
St. Paul's do. do. - 100  
Episcopal Church, Quebec, - 100  
St. Andrew's, (Presbyterian), - 100  
St. John's, do. do. - 50  
Wesleyan, do. do. - 50  
To the Corporation of the city of Quebec, for the improvement of the Lower Town, 1000  
Quebec Library, - 200  
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, Thursday, March 5.

QUIT RENTS.—(Continued from last paper.)

Mr. Street said that all seemed to agree as to the importance of the subject, the serious consequences that must ensue from the collection of these rents, and the desirability of getting rid of them; but they differed as to the manner of doing so. A great deal had been said, and it was unnecessary to repeat the question simply was, whether the House should commute the quit rents or not. They ought to divest the question of all extraneous matter; the great deal of matter had been introduced, calculated to excite the feelings of the committee, as to the expediency of the casual revenue, which ought not to bear on the question at all. He believed it was conceded on all hands, that the crown had both the power and the right to collect these rents, and that it was the full intention of government now to collect them. Some seemed to think that the government were merely trifling with the house, and holding this intention out merely as a threat, to induce them to commute; if he (Mr. S.) was of that opinion, and if he thought there was any chance of getting rid of them, he would be for delaying the matter, and again applying to the government, if it would not be thereby leaving the country in the mean time to the mercy of the collector. But there could be no doubt of the intention of government; the provincial government, also, would not trifle so far with the country, as to issue a proclamation in the Royal Gazette, if they did not absolutely intend to proceed with the collection; he could not believe so weak a measure could be resorted to. He perfectly agreed with those who had spoken of the impolicy of the measure; he thought no measure could be so impolitic; but still he believed their collection was determined on, and as the same steps had been taken in Nova Scotia, and they had been commuted there, that determined the point, and completely fixed it on this province also. The collection in Nova Scotia was made on the same grounds as in this Province, viz.—the reservation clause in the grants. So long as the government forbore to collect them in Nova Scotia, so long did he (Mr. S.) continue to represent the case to government, and to pray for relief. But as the Legislature of the Province had now been induced to commute them, it would not be possible, in common justice to them, that government should now turn round and relinquish them in this Province; it was neither reasonable nor consistent to suppose such a course. He was firmly of opinion, that the question as to whether they were now settled. True, it had been argued, that the same reasons could not be urged for their collection or commutation here that were used there; but that was a matter the government could not be expected to take into consideration, because the casual revenue of that country was less than ours, the necessity would be, that the people there were poorer than those of this province. He thought, therefore, as these quit rents both could and would be collected, the house should determine between two evils; and in so doing, they must entirely look to the probable consequences of collecting them, and to the amount required. The annual amount of the quit rents was about £2400, and there would be also an average loss of time of two days to every person liable to pay them. The collecting them would be a direct tax to the amount of £2400 per annum, while the commutation would be an indirect tax of £1200 per annum. He believed the same measure of justice would be rendered to this Province as to Nova Scotia, and he therefore thought government would be inclined to accept of the same terms of commutation from us as from them. The hon. and learned member for York had depicted in strong and glowing colours the consequences that would arise from the collection, which had been confirmed by the hon. Speaker, and all, indeed, agreed on that point. Therefore, it was a measure which all must deplore, and all must be anxious to get rid of. Then, on the other hand, what would be the consequences of commutation? They would get rid of all those evil results, by paying only half the amount, in a way which the people would never feel; because a direct tax was always more felt than an indirect one. An additional tax of £1 per cent. on British manufactures would more than pay the whole amount, and there would be £1200 per annum less than in Nova Scotia. It was admitted, that the collection of these rents would create feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction, which no honest man or well-wisher to the province would wish to see created in the minds of the inhabitants of this happy country; therefore, surely, the house should do something to prevent such effects. It had been urged that it would be merely taking the odium from the government, and transferring it to themselves; that could not be the case, and if it could be, he (Mr. S.) would go against the measure. But the real object of this resolution was, completely to extinguish the quit rents for ever. It could not be supposed that the Legislature of the Province would ever attempt to collect these rents; it would be absurd and ridiculous to attempt it. But if they could extinguish them for ever, and thus relieve the people of the country, they could do no better thing than adopt such a resolution immediately. No doubt it was rather an unpopular measure among the mercantile interest; because they say, it would be taking the burden from the landholders and putting it on them. The same argument was used in Nova Scotia, but the country people there were decidedly in favour of commutation; the arguments against it, among the people of the towns, arose from vested feelings, and that argument, therefore, ought to have no weight whatever. In every point of view, he (Mr. S.) was satisfied it would be best to commute the quit rents, and the sooner the matter could be settled the better for the country. Any further application to the government would be attended with injurious consequences, rather than otherwise. There might be some trouble and difficulty from collecting them, for the first two or three years, but some few examples of compulsion would put an end to all resistance, and the collection would be made as of course and as a matter of course, and would be as much as the province called upon to make up the deficiency; and if such should be the case, they would be sure to have the quit rents applied to their legitimate object, the support of the civil establishment of the province, and would see the good of it, if they commuted and appropriated them accordingly now.

Mr. M'Leod said it was really astonishing to see how people differed in their opinions on the same grounds. The hon. member who spoke last said, let us commute the Quit Rents, because they are an odious and unpopular burden; and the hon. Speaker said, that was the very reason why they should not be commuted. He (Mr. M'L.) could not agree with his hon. the Speaker. This either was a legal tax or it was not. If it was legal, of what consequence was it to them, as to whether it was unpopular or not? If it was legal, then they ought to represent it to the British Government, and remonstrate. He (Mr. M'L.) agreed very much with the hon. member for York, (Mr. Slason,) that the question simply was, whether they should pay it, or not. Certainly the claim was a legal one. In every grant, land it was much mentioned as the land itself; they could not distinguish the different terms in grants, they must take them as a whole, together. The Government had now resolved to collect these rents; certainly it was a very impolitic, but it was a legal demand. If he (Mr. M'L.) owed a legal debt, he always paid it; he did not ask the man he owed it to, whether it was impolitic in him to ask for it, or whether he really wanted it. This matter was something in the nature of a debt between landlord and tenant. The tenant had no right when called upon to pay his rent, to demand whether his landlord wanted the money or not. That would be a very strange way of acting. It was said, that £1200 per annum would commute these rents; then would it not be better for the people to

pay half of the £2400 in any way, than to be obliged to come to head-quarters, and pay the whole? Something was said about the expense to the Province; but the house had this very session put an additional duty of 3d. per gallon on rum, and that would more than pay the amount, which would be paid by the tax would, at the same time, be mostly paid by the country people, because they consumed about 5-fifths of the rum used in the country; so that it would not be so very unfair after all. But there was no reason why it should be unfair at all; the House could easily derive ways and means, by which the landholders should pay the whole. They might make them do additional road work in proportion to the amount of land held by them, without making a land tax at all, and that would be very fair. The tax would be equitable, and more money would be expended on the roads than at present. Very supposes the committee should determine to extinguish the quit rents altogether, by a simple redemption for ever. Then an additional duty of £2½ per cent. on British Goods would pay the whole amount off in 3 years, and would be a very good plan.

The hon. and learned member for York had said that there was a great deal of money in the casual revenue, and that it should be collected only when absolutely necessary, to pay the expenses of the colonies. But when a man received a grant of land, and had a duty to perform under it, had he any right to ask whether that duty was wanted or not? Certainly not. If the man claimed this land by that service or condition, it was his duty to perform it. If a man held a debt, he ought to pay it. That was his (Mr. M'L.) plan. Some said, it would be better to let the country pay the whole £2400 into the pockets of those who were to collect it, and who already mismanaged without such a chance of waste. That was a most extraordinary opinion. The hon. and learned member for York said, they should address the Imperial Parliament on the subject; he (Mr. M'L.) was of the same opinion, and would go with the principle of a resolution. That might be done, even if he did intend to commute the quit rents; but for heaven's sake, don't send the gentleman abroad to collect them, because that would cause such great confusion and dismay in the country, as it would be very difficult to allay; and if they could prevent it, what was the use of their constituents, with the assurance of having done a very useful thing for them. The hon. and learned member for York had alluded to Governor Carleton's opinion on the subject; he (Mr. M'L.) was very much of that opinion too, but it was merely an opinion, and it was impossible to do what was the original intention of government. —But this was not the only thing for them. The learned member for York, who was called on by his testimony in court on the subject, actually said himself that he wished the quit rents could be commuted; and he (Mr. M'L.) believed that was the general opinion of the country. Then let the house inquire into the merits of the quit rents; but for heaven's sake, don't send the gentleman abroad to collect them, because that would cause such great confusion and dismay in the country, as it would be very difficult to allay; and if they could prevent it, what was the use of their constituents, with the assurance of having done a very useful thing for them. The hon. and learned member for York had alluded to Governor Carleton's opinion on the subject; he (Mr. M'L.) was very much of that opinion too, but it was merely an opinion, and it was impossible to do what was the original intention of government.

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BRITISH NEWS.

From the New-York Emigrant, March 11.

Since our last we have received, by different vessels, London papers to the 25th and Paris to the 30th January. The intellect of England is not at all changed in its character, nor can we expect any news of importance from Parliament assemblies; until then the real strength of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel must remain hidden. From a perusal of the liberal prints we are of opinion that the strength of the opposition will be tried on the question of Speaker. Mr. Spring Rice will be brought forward to oppose Sir Charles Manners Sutton, the old Speaker. It is considered that this will be a safer course than to risk any implied censure on the King for the recent change of ministers. His Majesty still retains his popularity, and the nation would not brook an attempt to cast blame on him. The qualifications of Sir Charles Sutton are beyond dispute; indeed, the whole country admits that he is the best qualified person in England for the high office, and the objection to him is solely on account of his politics, which are moderately Tory. Mr. Spring Rice is a partisan of the other side, and therefore, on the score of politics, open to the same objection as his competitor. The choice of Speaker, then, will be a party question, and its decision will show the strength of the respective parties.

The great measure of Church Reform contemplated by Sir Robert Peel and the new Ministry, a sketch of which was published in our last number, is producing a great sensation throughout England, and it is in effect it will give much satisfaction to a large party of moderate Reformers. The thorough Reformers, of course, desire a further and still more sweeping change.

Sir Robert Peel took the oath of office as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 27th January. On the same day, attended in his robes of office, he took his seat as Chancellor on the bench with the learned Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The English Elections.—All the returns have been received except from Ross and Orkney—two members.—The Reformers claim a majority of 156 over the Conservatives; but the papers of the latter speak with unshaken confidence as to the result. Their hope seems to be, that there is so wide a chasm between the Conservative Whig Reformers and the Radicals, that the former will choose to support Sir Robert Peel, rather than to be hurried forth towards the vortex of revolution by the Democrats. The Times argues that Earl Grey and his friends will oppose as much as the Duke of Wellington, the ironists of democracy on monarchy or the destruction of the church. "The fact is," says the Times, "that the great questions which divided public men are settled, and the grounds of party contest broken up. The people have obtained real representation; they have the machinery which guarantees a course of practical reform, be the Government Whig or Tory, and the present Premier the points of difference are insignificant compared with those of agreements."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN SHEFFIELD.

The following account of the destruction of the Medical School in Sheffield, is taken from the Iris of

that town, of January 27. It affords a striking commentary upon the utter senselessness, as well as the wickedness of a mob.

An unusual degree of excitement prevailed in this town last Sunday, and riotous acts have been committed, chiefly by a number of disorderly youths, for the suppression of which, however, it was finally necessary to call in military interference. All this arose out of a drunken brawl between a man and his wife. They were employed to take care of the Medical School, in Eyre-street, and resided on the premises. It seems that both the man and wife frequently got intoxicated and created disturbances in the night. On Sunday afternoon they were both much intoxicated; and, as usual under such circumstances, began to quarrel. In this drunken broil they were joined by an Irishman, whom they had improperly admitted into the house. The two men thrust the woman out of doors, who, in a state of drunken fury, alarmed the neighbours and passers by with the cry of murder; falling people at the same time, that the two men in the house were intent on murdering her. Police force was fetched, and the men carried off to prison. All this produced a strong and rapidly spreading sensation, and a thousand ridiculous and idle tales about Burking, and so forth, were soon afloat. The crowd augmenting a considerable police force was kept on the spot, and acts of violence were prevented that evening, the people having gradually dispersed themselves. During the night all was quiet, and remained so until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 8 o'clock, one hour later, we were again on the spot and found the premises taken possession of, chiefly by boys; indeed, there was one man only amongst them that we could observe. They were then occupied in breaking the frames of the windows, and ejecting the street chairs, tables, stools, books, &c. in short, every movable article, of which a fire was made in the street. The building was soon completely gutted, the very staircase and floors being torn up and committed to the flames. At half-past 9 the constables and others endeavoured to stay the work of destruction, but in vain. The house was now nearly gutted, and the fire, being continually increased with fresh fuel from the floors, doors, ceiling, stairs, and every thing that would burn, now raged with terrific fury. On the fire engines arriving at the spot, they were welcomed with stones and pieces of slate which compelled them to retire. In consequence of the house having been set on fire, they were again recalled, and appeared under the protection of the military. They commenced playing on the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. About 10 o'clock, the aspect of affairs assumed so truly alarming an appearance, that it was deemed advisable to disperse the military in post-horses, with directions to proceed at full speed for the assistance of a party of the neighbouring magistrates. Soon after Mr. Rayner arrived in front of the Town-Hall, at the head of a detachment of the 6th Lincolnshire Dragoons, commanded by a sergeant.

The cry which they raised, and the depression they caused their mischievous employment and took to their heels. At 12 o'clock the people had nearly all dispersed; there was altogether such an appearance of quietness about the spot that it was thought unnecessary to detain the military any longer; they were, therefore, ordered to their duty, and returned to the barracks. About half-past 10, a party of the fire was made on the ill-fated premises; the fire was kindled in the street, and the horrid work of destruction was again in operation in all its original fury. The fire was again called out, and galloped down the street, and in a few minutes a large quantity of foot race was seen in every direction. They succeeded in capturing one of the rioters; he was sent to the Town-Hall, guarded by a party of dragoons. The back of the house is completely demolished, floors, joists, beams, and all from the ground to the roof removed. The roof of the house is broken down, and the outer wall was likewise broken down. A party of the mob, consisting chiefly of boys, apparently tired of gazing at the soldiers, left the large multitude now surrounding them, and proceeded about 6 o'clock to the Medical-hall in Surrey-street, where they commenced throwing at the windows, breaking most of them.

A cry was now raised "For Mr. Overend's," we presume a medical man. A movement was instantly made in that direction. When they reached Church-street a few squares in the windows were broken; the rioters, who were now two, and in a few minutes a party of dragoons arrived, and further mischief was thereby prevented; a body of police was also shortly afterwards marched to the spot.

Half-past Seven.—A troop of dragoons are dismounted, and are standing with their horses opposite the Medical Hall. The concourse of people have considerably decreased, and as night has come on, Dragoons are parading the street, and all is still where the riot commenced. Some disposition for tumult appears to prevail in St. James's-street. As no further outrage is stated, we presume the night passed quietly. The force expressing our opinion that sufficient energy has not characterized the repressive measures adopted for putting down this disgraceful and disorderly tumult, and for preventing such shameful and superstitious destruction of property. Neither can we forbear from stating how reproachful such a scene is to our national character and intelligence. The vulgar, and even such as have pretensions above vulgar, are always alarmed by such a vulgar or vulgar.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.—We are happy in being authorized to remove the anxiety which our information has occasioned in the friends and admirers of the polished and spirited poet, Campbell. We understand that he has been enjoying, with all a poet's exuberance of the novelties of Algiers, and the splendour of its neighbouring scenery, which he has frequently explored in his rides among the hills, and the magnificence of the lofty palms and banana, and the luxuriance of the vine, the fig tree and the myrtle. He is recovered from his illness, which was the effect of a severe cold, and he returns by way of Tunis, Sicily, Greece and Italy to England, in the end of the month of May.—Caledonian Mercury.

DEATH OF DR. KELLY.—This distinguished man recently died of a malignant fever, and although less than 40 years of age, had risen to the rank of Primate of the whole Church of Ireland. As a Bishop, and head of the Irish Church, his conduct is said to have been characterized by mildness and prudence, and though constantly obliged to mix in public, he led the austere and mortified life of the cloister.

Steam Navigation to the Equator.—The George Canning, a barque burthen 300 tons, has been engaged as a transport, by Colonel Chesney, to convey the expedition for navigating the Equator to Alexandria, and from thence if necessary, to Bombay. The two iron steam boats, built by Messrs. Laird & Co., of Woodside, have been taken by them, and together with a quantity of coal, form part of her cargo.—Diving bells, together with apparatus for blowing up sunken rocks, guns, ammunition, &c. to protect the expedition, have been provided. The party about to sail, will consist of Col. Chesney, as commander, Lieut. Cleveland, H. N. three midshipmen, three surgeons, several artillery engineers, making altogether, including the crews of the boats, about fifty men.

A fire occurred in a quadrangle of Montrose-street, Glasgow, consisting of cotton yarn and other warehouses, and considerable damage done.

Mr. Post, bookseller, Rankin-street, Edinburgh; and Mr. Ramsay, working jeweller with Mr. Post, Canal-street, do, fell into the ice while skating on Duddingston Loch, Jan. 18, and were drowned.

Judith Brew, a pauper, died in Tralee last Saturday, at the extraordinary patriarchal age of 110 years. The season of the frost, December 1799, she remembered, and was then 16 years of age. She never wore a shoe or stocking, and her general health was good, until a week before death.

DENMARK.—There is something rotten in the state of Denmark. A serious disturbance had taken place in the theatre, at Copenhagen, the King being present. The audience in the pit shouted—Liberty

of the Press! The King rose and attempted to address the people, but even the voice of majesty was drowned in the uproar, and his Majesty was obliged to leave the house. The example of Norway, formerly united with Denmark, and now in a state of high prosperity in consequence of the liberal institutions it has received since its separation, produces this excited action in Copenhagen.

POLAND.—Pozen, January 8.—The organization of the Jewish population in the province of Pozen was completed in the course of last year. There is now no Jew who does not belong to a certain corporation, and consequently to a fixed police district. There are in the Government of Pozen 48,840 Jews. The corn trade is increasing very considerably, and large quantities continue to be sent monthly to Silesia, principally from the circles on the Polish frontiers.

UNITED STATES.

PAUPERS RESHIPPED.—A vessel that left this port yesterday, took from the House of Industry six British paupers, on their return to the port in the Provinces, from which they came.—This was done by the owners, to clear themselves from further charge. Many other imported vagrants have been or will be returned in like manner.—Boston Transcript.

During Thursday and Friday there arrived at the port of New York 10 ships, 2 barks, 17 brigs, 49 schooners, and several sloops and lighters. Of the whole number, 25 were from foreign ports.

Ship Dalmatia arrived at New York on Wednesday, in distress, from Apalachicola, bound to Liverpool; about eight days since a man fell from aloft into the sea; five other men went in the stern boat to his assistance and were capsized and all drowned.

There are about 3000 dram shops in the city of New York. The public tax for the support of criminals and paupers, amounts to about 300,000 dollars per year.

It is stated on good authority that Celeste, the dancer has received for her services in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, the sum of \$18,000 for 70 nights' performances. How many individuals of the first order of moral worth are unable to obtain bread!

Colbert, supposing the United States and France about to be involved in a war with each other, breaks out in the following amusing strain:—

"Now we shall see how real republicans will look about these despotic subjects of a citizen king! Oh how I should like to see the raving and stamping and foaming, and to hear the gabblings of the conceited devils, when they get the news of their ships being sunk, or their islands taken. I suppose that they will give in, with some despicable lie about having been deceived. If they do not, Jonathan will pummel them hard at death, and make them pay their debt afterwards to the Atlantic. Nothing can be more infinitely unjust than their refusal to pay, and the President, who knows their character, having tried words long enough, is now proceeding to blows, the only species of reasoning which they can be made to understand."

The amount of ardent spirits imported into Lower Canada from the sea, in 1831, was 808,712 gallons; in 1832, 823,851; in 1833, 975,466. Of wine in 1831, 337,932 gallons; in 1832, 432,432; 1833, 664,020.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CAMERON, Sir,—Before a misguided feeling which appears to be rapidly taking possession of the public mind, is any further spread, allow me through the channel of your paper to state what seems the true light in which the conduct of the House of Assembly deserves to be viewed, by their constituents. I do not hold up my single opinion to the public, as a reason why they should alter their impressions; I appeal only to the facts, which can suffer nothing from contradiction—I am only desirous that truth should prevail. I shudder at the evil consequences that may arise to the country when public confidence is lost in their Representatives. Yet I am, as you know, but an humble individual; and from the Assembly I expect not the least favor, nor can I discover how or in any way my private interest is likely to be affected by them. I am not in any way dependent upon them, in what follows is truth, and a correct view of things, if my object I shall succeed in placing the subject in a proper light, my single object is accomplished,—to know that I am right is the sum of my ambition.

It will be remembered that at a period not very far distant, a late House of Assembly, for what reason I do not now recollect, adopted a course in voting public monies altogether at variance with the practice of all other Legislative bodies, whether in Great Britain or in any of her dependencies; that was, when in supply to forward all their money grants to the Council in detail for their concurrence, previous to the public collection, adopted a course in appropriation bill for the session, thereby giving to the Council the privilege of assenting to such of those appropriations as they chose, and to reject the rest. This measure, although it might have at first been censured by the Assembly from the simple motive of convenience, or to suit the public business, was found to be conceding to the Council an important part of the prerogative of the Lower House, yet not attempt ever seems to have been made to cancel it until the late session, which being the first session of a new House, that body, deeply sensible of the evils which the present mode gave rise to, and anxious for the welfare of their constituents, strengthened as they were by the example of the House of Commons, and all other Provincial Legislatures, came to the determination to make a stand at once, and not to allow the Legislative Council any longer to interfere in the appropriation of Public Monies.

Unhappily, the carrying into effect this resolution turned upon the delicate question of providing for their own expenses, and whilst the Assembly thought they could not with consistency grant an allowance to the Legislative Council, they believed themselves fairly and properly entitled to it. Will it not be acknowledged that in this they followed the wishes of the whole country? Had they been so much afraid of losing their own allowance, would it not have been safer when in supply to have added the pay of the Legislative Council to their own?—But if they had done so, would not the public indignation have been very fairly excited against them; yet does not every body believe that this is all that was wanting to secure the pay of the Members of the Assembly?

But whilst I shall submit the opinion of the Legislative Council, as expressed in their own resolution, I shall also repeat the sentiments of the other House as contained in theirs, which saves me any further explanation about the principle on which these differences came to take place.

House of Assembly, Wednesday, 11th March.—On motion of Mr. Brown: Whereas the House of Assembly of this Province possess the sole right of granting public monies, and of modelling the supplies "as they think proper" and whereas an annual sum for defraying the expenses of the House of Assembly, while attending the General Assembly, has invariably been granted and allowed, and agreed to by both Houses of the Legislature, for a period of more than thirty-five years; and whereas the discontinuance of such an annual allowance would unquestionably limit the franchise of the choice of their representatives in the several counties throughout this Province, to such persons only as could give their time and bear their own expenses during the sitting of the Legislature, and would thereby deeply affect the

On the 24 July 1678, the Commons passed the following Resolution:—"That all aids and supplies to his Majesty, in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons, and all bills for the raising of such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons, and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to elect, in an appointment in such bills, the aids, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be altered or altered by the House of Lords."—Hastell's Precedents, vol. iii. p. 102.

elective franchise, and the rights, privileges, and liberties of his Majesty's subjects within this Province: Therefore Resolved, That this House cannot "not discontinue the aforesaid grant without abandoning his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in this Province" and further, Resolved, That the aforesaid allowance be included among the supplies of the present year.

But let me ask what there is in these sentiments that looks like a parsimonious grasping at private interest? Does not every candid man, every well minded man, every man who feels within him the love of country, respond to this opinion? Does not every son of New-Brunswick hail it as the expression of his own sentiments?—Let it be said, Mr. Cameron, in plain language, in that dress it suits best the understanding of those who are most likely to be deluded by false statements, that in this country—and in that House—men who are best qualified for their country's service, are for the most part those, who are the least able to bear the expense of attending the Legislature. And does not the country now, that at this moment the finest support of the People's rights, and that body, are men who, to render that service gratuitously, would be violating the sacred obligations which they owe to themselves and their families? Do the people of New-Brunswick ask for such sacrifices? Every liberal man feels NO! Let it also be remembered in justice to such members, that the part they took in the late events, so far from being calculated to benefit their own private interests, were the more likely to produce an opposite result. What does this prove? That independence of principle is not always separated from independence of conduct. Let not then the virtue of such conduct be overlooked.

I turn now to the Resolution of the Legislative Council. "Saturday, March 14.—Resolved, That this Bill (the Appropriation Bill) contains a grant which was not incurred in the House, when sent up in the form of a resolution of appropriation, and that the combining an appropriation upon which this House has passed, in the same bill, of supply in which this House had concurred, is an invasion of the right of free deliberation in this House, which cannot under any circumstances be submitted, without sacrificing the principles of the constitution, and the independence of this House." What say the people of New-Brunswick to this? That combining an appropriation in the bill of supply which the Council had rejected, is an invasion of their right of free deliberation? After this will any body assert that the representatives of the people were too early in the stand they took—that too much firmness, or obstinacy was shown?—It was displayed about 17 years ago, and was a more important question than is now, as it was then, the withholding of money grants for a few months?

In the mean time, it is to be hoped that some means for preventing this question from ever arising again in the same shape, will be devised by the British Government, upon becoming acquainted with the facts. And now, Mr. Editor, till that event takes place, which I think may be looked to as certain and not far distant, would it not be better, would it not be wiser to suspend any invidious remarks on either branch of the Legislature? Nothing can be more infinitely unjust than their refusal to pay, and the President, who knows their character, having tried words long enough, is now proceeding to blows, the only species of reasoning which they can be made to understand.

This language, the people of this Province have been under her banners. I have not then, the clamorous, the furious, the insubordinate demon of faction? also we were told, which has been dedicated to the service of sound judgment. Let the language of the press be that of reason, tempered with good argument; and for the future, let every man who feels inclined to write or to reason on this subject, take care to treat to examining the short, concise and simple body of evidence which the Journals of the late session will furnish him with.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1835.

We were this morning favored with Boston papers of Thursday and Friday, which we peruse with pleasure. The rackets of the Virginians, who arrived at New-York from Liverpool on Tuesday last, bringing dates to the 11th February. Subjoined are all the extracts of any importance contained in the Boston papers. It will be seen that there is a probability of France paying the 25,000,000 francs to the U. States, by consent of the Chambers.

Parliament was to be opened by the King in person on the 19th of February. Money was abundant in England, and all branches of trade prosperous. Lord Brougham and his suite arrived at his residence in Brick-lane, on Thursday evening, from his three months tour on the continent.

Paris, Feb. 7.—There cannot be the least doubt now that the American indemnity will be voted by the Chamber, since the members of the Commission elected on Thursday to report on the question are unanimously in its favor. The vote of the United States' Senate, which subsequently arrived, must remove most of the objections raised by the hurt pride of the French against the payment of the claims. Many members of opposition supported Ministers, or at least insisted on the necessity of fully satisfying the United States.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Our news from Madrid is to the 29th ult., at which time a general alarm existed lest a revolution should break-out, and fresh troops are ordered into the capital from Estremadura. The greatest vigilance is exerted on the part of the government.—The post office is strongly guarded, and large patrols circulate through the streets at night.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Cotton market.—Including the public sale of this day, which was all eagerly bought up at high prices, this week's work will amount to 13,826 bags, of which 5000 American, 500 Brazil, 800 Carthagena, and 2700 Surats, have been taken on speculation.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—The demand for Cotton has not been so good the last two days and prices are a shade lower. Money is very abundant, we fear more so than is for the permanent good of trade. Bubble speculations are beginning to show themselves again on the London Exchange.

The loss of the Appropriation Bill, as it is the most important occurrence which has for a long time transpired within the Province, so is it at present the all-engrossing topic of the day, every individual feeling it, in some measure, a matter of personal interest.—We may therefore well be excused, in the absence of other topics of equal interest, in reverting to this subject, especially as we feel it necessary to disabuse those who are unacquainted with the merits of the case, of the erroneous impressions industriously circulated in the community, and to state the true nature of the facts. And here we cannot help expressing our regret, that our respected contemporary and ally, the Courier, should have descended from the vantage ground it has so long maintained, as the consistent and steady maintainer of the people's rights, and suffered, in its last number, the expression of sentiments so foreign to its general principles, and so insidiously calculated to favour the attempted infringement on the constitutional privileges of the people and their representatives, to have occupied its editorial column. We feel quite certain, however, that those sentiments are not the genuine opinions of the Editor, (i. e. the Proprietor,) of that paper; they represent the ideas neither of him nor his supporters at large, but are easily traceable to one of that minority whose conduct is therein approved. We must take that article, therefore, to be the work of some unprincipled adventurer, who looked upon it merely as an attempted justification of the proceedings of the minority, emanating from one of themselves; and not as an expression of public opinion.



