THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* *[12s. 6d. if paid in advance.*

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1837. No. 19.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Sands' brick house, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H. SUN.	S. MOON.	D. W.
14 Saturday,	7 33	4 41	1 0	5 6
15 Sunday,	7 33	4 48	2 9	6 11
16 Monday,	7 33	4 45	3 15	7 29
17 Tuesday,	7 32	4 47	4 22	8 42
18 Wednesday,	7 32	4 49	5 28	9 55
19 Thursday,	7 31	4 50	6.17	10 40
20 Friday,	7 31	4 52	7 5	11 29

Full Moon 21st. 2h. 49m. aft.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Solomon Nichols, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.—Director next week: Thos. Barlow, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: P. Duff, Esq.

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: Chas Hazen, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, January 3.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Baillie, a Member of the Executive Council, delivered the following Messages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 2d January.*

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address of the House of the 28th December, lays before them copies of the correspondence therein requested.

"A C."

"12 *Devonshire Street, Portland Place, 28th Sept.*

"MY LORD,

"Having requested that instructions might be given by your Lordship to the Executive of New Brunswick to lay before the Assembly, at the ensuing Session, particular and detailed accounts of the Casual and Territorial Revenue from the commencement of the year 1831 to the present time, we now beg leave, in compliance with your Lordship's request, to specify in what manner those accounts will be required to be made up, viz.:

"1st. The particulars of all fees and contingencies received in the Land Office and the Provincial Secretary's in each year on petitions for land, and for licences to cut Timber and logs, or on any other account whatsoever.

"2d. The particulars of all sums paid in each and every year for public surveys—the quantity of land and by whom surveyed.

"3d. The particulars of Timber and Logs licenced to be cut in each year, the names of the persons obtaining the licence, and at what rate of duty the same was issued.

"4th. The particulars of all Timber, Logs or other Lumber seized in each year for having been cut without licence, how disposed of, and an account of the proceeds.

"5th. A particular account of the quantity of land sold in each year, and how sold, whether by private sale or by public auction, to whom sold, at what price per acre, and on what condition of payment; and whether any and what defaults have been made in the performance of any conditions, and whether any and what instalments or deposits have been forfeited.

"6th. The particulars of land leased in each year, to whom, for what term, at what rate, and what sums have been paid thereon.

"7th. The particulars of the indoor expenses of the Land Department, stating the names of Clerks and other subordinate officers of that establishment in each year, and their respective salaries, together with the particulars of all other annual incidental expenses of that office during the same time.

"8th. The particulars of the contingent expenses of prosecutions at the instance of the Crown, charged in the Casual Revenue account of 1835.

"And also, detailed particulars of all receipts and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, during the same time, other than herein before specified.

"We have, &c.

(Signed) "WILLIAM CRANE,
"L. A. WILMOT."

To Lord GLENELG, &c. &c. &c.

"*Downing Street, 30th September, 1835.*

"SIR,

"Adverting to that part of my Despatch of the 31st ultimo, in which you are instructed to give the most prompt attention to all Addresses which you may receive from the Assembly of New Brunswick for information on subjects connected with the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Revenues of the Province, I transmit to you the copy of a Letter which I have received from Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, specifying the manner in which the returns to be required for the purpose of obtaining that information should be made up; and I have to request that you will cause the several documents mentioned in the enclosed Letter to be prepared and laid before the two Branches of the Provincial Legislature at as early a period of the ensuing Session as may be possible.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major General Sir A. CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 3d January.*

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of the 30th ultimo, directs to be laid before them copies of the documents there in mentioned, relating to the calculations of the Salaries on the Civil List, and the Circuit Courts; and thinks he cannot better comply with the request in the close of that Address than by communicating to the House copies of his own Despatches on the subject of the Bill for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue; which he therefore directs to be laid before them, and in which his reasons for recommending a suspending clause are fully detailed.

"A. C."

Downing Street, 24th Oct. 1832.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th August last, in which you suggest that all Salaries in sterling should be made payable in Dollars at 4s. 4d. the rate of Exchange having recently borne very heavy on the Casual Revenue. You also propose that the Salaries should be paid half yearly instead of quarterly: viz. the 30th of June and the 31st December, as meeting with more convenience the resources of the Province.

"I have to acquaint you in reply, that I entirely concur with you in opinion that the Salaries payable in New Brunswick ought not to be governed by the rate of Exchange on England, but should be paid either in British Money or in dollars at 4s. 4d. You will therefore carry this arrangement into effect after the end of the present year. With regard to the payment of the Salaries, as you state that it will be more convenient to pay them half yearly, I have to approve of your giving the necessary directions accordingly.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GODERICH."

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Downing Street, 12th Aug. 1836.

"SIR,

"I have had the honor to receive your Despatches of the 5th April, No: 21, and the 10th May, No. 28, announcing that the Legislative Session of New Brunswick had closed without the passage of any Bill for establishing Circuit Courts in the Province—the Bill for that purpose which had been sent up by the Assembly having been lost in the Council, in consequence of its not containing any provisions for defraying the expenses of those Circuits. You at the same time inform me, that you should nevertheless order such extra Circuits as might be actually required, to prevent any interruption in the administration of justice.

"I entirely approve of the intention announced in your Despatch of the 5th April, of providing for the holding of the necessary Circuit Courts, notwithstanding the omission of the Assembly to vote the usual allowance for that service. The great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the Province since the date of Lord Bathurst's Instructions of 11th December, 1824, renders them inapplicable to the present case. I trust, therefore, that you will not have considered yourself as enjoined or authorized by those Instructions to withhold the Commissions from the Circuit Courts. Whatever arrangement may be ultimately made respecting the expenditure for that service, I cannot but think that to arrest the administration of justice throughout the Country would be an evil of such extreme magnitude, that the Government could not be justified in subjecting His Majesty's Subjects to it, except in submission to some evident necessity, which cannot as yet be alleged. You will, therefore, consider yourself at liberty for the present, to defray the necessary expense of holding the Circuit Courts out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Province.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the October mail, of your Lordship's Despatches, Nos. 84 and 85, of the 31st August and 5th September last, communicating to me the placing the Crown Revenues of the Province of New-Brunswick at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature; and I shall feel it my duty to carry into full effect, so far as in me lies, all the arrangements His Majesty's Government have determined on for this very important measure, in the spirit and according to the desire expressed in your Lordship's subsequent Despatch of the 10th September last; and I most sincerely hope it will be productive of all the good your Lordship seems to anticipate, and that the liberality of the Government and the gracious disposition thus displayed by His Majesty to yield to the wishes of His subjects on this side of the Atlantic, will be duly appreciated and gratefully received by all classes in this Province. But as the measure itself and the details of the arrangement are yet to be laid before, and to become a subject of discussion in the Assembly, where many various opinions will probably be expressed thereon, I think it a matter of great importance that I should be fully possessed of your Lordship's intentions on all points that may arise in the course of the discussion, so as to enable me to lay the same before the other two branches of the Legislature, should it be required, in order that the matter may be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and that any question which may be raised as to the intent and meaning of His Majesty's Government on any part of the details may at once be answered. And as the further instructions on this head which your Lordship has given me reason to expect as soon as your negociation with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot is closed, may not (unless your attention is particularly called thereto) provide for all, I have thought it advisable to save time, by at once submitting for your Lordship's consideration several points which at present occur to me, and which I think will require to be provided for in settling the details, and which are not adverted to in either of the Despatches I have as yet received from your Lordship on the subject.

"In the first place it appears by your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st August, that the surrender of all the Revenues of the Province now at the disposal of the Crown, including the payment of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period of ten years or permanently, is assented to by His Majesty, subject to two qualifications.

"The first of which is, that the appropriation of the House of Assembly is to be confined to the nett amount of the Revenues to be placed under their control, after deducting from the gross proceeds the necessary expenses incident to the collection and management thereof.

"On this point I could wish to be explicitly informed if it is your Lordship's intention that under the new arrangement the gross proceeds of the Crown Revenues do in the first instance pass through the hands of the Receiver General as heretofore, and all expenses incident to the collection and management thereof be paid by Warrants on him, and at the end of each quarter the accounts all to be made and audited according to the practice hitherto pursued, and the nett balance, then in the hands of the Receiver General, after payment of the expenses, handed over by him to the Provincial Treasurer? Or whether the nett quarterly balances are to remain in the hands of the King's Receiver General until appropriated by the Legislature, and drawn for by Warrant on him pursuant to such appropriation, without going into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer at all? Or in what manner it is intended that this part of the business shall be arranged.

"Your Lordship, I believe, is aware that a considerable amount of the surplus of the Casual Revenue has been laid out by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose on interest, amounting in the whole at the present time to the sum of £35,000 besides interest. £3,000 of this sum was very recently laid out on terms which will prevent its being called in before the 1st of January, 1838, and the remainder was invested about the close of the last year, until the 1st of January next, but upon terms that three months notice, before the end of this year, should be given of any part thereof intended to be then called in. And as this notice has not been given, from the Commissioners not being made aware that any part of the amount would be required, the Government may not be enabled to call it all in before the 1st of January, 1838. £6000 of this money is out on a loan to the Saint John Bridge Company, at 6 per cent. interest, no part of which, it is expected, could be got in before the 1st of January, 1838; as it was not contemplated when it was so laid out, that it would be sooner required. The remaining £29,000 is invested in three different Banks in the Province, and may probably be got in a shorter date if required. If therefore it is intended that these monies shall be called in as soon as the nature of the securities taken will admit of, your Lordship will see the importance, of immediately sending me instructions to that effect.

"The other qualification mentioned by your Lordship, upon which the contemplated surrender of the Revenue in question is to be made, is—that the law and customs of Parliament and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and more especially by the House of Assembly, as the rule for their guidance in the appropriation of the Revenues of the Province.

"The first question which arises upon this is what is intended by your Lordship by the words "*Revenues of the Province*"? Is it meant that this rule of appropriation shall be extended to *all* the *Revenues of the Province* as to that which has heretofore been distinguished as the Provincial Revenue and always been at the disposal of the Legislature, as well as to that which has been distinguished as His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenue, and now about to be given up, or is it only intended to apply to the latter? For if the House of Assembly should insist that it only applied to the Revenue of the last denomination, and your Lordship's expected instructions as to the details should not further explain this, the general and unrestricted sense in which your Lordship has used the words "Revenues of the Province" will prevent my feeling authorized on the part of His Majesty's Government, to accede to that interpretation until I am better informed of what your Lordship thereby intended.

"The next question is. How is an adherence to this rule of appropriation by the Legislature, and particularly by the House of Assembly, to be secured? Is it to be made part of the enactment under which the Revenues are to be placed at their disposal, and to be made an express provision and condition in that act upon which the nett proceeds of the said Revenue are to be paid over? If so I presume your Lordship will require that the act do also contain a provision that upon any deviation from that rule of appropriation by the House of Assembly, the disposal of the said Revenues shall revert back to the Crown, and the act from thenceforth become null and void. And if it is to be embodied in, and form part of the enactment, the rule as contemplated by your Lordship, I could wish to be explicitly defined and expressed in the act. For, what the law and customs of Parliament and the usages of the House of Commons are, in respect to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, does not appear to be well understood and admitted here, and has heretofore been a subject of much contention and difference of opinion in our Legislature, and therefore I trust your Lordship will see the necessity of declaring in express terms the particulars of the rule of appropriation which His Majesty requires the Legislature to adopt. I could also wish to be informed if it is your Lordship's intention that the several provisions expressly directed by Lord Stanley's Despatch of 30th Sept. 1833, for securing the prompt payment of the sum to be granted for the Civil List, should be all inserted in any Bill now to be passed by the Legislature for carrying the proposed new arrangement into effect.

"If on the other hand it is not intended that the stipulation as to the rule of appropriation shall form part of the enactment under which the arrangement is to be carried into effect, what provision or security do the Government expect the Legislature to make or give, that any specified rule will be adhered to? For if a law is once made placing the Revenue at their disposal, that moment any time adopt a new mode of appropriation, or rather resort back to the present system, and refuse to grant any supplies but in their own ways; and the Executive or other branch of the Legislature could have no control, but that of refusing their assent to such deviation from the rule; which might be the means of depriving the Country of any appropriations until one party or the other gave way, and thereby be productive of most extensive injury to the best interests of the Province. And experience has already shown that this is a course Colonial Assemblies will resort to to carry a point without regard to the evil consequences necessarily arising therefrom.

"The next point to which I think it necessary to draw your Lordship's attention is that in your Despatch of the 5th September, your Lordship states that the charge of £300 sterling heretofore allowed to Mr. Baillie for the indoor establishment of his Office, being deducted from the charges on the Civil List, are hereafter to be made part of the expenses of the collection and management of the Casual Revenue in question, and paid out of the gross proceeds the same as other expenses of the like nature. Your Lordship will be ready to accept the sum of £14,500 currency instead of the £14,000 sterling, as a provision for the Civil List of the Province, under the impression as appears on your Lordship's mind, that this sum of £14,500 currency would be equal to £13,050 sterling, and would thereby leave a surplus in the hands of Government, after paying all the present charges on the Civil List, of £566 sterling. But in this estimate your Lordship has overlooked the circumstance, that all the present salaries to the officers on the Civil List, except the Provincial Secretary's have heretofore been paid in Army sterling, at the rate of dollars at 4s. 4d. and this mode of paying these salaries was expressly directed by the Home Government when the salaries were fixed, except in the case I have above mentioned of the Colonial Secretary, whose commuted allowance of £1180 per annum was especially directed to be paid at the rate of dollars at 4s. 6d. This rate therefore at which the salaries have heretofore been paid (and which could not now be altered without making a serious deduction therefrom) makes a material difference in the total amount, from your Lordship's estimate and instead of leaving the surplus of £566 sterling out of the £14,500 currency which your Lordship has reckoned upon, it would leave only a surplus of £199 19s. currency as will be seen by the accompanying statement, shewing the present charges on the Civil List, the several amounts in currency, and how paid.

"I observe also that your Lordship has omitted to include in your estimate the Government contingencies of £300 sterling, which has heretofore always stood as an annual charge upon the Civil List of the Province to cover various expenses and exigencies that may arise in the course of the year while carrying on the Government, and for which no provision has been otherwise made; and if this provision is left out, the Executive will have no means whatever at command to meet such emergencies, and the public service may thereby seriously suffer.

"I should wish therefore to be informed by your Lordship, whether this item was intentionally left out or inadvertently omitted. It is true Lord Stanley did, in his Despatch of 20th September, 1833, also omit to include this in the schedule therein stated by him, but on reference Home, he explained by his subsequent confidential Despatch, dated 4th January, 1834, that it was not his intention that the allowance for contingencies should be discontinued—and if it should not be your Lordship's intention either, that £300 would have to be added to the amount already stated by your Lordship, in which case the £14,500 currency would leave the Government minus a considerable sum, instead of there being any surplus, which will at once be seen by reference to the accompanying statement before referred to. It will therefore be for your Lordship's consideration whether any deduction can safely be made from the £14,000 sterling originally demanded by Lord Stanley, and subsequently by your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st August, as a sufficient provision for the Civil List, particularly as it is in contemplation to provide thereout a sufficient audit department in the Province as your Lordship seems to contemplate, and your Lordship will perceive by reference to Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 4th January, 1834, with its enclosed memorandum, that he did not think even the £14,008 sterling a sufficient provision, as he therein directed me to call on the House to increase it to £15,000 sterling, but I did not receive that Despatch in time to lay it before the House at that Session. Here I beg to observe concerning the doubts entertained as to whether the sum asked by Lord Stanley was sterling or currency, that a calculated statement of the then and present expenditure of the Civil List will evidently shew, that the former was the rate demanded.

"There is one more point I think it necessary to refer to. It does not appear from your Lordship's Despatch, that any reference has been made in the negociation with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, to the subject of making any and what provision for the expenses of the Judges in the holding of the Circuit Courts in the Province, although I was directed by your Lordship's Despatch of 12th August last, to pay the expenses thereof out of the Casual Revenue. And in consequence, I have with the advice of Council, ordered and appointed Circuit Courts to be held in all the Counties of the Province for the ensuing year, the expenses of which will not be ascertained probably until the end of the year, and if the proposed new arrangement is effected at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, I shall then have no funds at command to meet those expenses.

"I beg leave, therefore, to suggest for your Lordship's consideration the propriety of having the question of providing for the Circuits disposed of and settled in the proposed arrangements to be made with the Legislature for the surrender of the Casual Revenue: either by a permanent Act of the Legislature establishing the Circuits and making provision for the expenses thereof, or by adding an amount to the sum to be granted for the Civil List, sufficient to cover the same, and thereby make them in future a part of the charges on the Civil List.

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "A. CAMPBELL."

"Fredericton, New Brunswick, 23d December.

"MY LORD,

"On the 20th instant, I had the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, enclosing the draft of a Bill for the surrender of His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues to the Legislature of this Province.

"On a careful perusal of this Bill, and referring to my Despatch of the 25th ultimo, No. 32, I find my anxiety on the several points therein stated, relieved only in one instance, namely, the security for payment of the Civil List. I therefore deem it my duty without delay to call your Lordship's attention to the following further remarks upon this important subject, and to the difficulties which present themselves to me.

"There are, at present, at the lowest computation, not less than fifteen hundred heads of families who have located themselves upon the Waste Lands of the Crown; some under the plea of old minutes of Council, and others from ignorance or misapprehension of titles which they procured from others who took original possession; and although they are doubtless in the eye of the law trespassers, and I found it necessary, in many instances, to direct prosecutions against them, yet it is to be remembered that they are British subjects and actual settlers in a state of poverty, and who being convinced

(*Continued on second page.*)

Mr. Crane's Speech on the Civil List Bill.

Mr. Crane, sincerely hoped the bill would be passed as it was, and regretted exceedingly that objections had been made by the Executive, when the views of the Home government had been so clearly set forth, and an anxious desire manifested that the bill should immediately pass into law. The first objection was, that there was an error in the calculation; and he hoped that the house, if they should discover that to be the case, would not avail themselves of it, but put it in the power of the government to remedy it. He would be extremely sorry that it should be said, that the house refused or hesitated to comply with the evident intention of the government.—Allusion was also made to the £300 for contingencies, and to the provision for the expenses of the Judges.—But first, as to the supposed error of calculation. The deputation, in falling back on Mr. Stanley's proposal, of £14,000 sterling, expected that the government would accept of that sum; and they did so.—But previously to receiving Lord Glenelg's answer to that effect, the deputation laid before his Lordship the statement of charges for the Civil List, as communicated to the Legislature by Mr. Stanley in 1833; so that it was quite impossible for Lord Glenelg to be at all mistaken in that respect. That list specified what proportion of the Civil List should be paid in dollars at 4s. 4d., and what part in currency; therefore it could not be supposed that Lord Glenelg could not see the mode in which the Civil List was provided for. Every information as to the mode of payment was laid before his Lordship, and from that information he framed the statement of the Civil list which he had communicated to the Legislature in his dispatches, and made such deductions as he thought proper; and therefore that set at rest the question as to the money formerly allowed for contingencies. He (Mr. C.) would ask any disinterested man, whether the deputation were bound to go any further? They had given every information to Lord Glenelg; his Lordship had formed his own calculations therefrom, and deliberately settled the Civil List accordingly, and then the deputation had nothing more to do with it.—As to the right of appropriation. The first dispatch of Lord Glenelg seemed to shew a desire, to assimilate it to the practice of government at home; the deputation enquired his Lordship's views on that point, and they were entirely convinced that he had no desire to interfere with the internal concerns of the Colony, nor to introduce any innovation in the mode of appropriation usual in the Province.—With respect to the Civil List Bill itself; he (Mr. C.) regretted any difference of opinion should arise, on a Bill prepared with so much care and attention, and approved of by so many perfectly competent persons. As soon as the deputation found the Government were likely to accept their proposals, they turned their attention to the details of all the subjects entrusted to them, and prepared the draft of a Bill to provide for the Civil List. They were aware of the responsibility of so doing, but considered that the circumstances would justify them. The Bill was drawn up by Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Bliss, who devoted their time, attention and research to it most intensely, and examined all the authorities which would bear on the subject. After a short examination of the Bill, Lord Glenelg perfectly approved of it, and said he was satisfied that it was fairly and properly drawn. It was then examined by the Lords of the Treasury and their Solicitor (Mr. Maule,) and after some amendments sent back by their Lordships to the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg and Sir Geo. Grey were then absent, and on the deputation going to Downing Street, they were told by Mr. Stephen, the other under-secretary, that the Bill had been returned from the Treasury with some amendments which he thought unnecessary, and he advised them to point out the fact to the Solicitor for the Treasury; and upon the Bill being again examined by Mr. Maule, Mr. Baring and Mr. Grant, they struck out all the amendments except one, so that the Bill was left substantially the same as originally drawn up by Messrs. Wilmot and Bliss. The deputation then thought the Bill was got through with; but the next day they were told by Sir Geo. Grey, that he had consulted with the Lords of the Treasury, who thought the words "by and with the advice of the Executive Council" should be struck out. Feeling a doubt as to such an apparently material alteration, the deputation took time to consider the subject, and the next day they were told by Sir Geo. Grey that the Government had determined that the words must be struck out. The Delegates urged that no difficulty would occur in the Province, if the words were retained; Sir G. Grey said that he did not expect there would; but the bill was likely to form a precedent for other Colonies, and therefore the Government were obliged to watch more closely all its details. This was a striking proof of the most strict alteration which this Bill had received from H. M. Government, and of the ordeal through which it had passed; and yet they were now told, that there were legal difficulties in it. It might possibly be so; but it would require a very great degree of proof to convince him (Mr. C.) of the fact. As to any interference with the royal instructions; he (Mr. C.) had conversed with Sir G. Grey on that point, and represented the necessity of adapting those instructions to the present state of the Colony; and Sir Geo. had received the communication in the most satisfactory manner taken a memorandum of it, and promised an early attention to it. The idea, indeed, had been previously confirmed by Mr. Stanley, who had declared, in one of his dispatches, that those instructions had actually grown obsolete; and therefore there could be no fear of their inteference with this Bill. Let, then, the country have the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; and he (Mr. C.) hoped the feelings of the different branches of the Legislature would be unanimous in its favour.

of the necessity of making terms with the Government, are now using their best endeavours to acquire the means of paying for their land: and by their exertions are contributing largely to the improvement of the Province.

"Taking, therefore, the average of the families of these fifteen hundred persons at only six, your Lordship will perceive that by the operation of this Bill, which in its present shape declares every grant or conveyance of land from the Crown to be null and void unless made upon sale to the highest bidder at public auction, not less than nine thousand persons would be exposed to the chance of suffering not only great injury but even injustice, as, in order to confer titles upon them, the lands upon which they have expended their exertions, in the hope and expectation of establishing their homes, must be submitted to auction, and thus be liable to be purchased by any person who may have the means of speculating upon the hard labour of these poor people: for although they have been encouraged to expect grants upon very easy terms whenever they should come forward to defray the expenses, no bargain or contract has been made with them that would bring them within the meaning and operation of the sixth clause of this Bill.

"It is true that some of these misguided persons did at first appear disposed to dispute the rights of the Crown to the lands upon which they are settled, and to question the, power to disturb them, which compelled me to cause the prosecutions to which I have alluded to be instituted, in order to establish His Majesty's authority: but that end being accomplished, I directed all the proceedings to be suspended without removing one individual from his abode, well knowing that I could not perform any duty more acceptable to His Majesty than tempering justice with mercy; and with the exception of those necessary instances of coercion, it has been, during the whole of my administration, my most earnest endeavour to promote their welfare by kind and lenient measures, which have in a great degree produced the desired effect, and I have had the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing many of those who, from misapprehension and bad advice, were at first disposed to resistance, now fairly settled upon the lands upon which they had begun to make improvements, and with legal titles to their farms, are now bringing up their families in comparative ease and comfort, and with greatful hearts acknowledging their obligations to His Majesty's paternal Government. And while so much remains to be done in the cause of humanity, I should feel it a dereliction of my duty did I not make an appeal to the consideration and generosity of that Government in behalf of those who remain, and earnestly to pray that some provision may be made for their security and protection before it be too late. I must beg however not to be understood as objecting to sales by auction, under proper regulations, in other cases—a mode which has been for some time past generally adopted here and with beneficial effect.

"I must also observe to your Lordship, that I do not perceive any provision by which Military or Naval Officers can now obtain a remission of their purchase money, according to their rank and length of service, agreeably to the regulations issued from the Colonial Office, under date of 15th of August 1834, nor will it be possible to continue that arrangement unless indeed the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to draw upon some fund in England, expressly appropriated for that purpose.

"By the operation of this Bill also, His Majesty will be deprived of the power of hereafter endowing with lands either Churches or Schools, or any other public Institution whatever in the Province.

"In addition to the foregoing remarks, I have to call your Lordship's attention to another very important question, arising out of the provisions of the fifth section of the Bill, which, in express terms, declares all titles given by the Crown during the continuance of the act to be void unless the property to be conveyed shall have been purchased at public auction, after due notice given thereof in the Royal Gazette; thereby making it incumbent on the Grantee to prove these facts in addition to his Grant, and thus at once destroying, as I am advised, that rule of law by which the Great Seal has always hitherto been considered *prima facie* evidence of title from the Crown; and the parol testimony of the sale and advertisement so required might be very difficult to procure after ten or fifteen years lapse of time; and the evil consequences to arise therefrom, in dispute, might be great indeed.

"If then, this clause in the Bill is to stand, it surely requires some amendment declaratory of what shall be deemed in Courts of law sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the sale at auction and advertisement of the Royal Gazette having taken place.

"Feeling therefore all the difficulties which I have stated, and for various other considerations which appeared to me of great importance, I deemed it my duty in communicating to the Legislature the Despatches which your Lordship directed to be laid before them, to draw their attention to the several points which I had in my former Despatch brought under your Lordship's notice. I therefore adverted to them in the Message accompanying these Despatches, (a copy of which I have the honor to enclose,) and expressed my trust that they would, in order to obviate any future doubts or difficulties, see the propriety of adding to the Bill, if it should be passed, a suspending clause, as by so doing there will be opportunity to make any such amendments as may appear to be requisite to render the measure perfect in all its parts.

"In this view I hope to be met by a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Legislature, and by a desire to cultivate harmony and mutual good will, as the final adjustments of the question will thus be left to the consideration and judgment of His Majesty's Government. In the meantime, I beg to assure your Lordship that I shall without any reserve communicate with both Houses, and give to them every information in my power.

"In the Message above alluded to, your Lordship will observe that I have referred to the Royal Instructions which accompany the Commission to the Governor of the Province. To these I beg most respectfully to solicit your Lordship's attention, and to submit for your consideration, whether under the great responsibility imposed upon me by these instructions, I ought not to be furnished with the authority therein particularly mentioned, under the Royal Sign Manual, or an order of His Majesty's Privy Council before I can be justified in assenting to a Bill of so important a nature as the surrender of all His Majesty's Hereditary and other Revenues without a suspending clause.

"I have only to add, that I trust to your Lordship's justice and candour in considering these remarks, to attribute them to my earnest desire that the present transaction should be settled in such a manner as to preclude all future vexations doubts and references, and to secure the quiet and prosperity of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province

"I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) "A. CAMPBELL."

The Right Honorable Lord GLENELG, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to inquire into and investigate the present system of expending the Great and Bye Road appropriations, reported; that they had taken the subjects under their consideration, and that he was directed to submit their Report; which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed by the House, with directions to consider the practical effects of the present system relative to the supervision of the Great Roads of Communication, and to suggest such alterations therein as may be deemed expedient; and also whether any improvement can be made in the system of laying out the Bye Road appropriations, and the appointment of Commissioners, Report:

That under the operation of the present system, a very considerable portion of the liberal grants of money which have been made for the Road service, has been ill expended. This great evil has chiefly arisen from the appointment of incompetent persons, in many instances, to expend the money on the Roads. Many of the Commissioners are totally unacquainted with practical Road making, and being equally ignorant of the nature of the services required, the manner of performance, and value of the same, do unavoidably make injudicious expenditures of the money intrusted to them, and there are not a few, who through neglect or design, delay such expenditure to a late period of the season, or let it stand over altogether.

The amount of per centage is very far from remunerating those who give the proper and necessary attendance to the duties required, so that unless the several Commissioners are actuated by other considerations, it is in vain to expect that the services will be properly performed.

Several of the Supervisors of the Great Roads have also been found wanting in the necessary qualifications; neither is the per centage on the sums which they are severally appointed to expend, sufficient to remunerate them for that constant personal attendance which is indispensable to the proper expenditure of the money, and which, as a part of their duty, ought on no pretence to be omitted.

Your Committee on reviewing the several modes adopted and acted upon with respect to the Bye Roads, are of opinion, that the Representatives of the respective Counties should recommend the Commissioners, and ought also, during the recess, to turn their attention to the state of the several Bye Roads within their respective Counties, and to exercise a general supervision over the expenditure of the several sums of money granted for the improvement of the same; that being amenable to public opinion, and having also a knowledge of who are the persons best qualified to discharge the duty of Commissioners, the Representatives would nominate persons well qualified, and would also use their endeavours to have the monies properly expended.

On the subjects of the Great Roads, your Committee would recommend the division of the Province into circuits, and the appointment to the supervision of the Great Roads in each circuit, of the most tried, approved and experienced Road makers, to have stated salaries, and their duties defined and regulated by Legislative enactment.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BROWN, Jun.
JOHN R. PARTELOW,
WM. CRANE.

Wednesday, 4th January, 1837.

Mr. Palmer again brought under consideration of the House the Petition from Thomas Anderson, John Robb, John Moric, and 54 others, of the County of Westmorland, praying that the seat of William Wilson, Esq. a Member returned for that County, may be vacated; and moved

That the question which was negatived yesterday for reading the said Petition be reconsidered, and that he may now have leave to read the same.

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—YEAS, 14. NAYS, 13.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot, whereas an Honorable member of this House has this day applied at the office of the Provincial Secretary, for a view of the Royal Instructions, which application was not complied with: And whereas the House of Assembly of this Province in 1823 were informed by His Excellency the then Lieutenant Governor, that the said Instructions being a public document lodged in the Secretary's office, the house were at liberty to inspect it and take such extracts therefrom as they might think proper; therefore

Resolved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the members of this House have access to the said Instructions whenever they may deem the same necessary. Ordered, that Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Street, and Johnston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Thursday, 5th January.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Archibald Campbell.

The Lieutenant Governor regrets that any member of the House of Assembly should have felt the inconvenience complained of in the Address of the House of the 3d instant, in not having had access to the Royal Instructions; but on inquiry he finds that the application was made to one of the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's office, who cannot be supposed to have at all times such documents under their charge and control. Had the application been made to the head of the Department the Lieutenant Governor feels assured that it would have been promptly complied with.

The Lieutenant Governor however will direct that in future the documents in question shall be accessible to any member of the House when necessary.

The Honorable Mr. Baillie, also, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the several documents relative to King's College, as prayed for in the Address to His Excellency of the 23rd ultimo.

Saturday, 7th November.

The following Resolutions passed the House this day:

1. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the difficulties suggested by the two first questions propounded by His Excellency in his Despatch to the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg of the 25th November last, now under consideration respecting the two qualifications upon which the Revenues of the Province at the disposal of the Crown were to be surrendered in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period of ten years or permanently, have been fully and satisfactorily answered by his Lordship's despatch of the 31st October, and the provisions of the Civil List Bill accompanying the same.

2. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That by the Despatch of the right Honorable Lord Glenelg of the 31st August, it clearly appears that His Lordship fixed the appropriation required from the Assembly in consideration of the surrender of the Crown Revenues at £14,000 sterling, because that sum was formerly demanded by the then Colonial Secretary Lord Stanley, and that in all the negociations carried on between Lord Glenelg and the Deputation, a larger amount was never asked for by his Lordship.

3. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the deduction from the £14,000 sterling subsequently made by Lord Glenelg, although it actually reduced the amount to £13,050 sterling or £14,500 currency, arose as is expressed in his Lordship's despatch of the 5th September, by his having excluded from the permanent charges on the civil List, £990 sterling, the annual allowance for the expenses of the indoor Establishment of the Crown Land office, leaving those expenses to be regulated by the Governor and Executive Council, and that therefore the original stipulation of £14,000 sterling was not affected by the reduced permanent charge.

4. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That although by his Excellency's despatch it appears the surplus at the disposal of the Crown, after providing for the Civil List, will not be so great as that contemplated by Lord Glenelg, yet it is clearly shown that provision is made by the Bill sufficient for the salaries of all the officers who were to receive them, payable in dollars at 4s. 4d. each, and that if the Executive Government be authorised to make the payments at that rate, there will still be £190 19s. currency remaining after all such provision is made.

5. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the allowance of £300 sterling for contingencies having been excluded from the established charges on the civil List, both by Lord Glenelg and Lord Stanley, there is every reason to infer that the amount was not considered necessary to be appropriated, and that therefore such exclusion on both occasions was intentionally made by his Majesty's Government; and further Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that no such grant is necessary.

6. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, in the event of its being thought necessary or proper by Lord Glenelg, that there should be a clear surplus of £566 sterling, as stated in his Despatch of the 5th of September, the House, upon being made acquainted with that fact, should immediately place by a permanent vote, or during the continuance of the civil List bill, such additional grant at the disposal of the Crown as would amount to the surplus above stated.

7. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the house having by a vote of last Session, declared that they considered the expenses of the Judges holding the Circuit Courts should be paid out of the same fund from which they derived their salaries, and that fund having now been conceded to the Legislature, the house should pass a bill the present session making permanent provision, or during the continuance of the civil list bill, for the Judges holding such Circuits.

8. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, That the House should view with feelings of surprise mingled with regret, that his Excellency has been advised to advert in such strong terms to the situation of those who have located themselves on the waste Lands of the Crown without the requisite authority, and to the chance of their suffering, not only great injury but even injustice if the civil list bill pass into a Law without some provision being made for their security and protection by his Majesty's Government *before it be too late*, and although the house could not have been prepared to learn, much less to comprehend, that about one thirteenth part of the population of the Province should be in the situation mentioned by his Excellency, yet, in the opinion of this committee, however at variance such opinion may be with the Executive Government, the reflection thus cast upon the House cannot be supported by reference to any of their Acts, but on the contrary the House would be as likely as any other Tribunal, were the question submitted to them, to extend relief in all cases of this description.

9. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That the House should, either the present Session or after the views of His Majesty's Government are made known relative to Trespassers, pass such a Bill for their relief, to guide the Executive in this Province in the future disposal of persons so situated, as would be recommended by His Majesty.

10. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, it is deeply to be regretted, that the concessions made by His Majesty's Government to the loyal people of this Province, have not apparently, by the Despatches now under consideration, been met by the Executive Government with that liberal spirit which was hoped for by the House, but on the contrary the objections pressed upon the notice of His Majesty's Government are in their nature of comparatively trifling consequence, but attempted to be made important in the Royal consideration to justify the Executive in hesitating to carry into effect the express commands of His Majesty, by recommending the House to pass the Bill with a suspending clause.

11. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, That nothing has transpired to induce the House to abandon their recorded resolution to pass the Bill as sent out by the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, and which has received the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, without any addition or alteration whatsoever.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—The crisis has now arrived. The time has at length approached, when it becomes the duty of every man who wishes well to the Province to come forward and apply the best energies of his mind to avert from the country one of the heaviest calamities with which a British Colony has ever been threatened. I allude to the Bill now in its progress through the House of Assembly, "for the support of the Civil Government in this Province." I will make bold to say that since the famous India Bill of Mr. Fox's in 1783, there has never been a Bill presented to a British Legislature in which the just prerogatives of the Crown have been so wantonly outraged, the first principles of the constitution so utterly subverted, or the vested interests not of individuals, but of large classes of the community so unnecessarily so unjustifiably sacrificed. The necessary and inevitable effect of this bill is not in any respect different from that of Mr. Fox's—it is to take the Government of the Province out of the hands of the King and his Ministers at home, and of the Executive in the Province and vest it in the House of Assembly to be exercised by a Committee of the whole House while in session, and by special Committees during the recess. It is my earnest hope that this bill may resemble Mr. Fox's in another respect—that it will meet with a similar fate,—that though it may pass the lower house, it will be rejected by the upper with an overwhelming majority.

The history of this famous Bill as far as it has yet gone is remarkable, and every way worthy of being handed down to posterity. For reasons which will appear in the sequel I shall reserve the consideration of the entire measure to some future occasion, and confine myself at present to just so much of it, as relates to only one view of the question—the unnecessary and unjustifiable attacks which it makes upon the vested interests of large classes in the community It cannot have failed to strike every one that the House of Assembly has exhibited very great impatience to get this bill passed: and the remark has often been made, why is this haste? the Governor's Message is sent down on Friday 23d, with the correspondence and draft of the Bill and at the same time a recommendation for "weighty considerations" to add to any bill of this nature a suspending clause. On Saturday 24th, the House did no business. On Monday 26th, the House received the Report of the Deputation, and on Wednesday went into consideration of the Message and Bill, and come to the resolution of proceeding with the bill without paying any attention to the Governor's recommendation. On Thursday the bill was brought in, and read a first time. On Friday 30th a resolution was adopted, praying the Governor for his reasons for offering the recommendation. On Tuesday Jan. 3, the reasons were sent down and on Saturday 7th, the House resolved (three members only voting in the minority) to adhere to the bill, the whole bill and nothing but the bill, and of consequence to reject the Governor's recommendation. The question is therefore a very natural one, why is this haste, what good reason can be assigned why a measure effecting so complete a revolution in the affairs of the Province should be hurried through with this unusual and indecent haste? Natural as this question is, the true solution will not be hard to discover.

Mr. Wilmot (said Mr. Crane) 'tis a very good bargain." "'Tis a very good bargain, Mr. Crane (said Mr. Wilmot) there's no mistake about it."—Now (said Mr. Crane) how shall we put a clincher on it *at once*." (See Mr. Wilmot's funny speech in the last Courier.) Here is the true solution Mr. Crane has shewn himself as clever in buying a revenue *as in selling a Horse*: he had outwitted—overreached the Secretary of State: and exulted over it, as the madman did who stole a button from his keeper's coat, sharpened it, and with it cut off one of his own ears: and who in rejoicing over the ingenuity of the theft was totally regardless of the mutilation of his person. These Delegates have stolen a button, and in their joy at having outwitted a King's minister, and in their eagerness to put a *clincher* on the bargain, both they and the house seem utterly regardless how the Province may be mutilated, or what interests may be subverted. But because these gentlemen have succeeded in stealing a button from the Secretary's coat, that surely can be no reason why the Country should sit still and permit them to cut their ears off: on the contrary let them awake at once and save themselves from so horrid a mutilation.

As I said, it is my intention to limit myself at this time, to only one view of this important question—the subversion of large and important vested interests which must be the inevitable effect of this measure, if the bill pass into a law in its present state: and even in this, I shall not go beyond the ruin which the 5th section must necessarily entail upon the numerous class of Squatters, and the still *more numerous and important class of persons who have vested their capital and industry in Mill properties, & the manufacturing of Timber.*

The 5th section is to this effect—"*That every Grant or lease made by His Majesty, of any Lands shall be utterly void unless such grant or lease be made upon sale or rent, to the highest bidder at public Auction.*" It was seen in a moment both by the Executive and the Delegates themselves, that this section would bear hard upon the squatters. And it will be worth while to compare the language used by Mr. Wilmot, *the man of the people*, with respect to a large class of persons, amounting to 7 1-2 per cent. of the gross population of the country, whose countrymen, (for they are almost all Irish,) the honorable delegate has often flattered to promote his own views, and to whom he is under great political obligations:—with those of the Governor's whom the radical press delight to represent as a *tyrannical old soldier*.

We will begin with the *man of the people*, the friend the *spokesman* of the Irish: and copy from his speech in the last Courier:—"he hoped, at all events, he said, that the house would approve of the reasons of the Deputation for framing this bill as it was; because its *sole object* was, to secure the advantageous bargain they had made. It was of far greater consequence that this should be effected, & the interests of the whole province permanently established, than that the convenience only of a few squatters should be considered, as it was more important to prevent larger evils than smaller ones. The house could not be expected to *legislate exclusively for Squatters;*"—Is not this cutting off the ear with a vengeance: *the convenience of a few squatters indeed! the House could not be expected to legislate exclusively for squatters!*—Let us now turn to the *tyrant*: quoting from his despatch of Dec. 23d. to Lord Glenelg. "There are at present not less than *fifteen hundred* heads of families who have located themselves upon the waste lands of the crown, who are now using their best endeavours to acquire the means of paying for their lands, and by their exertions are contributing largely to the improvement of the Province.—Taking the average of the families of these fifteen hundred persons at only six, your lordship will perceive that by the operation of this bill, which in its present shape declares every grant or conveyance of land from the crown to be null and void unless made upon sale to the highest bidder at public auction, not less than *nine thousand persons* would be exposed to the chance of suffering not only great injury, but even injustice; as, in order to confer titles upon them, the lands upon which they have expended their exertions, in the hope and expectation of establishing their homes, must be submitted to auction, and thus be liable to be purchased by any person who may have the means of speculating upon the hard labour of these poor people. It has been, during the whole of my administration, my most earnest endeavour to promote their welfare by kind and lenient measures, which have in a great degree produced the desired effect, and I have had the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing many of those who from misapprehension and bad advice, were at first disposed to resistance, now fairly settled upon the lands upon which they had begun to make improvements, and with legal titles to their farms, are now bringing up their families in comparative ease and comfort, and with grateful hearts acknowledging their obligations to His Majesty's paternal Government. And while so much remains to be done in the cause of humanity, I should feel it a derilection of my duty did I not make an appeal to the consideration and generosity of that Government in behalf of those who remain, and earnestly to pray that some provision may be made for their security and protection before it is too late."

These are the words of the Governor as communicated to the House in his Message on the 3d, and it is in the very face of this statement that 9000 poor persons, (7 1-2 per cent. of the entire population) will be ruined, turned out of their homes, and deprived of every thing that their industry has acquired for them, that the House, adopting Mr. Wilmot's saying—"that they cannot be expected to legislate exclusively for squatters," have resolved (three members only, Messrs. *Street, Wyer* and *Ford* having the courage to vote in the minority,) to reject the Governor's recommendation, and adhere to the Bill. This every one will say is bad, but what follows is worse still.

The Mill proprietors are placed in the same situation precisely. They have been induced to invest large capitals in Mills, by the facilities afforded them for getting timber by means of their mill reserves. These are for the most part held by lease from the Crown for a short term of years, and these leases are continually falling in and renewed by the Crown, if the conditions of the lease have been fulfilled.—But if this Bill pass into a law, the effect upon the Mill proprietors will be like that on the squatters. The leases will be put up at auction, and the owner of a Mill which has cost him as many of them have, five thousand pounds, and some even more than that, will have to contend at the sale with any speculator who may choose to come forward and bid, and be utterly ruined, either by being compelled to buy the reserve at an exorbitant price, or to sell his mill for an old song to the man who has outbid him at the auction. Let any man look round, and see how many promising Mill speculations have been utterly ruined because others have succeeded in getting possession of the land in the rear, and then say whether this is a groundless claim. At the smallest computation *the capital vested in Mills is more than half a million, but if this Bill pass, that capital will be all but totally destroyed.* But perhaps Mr. Wilmot may return the same answer to this as he did in the squatters' case—"The House cannot be expected to legislate exclusively for Mill proprietors!" the less must give way to the greater advantage! the interests of the Province must not be postponed out of consideration for a few mill-men."

But will this mutilation of the body politic be permitted, notwithstanding the ingenuity of the Delegates in stealing the button and the avidity with which the House have sharpened it? No! let every man who has an interest at stake, either in his own person or that of his friend, or countryman, rise up and resist the mutilation, in the mode pointed out by the Constitution—by urgent, but respectful petition to the Legislature. Let the Irishmen be up and a-doing! Will they sit still and see *nine thousand* of their poor countrymen deprived of their properties, driven from their homes, turned into the highways houseless and penniless, *or be ruined by being compelled to pay for the improvements which they have made with their own hands.* Well may they say in such a strait—"'tis mad to go, 'tis death to stay!" If we go we are houseless; if we buy the place and stay, we shall surely get into jail from the impossibility of paying the purchase money.—To petition the House would seem to be useless; for Mr. Wilmot says "the House cannot be expected to legislate for squatters;"—but there are two other independent branches of the Legislature, whose concurrence must be obtained before the bill can pass into a Law. Let them be petitioned, and entreated with all the urgency that the exigences of the case require, to interpose the power which the constitution has with so much wisdom put into their hands, to avert from themselves, their friends and countrymen, this direful calamity.

Let the Mill proprietors also awake in time. Mr. Partelow says "that if any practical inconvenience should arise, there could be no doubt that on a proper representation to His Majesty's Government, a remedy would be provided." But will any man of common sense wait till the inconvenience has arisen, till the mutilation is perpetrated, and the ear cut off? The inconvenience is foreseen clearly and distinctly, as a consequence necessary and inevitable, if the Bill passes: and according to the old adage, prevention is better than cure. The evil is foreseen—let the remedy be provided: let the representation to His Majesty's Government be made *now*: let the bane and antidote go together, and let them be concurrent in every respect.

But though there is another independent branch of the Legislature whose concurrence is necessary to the passing of this Bill, the whole weight of the measure must not be left on them. The same reasoning will bear on the Legislative Council, which Blackwood's Magazine applies to the House of Lords. "The House of Peers can reject the bills which pass the lower House, and thereby prevent the frame of the law from being altered; the exercise of that important power is a matter of prudence, public necessity and expediency. Unquestionably this power should never be exercised but on great and pressing emergencies: unquestionably the Peers should never place themselves at the head of opposition to the Lower House, but when an obvious necessity for that interference exists: unquestionably they should not come forth till the strength of the interest they are to support has clearly evinced itself in the country: but when this has been done, then is the time for the Peers to come forward and throw their shield over the Constitution!!"—Yes! let the interests threatened with ruin and subversion come boldly forward and evince itself clearly in the country, and petition the Legislature with the urgency which the importance of the subject demands,—and then, depend upon it, there is virtue and courage enough in the Legislative Council to do its duty to the country.

J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—On Wednesday se'nnight, I was invited to a meeting of "*The Young Mens' Debating Society*" of this City. I went and was agreeably surprised. The discussion arose from a Resolution "That the abolition of slavery has proved an injury not only to the slaves themselves, but the world in general." The resolution was well supported, and on the other hand very ably resisted by many of the members. The good order, and at times, the spontaneous effusions brought forth by some of the speakers, disclosed talent which I hope in some future day will be of service to society.

Your's, &c. A. B.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—Will you permit me to reply to the fourteen questions of "Laicus" in the Church Society. As I acted as Secretary to the Meeting of the Clergy at which the plan of the Society was formed, and was one of the Committee for drafting it, I have been in a situation to know, both what has been done, and what was intended.

FREDERICK COSTER.

Carleton, January 12, 1837.

1. 2. The Church Society was first mentioned to the Clergy by the Bishop, in the charge or address which he delivered to them in the Vestry room of Trinity Church, at his late visitation: the address has not been published: that the Bishop's letters have not been published has arisen chiefly for the want of funds to defray the expense. 3. A meeting of the Clergy of N. S. was called, to take place at Windsor in November, but postponed I believe, on account of the Bishop's indisposition. 4. The Bishop wishes to have a Veto on the proceedings, and to exercise a controul over the continuance of the Society, which, of course, will cheerfully be acceded to. 6. In all societies for religious purposes the Clergy are ex officio members of the Committee. 5. 7. In the election of the committee, and the appropriation of the funds not limited to particular objects, the society will of course be governed by the rules of proceeding observed by *all* similar societies.

8. The recommendations of parochial committees will of course be strictly attended to. 9. It was not intended that the existing Missionaries of the society P. G. F. should share in the funds. 10. In the appointment of Missionaries no alteration in the existing mode is contemplated. 11. 12. These points were duly considered and discussed by the Bishop, who in his address assigned his reasons for preferring the proposed society. 13. St. John will be able to exercise a degree of influence in the society commeasurate with its contributions: 1. because each contributor can limit his subscription to any one, or more, of the objects of the society: 2. because the Parochial Committee can recommend a particular appropriation of the funds raised by the committee: and 3. because the number of delegates, who will have a voice in the application of the unappropriated funds, is not limited,—it may be one or more, at the discretion of the parish. 14. At the meeting of the Clergy there was much unanimity of opinion, that they parted, as they met, in the most friendly and affectionate terms: there is not the smallest ground for apprehending disagreement or separation, but should any thing unpleasant occur, a remedy for it will be in the hands of the Bishop.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 13, 1837.

No later European dates have been received than those announced in our last number.

It is reported that the December Mail arrived at Halifax some days since, and is hourly expected to reach here by express.

The Supreme Court was opened on Tuesday last by his His Honor Judge CARTER. The number of Civil cases, we are informed, is unusally great, and in all probability will occupy a fortnight to decide. We are at the same time glad to announce, that there are but two Criminal cases on the record.

Our number to day contains some documents which will be read with great interest. Our readers will find the excellent Despatches of the Governor, to Lord Glenelg, containing his observations on the Civil List Bill, and Mr. Partelow's twelve blustering resolutions thereupon. They will also see an able communication pointing out the ruin and subversion of important vested interests, which must be the inevitable result if that Bill pass into a law without amendment. We thank the author for it, and will reserve a column for him next week. How true it is—one man may steal a horse, another gets hanged for looking at him over the hedge. The Governor intimates to Lord Glenelg that the contemplated measure will bear hard on the squatters, and begs that their case may be considered *before it be too late:* before the ink with which this was written could get dry, Mr. Wilmot declared in the house (as if to verify the worst anticipations of the Governor) *that the House could not be expected to legislate for squatters, they must submit to be ruined as the lesser evil.* Before this declaration could be printed the House are informed of what the Governor has written; and straitway Mr. Partelow blusters about feelings of astonishment mingled with regret that the Governor should dare to *suspect* what Mr. Wilmot says all the world must *expect* as natural and inevitable. And to add to the inconsistence pledges the House by the *ninth* resolution to do what? exactly the thing which the Governor recommends—pass a bill for their relief.—So much for blustering resolutions. The same inconsistency runs through the whole of this blustering manifesto. The first five resolutions bluster famously; but the sixth, like the tapering off of a north-wester, meekly pledges the House to do what? exactly what the Governor recommends—make up the deficiency complained of, if Lord Glenelg wishes it. The seventh also pledges the House to do what? exactly what the Governor recommends—provide for the expenses of the Circuits. The remaining Resolutions bluster again, but why? because the Governor wishes to do what the Delegates boast so much of having done. "Mr. Wilmot (says Mr. Crane) how shall we put a clincher upon the bargain."—They put on the clincher in the shape of a Bill;—then why should the Governor be so severely censured for wishing to put on his clincher in the shape of a bill, before it be too late, knowing so well, as he does, *how many crooked roads, bills have to pass through in New-Brunswick.* Let us now ask which of the two "is placed in a ridiculous position"—the Governor who mildly suggests the propriety of certain things being done, or the House who bluster and call names, but after all pledge themselves to do exactly what is recommended? The only difference between them is this—the Governor wishes that both parts of the deed should be executed at the same time, both clinchers to be put on together; the House wish to bind the Government, but be free themselves. Our feeble advice would be *beware of leaving to work for a mad horse.*

We have much pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival of MR. MUTER, and his intention of giving lessons in the science of ELOCUTION, &c. in this city. From the high encomiums repeatedly passed upon this Gentleman by the journals of Nova Scotia, in the capital of which Province he has taught for the last two years, and the numerous testimonials in his possession from Gentlemen of the highest literary talent and acquirements in Halifax and other places, we can freely recommend him to the favourable attention of this community, and more particularly to those, whose situations in life render a thorough knowledge of the Art, of which he seems so capable a Tutor, so essential.—*Observer.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 30.—An unfortunate event has occurred in the 66th regiment, stationed in this garrison, which is the more to be deplored as the general conduct of the corps has always been most exemplary. As a party were conveying a disorderly private of the Regiment named Gillen, to the guard-house, he drew from his pocket a clasp knife, and, in his rage, inflicted a wound on an old soldier of the same regiment, named James Parish, of which he died on Tuesday. Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and Gillen has consequently been delivered over to the civil power, to await his trial next Criminal term.—*Gazette*

Health of Miramichi.—We do not remember, since we have resided in Miramichi, hearing so many complaints of indisposition, as we have this season, especially among the younger b community. There is ha who has not some of its me ing under the measles. readers some idea of the this disease in Chatham, on of one of the Schools yeste Christmas holidays, which yards of *seventy* scholars, o their appearance! The t ally knows that *forty* of the confined with this disease *michi Gleaner, Jan. 8.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A s ture has arisen, as if by m smouldering ruins of the This future temple of the L understand, be opened to t Monday evening, the 2nd The services of a talanted been secured, and the arra be under the managerial au Dinneford.

We learn from the offici Secretary of the Treasury, amount of specie, now in t computed to exceed $73,00 amount he supposes 28 mi circulation, and 45 million The same authority states, of paper in circulation is lions, and the amount of l active operation 250 millio millions more which has be but not issued.

No deterioration in the tate is yet experienced, it at Wheeling, Va. A lot o six feet in Water street and hundred and forty-feet b Street, lately sold for $16,0 n-foot. Small tenements that mechanics and labo effectually deterred from place.

LONDO

SEAMAN'S WAGES.—Charles Ja Mr. Hall on Friday last, having Granby, commander of the sch cause why he refused to pay him which he claimed as the balance him. The plantiff stated, that h of June, signed articles to go as on board the above vessel, on and back, at the rate of £2 5s. p duly performed the voyage, and pool on the 15th Oct. The Cap that he had brought back a cargo diz, some of which had been bro sage. He did not think himself the wages till the whole of the c vered, as he considered that it w the plaintiff to clear himself of Hall asked if the charge rested o the plaintiff. The Capt. replie proof against him, but he was li ticles, if he could not clear him which had been broached were ne he had slept. Mr. Hall said, course, protect a man who had of a ship, but he wished to know was of this against the plaintiff been in port fourteen days, and t wages might be of the utmost co The Capt. said, no doubt Mr. H he was justified by the act in wages if he had suspicions. Mr he was not aware of any such thi odd thing, indeed, if the law withhold the earnings of another picions. It had been decided over again, not only in the Adm courts, that even if a clause to th into the articles, in a case of em of the cargo, no assessment cou the wages of the crew, or any po out positive proof. It would b stop a portion of a man's wages of his being guilty. Mr. Hall h tion of the act which applied to vided, that every seaman should which were due to him in three charge of the cargo, or in eleven val of the vessel, whichever m the shorter period. The plaintiff fourteen days; therefore, that p tain's defence fell to the grou said, his next objection was, the plaintiff to do seaman's duty. an able seaman, but knew nothi and he (the Captain) had, the 5s. per month from his wages. attention of the Captain to th the plaintiff had signed as cook Captain here said, this had been Mr. Hall said, the manner in w appeared upon the articles show not be any mistake; beside whi cumstances, he must be govern Witnesses were called to prove was really altogether ignorant According to the evidence, he c a rope, bend a sail, or steer in Under these circumstances, Mr Captain to pay the wages only per month. The voyage had la and twenty-six days, which ma £7 14s. 8d., out of which he h vances and stores to the amo Mr. Hall directed that the Ca the plaintiff the balance of £3 8

LIABILITY OF OFFICERS OF S Gillman, commander of the ship on Friday last before Mr. Hall, moned by Thomas Freeman, to refused to pay a balance of wa £12 17s. claimed by the latter. ted, that he shipped as chief mat bove ship on the 15th of January bay and back, at the wages of £ was discharged on the 8th Oct. examining the articles, found, dated, for which he took the capt ing, that the date of entry ought name of each man. The captai claim of the mate, said, that on cargo at Bombay, five tiles of co sing, and in Liverpool they had ver three bags of sugar, which manifest, and for which bills signed. He held the mate's rec of the property, and though the the whole, yet he, the captain, one-half of the loss It was mad receipts and bills of lading, that for the copper but the captain satisfaction of Mr. Hall, that the might not have been lost or take after they were landed at this p the copper was £2 6s. 8d. The ges was £43 6s. 8d. The mate ding the value of the copper, balance £10 1s. 6d. with the co be paid forthwith.

State of Trade in Sti Vicinity.—It affords us re tisfaction to be able to inf that, from the concurren several manufacturers wh sulted, the branches of m ried on in this town and are at present in a very dition, more so indeed, been for a long time past

cially among the younger branches of the community. There is hardly a family who has not some of its members labouring under the measles. To give our readers some idea of the prevalence of this disease in Chatham, on the re-opening of one of the Schools yesterday after the Christmas holidays, which comprises upwards of *seventy* scholars, only *eleven* made their appearance! The teacher personally knows that *forty* of the children are confined with this disease alone.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Jan. 8.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A splended structure has arisen, as if by magic, from the smouldering ruins of the late theatre. This future temple of the Drama will, we understand, be opened to the public on Monday evening, the 2nd of January. The services of a talanted company have been secured, and the arrangements will be under the managerial auspices of Mr. Dinneford.

We learn from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the whole amount of specie, now in the country, is computed to exceed $73,000,000, of which amount he supposes 28 millions to be in circulation, and 45 millions in the bank. The same authority states, that the amount of paper in circulation is about 120 millions, and the amount of bank capital in active operation 250 millions, besides 50 millions more which has been authorized but not issued.

No deterioration in the value of real estate is yet experienced, it would appear, at Wheeling, Va. A lot of ground forty-six feet in Water street and extending one hundred and forty-feet back to Maine Street, lately sold for $16,000, almost $350 a-foot. Small tenements are so scarce that mechanics and labouring men are effectually deterred from settling in the place.

LONDON, November 3.

SEAMAN'S WAGES.—Charles Jane appeared before Mr. Hall on Friday last, having summoned Capt. Granby, commander of the schooner *Jane*, to show cause why he refused to pay him the sum of £4 16s. which he claimed as the balance of wages due to him. The plantiff stated, that he had, on the 19th of June, signed articles to go as cook and seaman on board the above vessel, on a voyage to Cadiz and back, at the rate of £2 5s. per month. He had duly performed the voyage, and arrived in Liverpool on the 15th Oct. The Captain, in reply, said, that he had brought back a cargo of wine from Cadiz, some of which had been broached on the passage. He did not think himself justified in paying the wages till the whole of the cargo had been delivered, as he considered that it was the business of the plantiff to clear himself of the charge. Mr. Hall asked if the charge rested on the shoulders of the plaintiff. The Capt. replied, no; he had no proof against him, but he was liable, under the articles, if he could not clear himself; and the casks which had been broached were near the place where he had slept. Mr. Hall said, he would not, of course, protect a man who had pilfered the cargo of a ship, but he wished to know what proof there was of this against the plaintiff. The man had been in port fourteen days, and the possession of his wages might be of the utmost consequence to him. The Capt. said, no doubt Mr. Hall was aware that he was justified by the act in keeping back the wages if he had suspicions. Mr. Hall replied, that he was not aware of any such thing: it would be an odd thing, indeed, if the law permitted a man to withhold the earnings of another merely upon suspicions. It had been decided over and over and over again, not only in the Admiralty but in other courts, that even if a clause to that effect were put into the articles, in a case of embezzlement of part of the cargo, no assessment could take place upon the wages of the crew, or any portion thereof, without positive proof. It would be unjust in him to stop a portion of a man's wages on the bare chance of his being guilty. Mr. Hall here read that portion of the act which applied to the case. It provided, that every seaman should be paid the wages which were due to him in three days after the discharge of the cargo, or in eleven days after the arrival of the vessel, whichever might happen to be the shorter period. The plaintiff had been in port fourteen days; therefore, that portion of the Captain's defence fell to the ground. The Captain said, his next objection was, the utter inability of the plaintiff to do seaman's duty. He had shipped as an able seaman, but knew nothing of the profession and he (the Captain) had, therefore, knocked off 5s. per month from his wages. Mr. Hall called the attention of the Captain to the articles in which the plaintiff had signed as cook and seaman. The Captain here said, this had been done by mistake. Mr. Hall said, the manner in which the signature appeared upon the articles showed that there could not be any mistake; beside which, under any circumstances, he must be governed by the articles. Witnesses were called to prove, that the plaintiff was really altogether ignorant of seamen's duty. According to the evidence, he could neither splice a rope, bend a sail, or steer in a proper manner. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hall ordered the Captain to pay the wages only at the rate of £2 per month. The voyage had lasted three months and twenty-six days, which made the full wages £7 14s. 8d., out of which he had received in advances and stores to the amount of £4 6s. 8d. Mr. Hall directed that the Captain should pay to the plaintiff the balance of £3 8s. with costs.

LIABILITY OF OFFICERS ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. Gillman, commander of the ship *Lustin*, appeared on Friday last before Mr. Hall, having been summoned by Thomas Freeman, to show cause why he refused to pay a balance of wages, amounting to £12 17s. claimed by the latter. The plaintiff stated, that he shipped as chief mate on board the above ship on the 15th of January last to go to Bombay and back, at the wages of £5 per month. He was discharged on the 8th Oct. last. Mr. Hall, on examining the articles, found, that they were not dated, for which he took the captain to task, remarking, that the date of entry ought to be opposite the name of each man. The captain, in allusion to the claim of the mate, said, that on the discharge of the cargo at Bombay, five tiles of copper had been missing, and in Liverpool they had also failed to deliver three bags of sugar, which appeared on the manifest, and for which bills of lading had been signed. He held the mate's receipts for the whole of the property, and though the latter was liable for the whole, yet he, the captain, had offered to pay one-half of the loss. It was made apparent by the receipts and bills of lading, that the mate was liable for the copper, but the captain failed to prove to the satisfaction of Mr. Hall, that the three bags of sugar might not have been lost or taken away by mistake after they were landed at this port. The value of the copper was £2 6s. 8d. The full amount of wages was £43 6s. 8d. The mate had received, including the value of the copper, £33 15s. 2d. The balance £10 1s. 6d., with the costs, was ordered to be paid forthwith.

State of Trade in Stirling and its Vicinity.—It affords us real heartfelt satisfaction to be able to inform our readers that, from the concurrent statements of several manufacturers whom we have consulted, the branches of manufacture carried on in this town and neighbourhood are at present in a very flourishing condition, more so indeed, than they have been for a long time past. In the woollen shawl trade, goods have risen 12 per cent within the last four months. Tartans, blankets, and plaidings, have experienced about the same advance. The carpet trade is also brisk, and prices high; but owing to the great advance in the price of wool, the profits are small. All hands are, or may be, employed in the spinning and weaving departments. The wool spinning department is brisk beyond precedent—so much so, that two large mills are now a-building in Stirling and its immediate neighbourhood, and other two about to be built, besides what is being done in Tillicoultry, Alloa, and other places where trade is equally brisk. Wages are good, so that the industrious operative has a cheering prospect before him for the winter. All our domestic trades are equally busy, and a sufficient supply of workers can scarcely be found.—*Stirling Observer.*

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILWAY.—We learn from *Le Voleur*, that this undertaking, which has been in operation only a few months, has already met with very great success. The average price is one franc per person, and the receipts for the four months in question, are more than 430,000 francs, which gives an interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital.

POSTSCRIPT.—3 o'clock—The English mail has just arrived, bringing Falmouth dates to the 10th of December. It brings no political information. The imperial Parliament is to meet on the 31st of the present month. The mail arrived too late for presenting our readers with any extracts this week.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John Oliver Vail, of Sussex Vale, (K. C.) to Frances Louisa, eldest daughter of James T. Hanford, Esquire, of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Hunter, to Miss Margaret Hamilton, both of this city.

On Sunday se'nnight, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Mr. James Sparks, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Jesse Wetmore, all of Carleton.

At Portland, on Thursday the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. William Cleveland, to Miss Eliza Barker, both of that Parish.

DIED,

At Nassau, New Providence, on the 1st Oct. last, Mr. James Knox, a native of Halifax, N. S.

At Melrose, Scotland, Captain Walter Tait, R. N. aged 60. He was in the hard-fought engagement between the Mars, 64, and the French Hercule, 74, when the latter was captured, both Captains were killed. In an attack upon the French batteries in Cherbourg road, he lost a leg and was invalided. He resided some years at his native village of Melrose, and is understood to be the original Captain Clutterbuck of Sir Walter Scott.

In England, Nov. 27th, the Honorable Augustus Lamb, only son of Lord Melbourne, in his 30th year.

SHIPPING LIST.

SAINT JOHN, Jan. 9. Arived, brig Tom Cringle, Delue, Philadelphia, 19—*R. L. Harris*, flour &c. —schr. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New York, via Eastport—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

11th Ship Ariadne, Baird, Londonderry, 54—*R. Rankin, & Co*, ballast.—Schr. Henry Bowser, Vaughan, Portsmouth, 3—Master, ballast.

12th schr Francis, Fields, Boston, 3—Barlow & Ketchum, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Brig Papineau, Maxwell, Belfast, deals.

Ship Jane Walker, Lindsay, hence at Liverpool, in 22 days.

Plymouth, Nov. 6th—On the 4th instant, Mr. Nicholas, the master, and a portion of the crew of the barque *Louisa*, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Pope, were landed from a fishing sloop, out of the brig *Mary*, Chicken, of Scarborough. The *Louisa* left Quebec for Padstow, on the 22d September; on the 27th, off Cape Chat, experienced heavy gales and threw deck load overboard, and perfectly unmanageable; after being many hours in this state, the *Mary* came in sight, and providentially saw their distressed situation, and took the crew off the wreck. Oct. 18th, spoke the American brig *Lunar*, from Hamburgh for New York, out 19 days, with passengers; seven of the crew of the *Louisa* shipped on board the *Lunar*. Captain Nicholas speaks in high terms of the kind treatment, himself and crew, experienced from Captain Chicken, who passed up Channel yesterday, after putting Capt. Nicholas and the crew left on board the fishing sloop, on shore. The *Louisa* was left in lat. 44.54 N. lon. 38 30. W.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine Middlings,
Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by
Dec. 23. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Want Situations,

THREE Portuguese Young Men, now arrived here from Demerary, for shopmen, servants, or grooms. If any person want either of them, be pleased to leave his name and habitation at this Office. Dec. 2.

Butter.

NOW Landing from Truro, N. S., 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages*. For sale from the Wharf, by
Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

☞NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of PEWS in Trinity and St. John Churches, who have omitted to pay their Pew Rents due on the first instant, are hereby notified that unless the same is left with one of the Wardens before the 23d instant, their Pews will then be sold as per order of the Vestry.

St. John, 13th January, 1837.

Twines and Lines.

The subscriber has on hand, of recent importations—COARSE and fine Salmon Twine; seine, shad, and herring do; Herring Nets; Cod and Pollock Lines, of all sizes.
Jan. 13. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

☞Wanted,

A SITUATION as a *Shipmaster*, by a person who can produce satisfactory credentials as to seamanship and nautical experience. Please apply at this Office. Jan. 13.

FISH.—700 Quintals shore Cod Fish, 50 ditto scale Fish—for sale by
Jan. 13. *James T. Hanford.*

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

SERMONS will be Preached in aid of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on *Sunday*, January the 15th, as follows—

CITY CHAPEL, *Germain-Street.* The Rev. RICHARD WILLIAMS, from Miramichi, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—The Rev. HENRY DANIEL, from Fredericton, at six o'clock in the evening.

PORTLAND CHAPEL.—The Rev. HENRY DANIEL, at eleven o'clock.—The Rev. WILLIAM SMITHSON, from Sheffield, at six o'clock.

AT CARLETON—At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. WILLIAM SMITHSON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held for the same purpose, Chair to be taken at seven o'clock each evening, on *Monday*, in the City Chapel; *Tuesday*, in Portland; and *Wednesday*, in Carleton. To these Services the attendance of all friendly to Christian Missions, is respectfully invited.

☞Collections will be made at each service.
St. John, January, 10 1837.

FOUND—A small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by describing the amount and paying charges. Enquire at the Hibernian Hotel. Jan. 13.

Sleigh for Sale.

A FIRST rate new single SLEIGH, may be had on application to
JAMES. G. MELICK,
December 30. *Market Square.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

THE Dwelling Apartments over the subscriber's shop in Water street. Enquire of
Dec. 23. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

New Grocery & Liquor Store.

JOHN THOMSON & SON,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the inhabitants of Saint John and Vicinity, that they have opened that New store, opposite Mr. HATFIELD's Brick building, Water street, with an assortment of *Teas, Groceries, Fruits, Spices, Liquors, &c.* and trust, by keeping GENUINE ARTICLES, and selling with the smallest remunerating profit, to merit a share of public patronage.

TEAS—direct from the Hon. East India Company's Warehouse, Halifax,—genuine as imported.

COFFEE—roasted and ground daily.

☞*Ship Stores* put up at the shortest notice.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by
Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. 4 Tierces, } REFINED SUGAR,
In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.
2d Dec.

Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.
Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

Fancy Cards.

JUST received at this Office, a supply of ENAMELLED CARDS, which will be wrought into Visiting, Business, and other Cards, in the neatest manner and on reasonable terms. *Dec. 30.*

Charts, Musical Instruments, &c. &c.

PER GULNARE FROM LONDON.

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of Charts, Log Paper, Royal Kent Bugles, (with six, seven, and eight keys);—very superior silver tipt cocoa and boxwood Flutes, with eight silver Keys; elastic plugg'd, common concert, and 3d Flutes, Violins, &c.

Instructions for the Kent Bugle, German Flute, Violin, &c.

ALSO.—Tortoise-shell Card Cases, jewel do. Letter Cases, (a new article) Pencil cases, with sundry other articles.

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, or a short approved credit. Dec. 9.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex '*Francis*.' For sale by
October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

(*Germain street, opposite the residence of* WILLIAM SCOVIL, *Esquire.*

MR. MILLS' SCHOOL, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting-house—the sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is open for evening pupils.

Hours of attendance, from 6 till 9.
December 16, 1836.

For Sale,

40 TONS White Pine Timber, average 17 inch; 8 do. Birch;—will be delivered in shipping order—belonging to the *St. John Bridge Company.*
Dec. 16. W. H. STREET, *Committee.*

Per brig GULNARE,

FROM LONDON.

FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Music, Toys, Caricatures*, and other Prints. Also—an assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for *Christmas presents*. For sale at the Circulating Library, Prince Wm. street.
Dec. 16. A. R. TRURO.

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street
Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE Mails for Halifax, Miramichi, Dorchester, Cumberland, &c. will be closed on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

PROSPECTUS.

Religious Newspaper.

AT this period of universal activity in the diffusion of knowledge, it is too obvious to need any argument, that the most persevering efforts should be made by the friends of Religion to accompany every attempt to cultivate the human mind, with a simultaneous endeavor to diffuse also the precepts and principles of that unerring word, which alone can direct and sanctify any human knowledge, or lead its possessors to the only true wisdom. With a view to the attainment of so important an object it is proposed shortly to commence a Weekly Journal under the title of The *Christian Messenger*, and Repository of Religious, Literary, and General Intelligence, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A considerable portion of its pages will be devoted entirely to religious matter; to such Essays and Communications as the friends and advocates of truth may occasionally contribute, or to extracts selected from authors of sound and approved character, or from the various religious publications of the day.

It will contain condensed views of the latest and most interesting accounts of Missionary operations and successes, and general religious intelligence of every description, and will more especially convey information of the progress of pure and spiritual religion, and accounts of revivals in every section of the Church throughout our own Provinces; together with whatever news may transpire in any way connected with the interests and welfare of the kingdom of Christ.

An adequate portion of the publication will be set apart for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, a subject which will occupy a prominent place in the the minds of its conductors and readers; and which has especially distinguished the efforts of that department of the Church of Christ in these Provinces, under whose immediate patronage the Paper is commenced.

And here it will be appropriate to observe that the object of its conductors is by no means to make the Publication the vehicle of exclusive or sectarian views in religion. As has been stated on a former occasion, in sentiment the conductors of the Paper may, in modern phraseology, be termed *Evangelical*. They are friendly to social order and careful obedience to existing authorities; to a quiet and constitutional reform of public abuses whenever such may exist or arise; to perfect equality of religious privileges; and to the protection, but not the pecuniary support of religious worship, by law. It will always be their desire to admit every kind of religious communication, intelligence or instruction which will be interesting and satisfactory to every portion of the church universal. As respects the general objects of the Paper, it is a fundamental principle with the persons projecting it, that both private happiness and public good require that the Mechanic, the Merchant, the professional man, and the Statesman, should each be an enlightened Christian; and that, in proportion as the world is filled with such, national prosperity will become more extensive and more permanent. To promote such intimate correspondence between Divine Truths and Human Affairs, as a measure of the highest wisdom and truest philanthrophy, is proposed therefore as their leading object.

In accordance with this important sentiment, the pages of this periodical are to be subject to the control of the strictest religious principle; no article or discussion is to be admitted that can justly offend the feelings of the conscientious believer in evangelical truth; but on the contrary the great and unceasing aim of this Paper will be to uphold the Word of God, and to exhibit that connection between religion and human conduct, that firm and salutary control of the former over the latter, and that chastened and harmonious subjection of the latter to the former, which is believed to the design of God, and the secret of human happiness.

A sufficient space will be appropriated to furnish their Readers with the current news and politics of the day; but they will always studiously avoid the warmth of political controversy, or indeed entering at much length on any ground of ike nature, which is not immediately connected with religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The claims connected with this important branch of our freedom as British subjects, and with our accountability to God as moral Agents, they will ever feel themselves under the most sacred duty of asserting and supporting with their best ability.

As the moral as well as the national importance of every people must mainly depend on their standing in the scale of enlightened intellectual improvement, and the careful instruction of the rising generation, it will be an obvious and cheerful duty of the Editors of the *Christian Messenger*, to suggest and forward whatever measures may most effectually conduce to the promotion of sound and practical Education, among all classes of Society, and this in relation as well to the all important, but neglected subject of primary schools, throughout the Provinces, as to the advancement of Learning in the higher departments. In connection with this subject it is also their purpose to devote a certain share of their columns to the claims of Literature and Science generally. Rising as these Colonies daily are into importance, from their peculiar situation, and their numerous sources of internal wealth, they feel that they should not fulfil the claims which the advancing state of public intelligence possesses on every undertaking like the present, were they not to open their pages to the admission of articles having reference to the various branches of scientifice and literary information; and they hope to make this department of their Publication secondary only in interest and utility, to the great religious and moral objects they have in view.

Shipping intelligence, and other Mercantile occurrences will be duly noticed, and the important interests of Agriculture, in which it is probable very many of its subscribers will be engaged, will occupy a due proportion of their Journal, and it is intended to assign the last page, if required, to the publication of advertisements.

It only remains to observe that no pains or efforts will be omitted on the part of the Conductors, to make the Periodical worthy of the patronage of every class of the community; and they trust that a watchful attention to the principles on which it shall be conducted, and the style in which it will be got through the Press, will entitle the work to an adequate share of public favour, and answer the important ends for which it has been commenced.

The *Christian Messenger*, will be published every Friday, in a moderate sized Quarto form, on paper of a good quality, and in a fair legible type; to commence on Friday, the *sixth* day of January next. The terms will be *fifteen shillings* per annum, one half payable in advance—with the addition of *two shillings and sixpence* postage to Subscribers in the country.

All Communications are to be addressed *to the Editor of the Christian Messenger*, to the care of Mr. John W. Barss, Agent, Water Street, Halifax—*post paid.*

Halifax, 24th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the *St. John Bridge Company*, are requested to hand the same to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney, forthwith.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
November 19, 1836.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

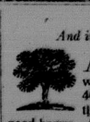
WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.
October 14.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF: 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order, For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*
Nov. 25.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—



A FARM containing seven hundred acres of Land, one hundred of which is cleared, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay annually: there are on the premises three log houses and two good barns. They would be let in separate Farms if required. To an industrious man they would prove beneficial, as produce would be taken for the rent. *Also for sale on the farm*, 25 tons first quality HAY. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church-st.
Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

Oysters.

A FEW barrels just received, and may be had in any quantity, on immediate application at the *Hibernian Hotel.*
Jan. 6. *James Nethery.*

TWO Gentlemen who wish to live in a retired way, are desirous to obtain Boarding and furnished Lodgings in the City. Apply at the Chronicle Printing Office for the address. Jan. 6.

☞Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DAY, late of this city, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to hand in their claims for adjustment within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to SARAH DAY, *Administratrix.*
Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

☞Last Notice.

THE subscriber having discontinued the Printing business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, that all outstanding debts after this month shall have expired, will be sued for without discrimination. JOHN HOOPER.

Printing Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE "*COLONIST OFFICE*," with Types and Presses, will be sold by private contract: the price moderate and terms of payment easy. A great portion of the type is nearly new. Apply to
Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

Stop Thief.

$20 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented apprentice named SAMUEL LINDSAY. Previously to his departure, he contrived to rob his master of a sum of money. He is a dirty pale faced ill-looking boy, and is aged about 18 years, and a native of Ireland.—The above reward will be paid to any one who may detect and return him, on his being convicted.—Any one harboring or employing him after this Notice, will be dealt with according to law.
Jan. 6, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions holden at the Court House in and for the City and County of Saint John on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1836.

ORDERED, That the *Commissioners of Highways* for the several Parishes do forthwith render their accounts with *Proper Vouchers*, as by Law required, to the Clerk of the Peace; and that all who shall be defaulters in rendering the same by the 31st day of December instant will be prosecuted for their neglect.

ALSO ORDERED, That all other Parish officers having accounts with the County, which shall not be rendered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 10th day of January next, will be prosecuted as the Law directs for their neglect of duty.

And further ordered that all persons having claims against the County, do render their accounts made up to the 31st December instant, on or before the tenth day of January next, or their accounts will not be attended to until the next year.

By order of the Sessions.
JAMES PETERS, JUN.
Clerk of the Peace.

The Subscribers have received,

ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage: 2 Tons Bolt rope; 1 do. White do. Hause-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement; red, black, yellow and green Paint; 37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout; 10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine, 50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.
Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 2, 1836.

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. I. Nerius*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 9.

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

A CHOICE assortment of German and English Toys, may be had at the shop of the subscriber in Prince William street. WM. MAJOR.
Dec. 23. Hair Dresser.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 4d a 1s 6	Tar,	16s 3d
Barley, pot,	23s 6d	Pitch,	17s 6d
pearl,	26s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	7ss	sperm,	-
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	-
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	8s	Oaskum,	37s6d
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	32s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	46s a 47s6d
Scotch	40s	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Picton,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 6d	White lead, l	60s
Coffee,	10d	2	52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	
Corn Meal,	30s		none
Cotton Warp, lb.	1s 8d	Prime,	£6 10
Copper, bolt,	1s 8d	Irish prime mess	£6 15
Sheet,	1s 9d	Provincial	£6 5 a 6 10
Chain Cables,	33 a 45s	Rice,	23s9d
Cigars, span.	16 a 30	Rosin,	-
Candles,	9d	Raisins, muscatel,	2s
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	19s
Flour, Quebec sup	60s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
fine,	57s 6d	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	50s	Sugar, raw,	56s
American sup.		single refin'd	9½d a 10d
Rye Flour,	46s 3d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Figs,	-	Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Fish,		Soap,	3d a 4d
Shad,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 3d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Tea, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Mackerel, no. 1	none	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
2,	30s	Twanky,	2s 4d a 3s
3,	25s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 6s
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,	-	Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 9d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hides,	-	Deals,	£8 10 a £12
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	Vinegar,	9d a 3s 9d
Iron, pig		WINES.	
Bar,	£20 a £22 10	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£25	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Sheet,	43s 6d a 45s.	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

Bills on England, 10 a 11 per cent. premium,
New York, 1-1-2 a 2 per cent.
Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 " discount.

Stone Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Corbett & Trentowsky,

HAVE received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further addition to their former supplies of rich and fashionable Winter Goods,

—*Consisting of*—

Fur MUFFS, Boas, Tippets, and a general assortment of Fur, Sealite and Cloth Caps;
Christy's Beaver HATS—newest shapes;
Lawn Foraging Caps;
Drab and fancy Buckskins; Plaid Cassimeres;
Superfine blue and black Saxony, and West of England Broad Cloths;
Woollen Velvet, silk Valentia, and silk Challi, black and white spotted tollinet Vestings;
Printed Saragonas; Rob Roy and Printed Plaid shawls; filled centre shawls;
Rich Chintz Druggett for Bedroom Carpets;
Pillow Fustians; Beaverteens; brown and blue Petershams;
A large variety of Parisian Tabbinetts, adapted for Cloaking and Winter Dresses;
Black sewing silks, Twists, flexible Buttons;
Berlin Cravats; Regatta shirts; Crimea skins;
Worsted and silk Trimming and Fringe;
8-4 and 10-4 Cloth Covers, among which are a few very fine for Dining Tables;
Bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, Blonds;
Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs;
Rich figured satins; plain black Gro de Naples;
Figured colored Gro de Naples;
Black silk Velvet; white Arraphanie Crape;
3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos;
Crimson and colored Moreens, and Fringes to match.

☞ The above, along with their former stock, is offered on unusually low terms, and deserves the attention of the public—*wholesale and retail.*
St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE

New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

☞Notice.

THE Subscriber requests that all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, will call and pay the same within three months from the date hereof; otherwise their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
MATTHEW BOWES.
Carleton, November 10, 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE ROBINSON, late of St. John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES WOODD, JAMES LATTA, } *Executors.*
Nov. 25, 1836.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, INCLUDING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBS.

A FEW COPIES of the above work may be had at the Circulating Library. Price 5s. each. A. R. TRURO.
December 9, 1836.

Coal! Coal!!

FINE Orrell and Pemberton mixed COAL, for sale by
Nov. 25. *JOSEPH SCAMMELL.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately;

THE OFFICE in Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water Street, lately occupied by the *St. John Mills and Canal Company.* Apply to
Oct. 12, 1836. M. H. PERLEY.

Just Published,

And for sale at Mr. *Truro's* Circulating Library, Prince William street, and Mr. *Nelson's* Book store, No. 3, Cross street, St. John; and also by Mr. *Stark*, Teacher, and Mr. *Foshay*, sussex Vale,

AN APPEAL

TO THE

Presbyterians of New Brunswick,

On the late trial and suspension of the REV. DAVID SYME, Prince Missionary.

By William Livingstone, C. M.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Dry and Pickled Fish.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—350 Quintals shore Cod Fish; 40 do. Pollock; 120 barrels Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel; 100 do. No. 1 Herrings.
Dec. 2. *James T. Hanford.*

New Schooner INDUSTRY

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the schooner INDUSTRY, of 63 Tons, *new measurement*,—(now lying at Donaldson's wharf,)—built of the best materials and in the most faithful manner.—Her top-timbers, stancheons, water-ways, covering boards, and top-sides, all Hackmatack. Is now on her first voyage, and in perfect order to take a Freight to any port. Will be sold with or without her cargo of Coals, now on board.—Terms easy, and made known on application to
Dec. 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per 'Gulnare,' from London:—

BLACK, blue and brown Petershams;
5 cases London Chintz Prints;
4 cases SILKS, plain, figured, check, &c.
Plain and figured Irish Poplins;
Challie, Mantua and Queen Gauze Dresses;
Ladies' sewed Muslin Dresses, a new article;
4 cases Merinos, French, plain, and figured;
4 do. Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, children's Dresses and Pelisses;
1 do. Gloves, black and colored kid, chamois lin'd, merino, berlin, and lambs wool, fleecy lined and fur trimmed;
2 do. lambs-wool HOSIERY;

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are opening at their Store, *(the stone Building in Prince Wm. Street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson,)* a choice assortment of Fall and Winter Goods;

CONSISTING OF—

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled; rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerciefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking;
Plain, figured and emboss'd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Chalis, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress;
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes;
Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

All which they offer at the lowest prices for ready payment, either Wholesale or Retail.

☞ A further supply of London Goods expected by the brig *Culnare* from London.
St. John, Nov. 25.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them, and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
224 Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

Fall and Winter Goods,
Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns; regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.

JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*
☞ London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRETSON.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper; reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Waters; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sashors' pains and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
24 December, 1836.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Prince William Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25. A. R. TRURO.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,
15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. Beckwith's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season.) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise.
Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.
Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

New Goods.

The Subscribers are now landing, ex Saint Patrick, from Liverpool;

6 BALES Prints; 10 do. Slops;
8 bales Cloths and Cassimers;
10 bales white and grey cottons; 3 do. cotton warp,
4 cases Muslins;
4 cases dress and frock coats, pantaloons & vests,
8 casks boiled and raw Oil; 200 kegs Paint;
10 boxes Starch; 60 boxes Candles;
32 pipes and quarter casks Wine;
41 pipes and hogsheads Brandy;
40 crates EARTHENWARE;
15 Iron stock Anchors; 15 chain Cables;
Topsail Sheets and Ties and Rafting chains,
200 boxes Soap; 4 bales Flannels.

Ex Scotia, from Liverpool,
217 coils cordage; 10 bales canvas,
4 bales Slops; 4 cases Merinos,

Ex ship Glasgow, from Greenock,
4 bales Grey Paper; 2 do. carpets;
3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR;

Ex Barlow, from London,
13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

Ex Edward Thorne, from Liverpool,
650 Barrels fine Dantzic FLOUR.

In Store, 20 barrels Pork, 15 hhds. Sugar, 20 chests Tea. The whole of which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved Notes, by
ROBERTSON & HATTON.
October 21, 1836.

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——— ———
Regiment or Corps, ——— ———
s. d.
Rates of Pension. ——— ———

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

Number of Years.									Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
Regimental.	Sergeant-Major.	Quarter-Master.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.	Total Service.	

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of *per diem.*

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, *5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

☞ *Sterling.* *Place.* *Date.*
Witness. *Pensioners' Signature.*

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July,* and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR:
For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT'S' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

William James Corbet,

HAS just arrived from England, and is now opening at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Robertson & Hatton, in Prince William Street, a splendid assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

—consisting of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Petershams, Bearskins, Pilot Cloths, Ladies' and Gents' Cloaks, silk Handkerchiefs, Gauze and crape do., Muffs, Tippets, Boas; London and Manchester Prints; challi Dresses; Lace Veils; Blond Gauze; Laces, Edgings; Book, Jaconet, and other Muslins; Merinos; plain and figured Gro-de-Naples; Irish Linen; Diapers; Lawns; French Cambrics; Ribbons; Jewellery; Dressing Cases; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Gents. fine Beaver Hats; kid, lace, and silk Gloves and Mitts; Hosiery; Stays, &c. &c. Which are offered for sale wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.

A few very superior Gents. Frock and Dress Coats, Vests and Pantaloons.
October 21.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Inishone WHISKEY, very high proof.
Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton*, of **5,000 Chests Tea**, contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD,
N. SMITH DE MILL, } Trustees.
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26 000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus.

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, commenced with the publication of the Prize Tale, (which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual, the 'Token,' and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. This was followed by a tale from the talented pen of Miss Sedgwick, and author of 'Hope Leslie,' "The Linwoods," and several other of the most popular American works. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, and procured from writers of acknowledged talent, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers.

This approved family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to such other attractions as they may be enabled to impart to both publications, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-six states of the Union, &c.; exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:—'The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable Journal, viz: three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to
WOODBURY & CLARKE.
Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Robertson & Hatton,

Offer for sale at very low prices, to close sales—

200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands.)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.
Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

Canso Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1, Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
WETMORE & PATTEN.
Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

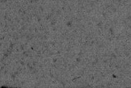
10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Houseline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
200 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnets, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.



THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD'S Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS. PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland, will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - *Norton,*
Cougle's, - - *Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petitcodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

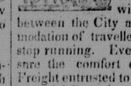
Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.

JOHN C. VAIL.
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at *Mr.* Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

Accommodation Stage,
Between Saint John and Fredericton.
☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜



THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steam-boats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. Wm. Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and the subscribers' residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

LAWRENCE STIVERS,
HENRY AUSTEN.
18th Nov. 1836.

W. C. LAWTON

Offers for sale a variety of NEW GOODS, lately received per *Norval*, from Liverpool, and *Aid de Camp*, from London, viz:

BLACK and colored SILK VELVETS;
Plain and fancy Ribbons;
Black and col'd Silks, plain and fig'd sarsnets;
Barcelona, Brussels, Thibet and fill'd handk'fs,
Thibet Shawls, black crapes, laces, netts,
Quillings, Infant's cambric caps, rich lace Veils,
Muslin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stays,
Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size,
Kid, beaver, doe, Berlin, and lin'd Gloves,
Muffs, Boas, Operas and Swan Stocks,
Superfine blue and black cloths, Ladies' habit do.
A beautiful assortment of fig'd and plain merinos,
Fancy printed cottons and Furnitures,
Regatta stripes, lining cambrics & Jaconets,
Grey and white Shirtings, twill'd cottons,
Red, Blue and white Flannels, Serges, Baize,
Drugget, padding, canvas, Osnaburg, Boys' hats,
Diapers, towelling, damask table Linen,
Lastings, Shalloons, Jeans, Ginghams,
Valencia Vesting, worsted Shawls,
Jacconet book and check'd Muslins,
Sheet waddings, cotton warp, boys cloth caps,
Men's beaver and silk Hats, Also,
Eight Trunks, containing,
One thousand pairs Ladies Boots & Clogs, ass'd.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the very lowest market prices.
St. John, Oct. 21.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool*, Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullists, &c.; stands for hanging on setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;

5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do.; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. Sattinet bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.
Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 *ROWLAND'S* Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale *low*, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Copper, Iron, &c.

4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;
20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

JUST received, per *Pink*, from London: a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES: Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS. For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES: just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Extract of Wild Thyme.

FOR the cure of Chapped Hands, broken Chilblains, excoriated Nipples, &c: For sale at the Circulating Library.
October 7. A. R. TRURO.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, 6 Tierces, } Bright Antigua SUGAR;—
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Paints, per Glasgow.

400 KEGS WHITE LEAD, 100 do. Green PAINT,
50 do black ditto; 30 do. red ditto;
Oct. 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse.

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
94 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and Satin Tops,
70 do. Petershams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
270 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
500 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9-4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetled shirtings
98 do. Homespuns,
108 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. crayats,
70 do. ditto chinealle,
Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
14do. Diapers; ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
63 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
20 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Molbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jacconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.

EDWARD DOHERTY.
Nov. 4. *South side Market square.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBET,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles, from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gannongue Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

1 CHAIN, 1 1-8 inch, 90 fathoms,
2 Anchors, 13 cwt.; 2 ships Wheels;
200 feet of bushed Blocks; 4 large top Blocks,
For sale by C. M'LAUCHLAN.
Oct. 21. *South M. Wharf.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	-	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	-	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	-	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	-	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton,	-	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown,	-	W. P. BONSELL, Esq'
St. Andrews,	-	WM. TREE, Esq.

TENDERS (until further notice) of *Mexican* or *South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞ Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.
N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.

Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

* ALSO, ON HAND. A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Flour, Raisins, Candles.

Per Dorchester, from Quebec—

200 BARRELS FINE FLOUR.
Per Aid de Camp, from London—
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER;
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
6 do. Salt Petre; 5 Carrotels Dried Currants;
12 barrels Red Smyrna RAISINS;
100 boxes London MOULD CANDLES;
60 do. fine Smyrna Raisins;
25 do. SPERM CANDLES.
Oct. 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received on Consignment:

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,

SUGAR, Limes, Hides, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.

*Ex bar