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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL—1836.	SUN	MOON	FULL
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.
6 WEDNESDAY	5 34	6 26	3 3
7 THURSDAY	5 32	6 28	4 2 58
8 FRIDAY	5 30	6 30	1 52 4 7
9 SATURDAY	5 28	6 32	2 43 5 36
10 SUNDAY	5 27	6 33	3 23 7 8
11 MONDAY	5 25	6 35	3 53 8 18
12 TUESDAY	5 23	6 37	4 30 9 10

Last Quarter 8th day, 11h. 22m. morning.

Ch. Garland.

CHARITY.

FROM "ZINZENDORF," BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.
—Teach us your self-denial—we who strive
To pluck the mote out of our brother's creed.
Till Charity's forgotten plant doth eke
The water-drop, and die. With zeal we watch
And weigh the doctrine, while the spirit's spence;
And in the carving of our common-sense,
Our metaphysicals and our metaphysics,
To note the orbit of that star of love
Which never sets.

Yes, even the hostless trilles
Who from our lips, amid their chaos thrills,
First heard the "dial lux" and joyous came
Like Lazarus from his tomb, do wilder ask
What guide to follow, for they see the man
They took for angels, warring in their paths
For Paul, and for Apollo, till they lose
The certainty that they are one in Christ—
That simple clue, which thro' life's labyrinth
Leads to heaven's gate.

Each differing sect, whose base
Is on the same pure word, doth strictly seem
Its neighbor's superstructure—point and arch—
Buttress and turret—till the hymn of praise,
That from each temple should go up to God,
Sinks in the critic's tone. All Christendom
Is one eternal burrowing of shields,
And girding on of armour. So the heat
Of border warfare checks Salvation's way.
The free complexion of another's thought
Doth irritate against him, and those shades
Of varying opinion and belief.

Which sweetly blended with the skill of love,
Would make the picture beautiful, are blind'd
As features of deformity.
We toil
To controvert—we argue—to defend,
Camping amid imaginary foes,
And vision'd heresies. Even brethren deem
A name of doctrine or a point of arch—
A dense partition wall—the Christ's dear said,
"See that ye love each other."

So come forth,
Ye, who have safest kept that Saviour's law
Green as a living fern, within your souls,
Followers of Zinzendorf, stand meekly forth,
And with the gentle language of love,
Persuade the sister Churches to reconcile
Their wasted energies, and concentrate
In one bright vocal point, their quenchless zeal,
Till from each region of the darken'd globe,
The everlasting Gospel's glorious voice,
Shall wake the nations to Jehovah's praise.

Miscellaneous.

From the New-York Observer.
REV. DR. HURPHY'S TOUR IN EUROPE.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.
A day or two after the meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, I received a very polite note from Admiral Brenton, Lieut. Governor of the Hospital, which I had met in Exeter Hall on that occasion, inviting me to come down and visit the institution, and take a family dinner with him and his lady, whenever it might best suit my convenience. I accepted the invitation, and was very cordially received. Admiral Brenton is an American by birth, a native of Rhode Island; and though he left the country fifty years ago or more, when he was quite a boy, he cherishes the kindest feelings towards the United States, and expresses almost as lively an interest in our welfare as one of us could do. He is a warm friend and patron of the benevolent societies of the day, particularly of those which have been established for the benefit of sailors; and of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, at the anniversary of which he presided, after the Bishop of London left the chair. He entered freely into religious conversation, particularly with regard to the spiritual welfare of the pensioners under his immediate superintendence, and seemed to be a truly pious man.

Greenwich Hospital is indeed a princely establishment, and is, more than any other public institution, particularly in this country, distinguished by the number of men who have worn out their lives or been disabled in the public service; and it is this palace (for a palace it literally is, having been originally built and intended for the residence of the royal family) that British sailors look from the main-topmast and foremast of every national ship, as the earthly paradise in which they hope to spend the evening of their days, safe, alike, from the raging of the storm and the battle. This hospital is finely situated, just on the south bank of the Thames, only four miles below London, and commands a charming view of the country on the opposite side. Directly in the rear is Greenwich Park, one of the finest in the whole kingdom. The number of invalid pensioners in this institution is about twenty-five hundred. I saw a great many of them, sitting and walking about the premises, as happy as men can be who have nothing to do, and are sure of being well taken care of, while they live, at the public expense. The Admiral showed me into some of their sitting rooms and sleeping apartments, where every thing is kept as clean and comfortable as any one could desire; and it being their dinner hour, he took me to look into one or two of their great dining halls. These halls are large enough to accommodate several hundreds. They come in quietly and take their places. At an appointed signal they rise and one of them craves a blessing, when they are plentifully served with meat and vegetables and other wholesome food. Some of them are very aged, and most of them are quite advanced in the evening of life. They are well supplied with Bibles and tracts, and other useful reading, and a few of them undoubtedly are pious; but the great body of them, alas, there is reason to fear, have never yet thought seriously of enlisting under the "Captain of salvation," of "fighting the good fight of faith, and laying hold on eternal life," however often they may, with crutch in hand, "fight their other battles of er again." I was glad to

find that their religious wants are not overlooked by the government. They have a very spacious and magnificent chapel, from which I could learn, I fear the present incumbent does but little to bring them to the foot of the cross. O how important is it that these gallant defenders of their country's flag, whose homes, during the greater part of their lives has been on the deepy, should not be skilfully piloted into the haven of eternal rest! It is a natural reflection that whatever is done for them must be done quickly, especially when told, as I was, that the average number of deaths is about seven a week or one a day.

Magnificent as the government is in providing for these dismembered and aged invalids, and giving them a palace and almost a paradise to live and die in, it is very affecting to stand in the midst of them at their meals, and to see them hobbling along the walks, or sitting helpless in their rooms, one having lost an arm, another a leg, another an eye, and some both legs or both arms, in the battles which clef down so many of their companions. In Greenwich Hospital you see the brightest side of war, which human ingenuity and benevolence can present. But even here, how afflictive and how sickening does it appear. What if these men are now fed and clothed by a grateful country? What if they are made as comfortable as such invalids can be made? Still how much have they suffered in every sea, and upon every shore. How much do they now suffer. How much of the blood has the demon of war drank from their ghastly wounds and their amputated limbs! O war, war! What a scourge—what a curse—what a picture of human depravity.

Concerned with Greenwich Hospital, are two very large charity schools, for the children of deceased and disabled seamen. The boys' school, contains eight hundred, and the girls' school four hundred. They should be very large, I do not remember to have seen anywhere. When the boys leave, the greater part of them are apprenticed on board public and private ships, and thus prepared for future service. The bulk of a very large man of war lies in the river, where a sort of naval school is kept, for training them before they go to sea. The girls return to their widowed mothers, if they are put out to service, when their allotted term of education expires. Thus, upon the whole it is an admirable arrangement, and reflects great honor upon the wisdom, as well as justice and benevolence of the government. Britain will never want gallant seamen, while she provides thus mercifully for them, when they are disabled, and for their children after they are dead.

The Chapel of Greenwich Hospital contains some very fine scriptural paintings, and there is a superb gallery, where you may spend an hour with great interest, in examining the portraits of the most distinguished naval commanders, and looking at some admirable views of sterns and battles, by eminent masters of the pencil.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.
This ancient and celebrated "Light House of the skies," stands on a commanding eminence, in Greenwich Park, so as to be seen from a great distance, in almost every direction. The building itself is neither very large nor very high. The stand or base, in which telescopes and transit instruments is of solid stone work, sunk deep in the ground, and rising but little above the surface, so as to be as steady as the hill itself. In that part of the Observatory, there is a door over head, and there are slides or skylights in the roof which can be removed and replaced at pleasure. Two of the telescopes, which I said are of great length, about twenty feet, (if I remember right), and all the instruments are as perfect as British science and skill can make them. An able, and accurate astronomer, appointed by the government, and receiving a handsome salary, resides here, constantly, to make all the necessary observations by day and by night, and to keep a perfect record of the diurnal phenomena, as they come under his notice.

Mr. TAYLOR, who filled the office when I was there, but he, I believe, since retired, very politely pointed out whatever he thought would be interesting to try, in the several apartments, and among the rest, large alcoves of printed tables, which must have cost a vast deal of time and patient labor. A sort of telegraphic pole shoots up far above the roof of the Observatory, to which is attached a large black ball. This ball falls at one o'clock, precisely, so that all who can see it and wish to be perfectly accurate, may regulate their time-pieces accordingly. France has her Royal Observatory, and other European nations have theirs; but there is no one in the world, from which Longitude is reckoned, especially in navigation, a tenth part so much, as from Greenwich. Of course she claims a proud pre-eminence of standing exactly in the centre of the world.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.
This Hospital stands on the north bank of the Thames, about as far above London, as Greenwich is below; and is intended to be that in all respects for the army, which Greenwich is for the navy. The buildings and grounds are very extensive, and the number of pensioners, I believe, is not so large, here as at Greenwich. Superannated and decrepit soldiers, however, are as well taken care of in one, as sailors, in the same condition, are in the other; while in this, as well as that, "the halt, the maimed and the blind," present to the eye of the christian philanthropist, an affecting picture, though one of the least shocking of the miseries of war.

VIRTUES AND VICES.—There are three virtues that each alone are sufficient to deaden and paralyze the natural faculties of man; and three opposite virtues which singly are sufficient to enliven and strengthen them. The virtues to which we allude, are extravagance, luxury, and idleness; a person by his luxury and extravagance may soon impair his constitution by his excesses, and render his judgment weak and defective by his idleness. By his excesses, he may transmit to his posterity his diseases, and by his idleness, he may injure them and leave behind him a name that cannot be repeated to his credit. The opposites to these are frugality, temperance and industry, by a constant practice of which, as before said, the judgment and the faculties of man may be strengthened and enlivened. These virtues keeps a man in a situation to enjoy all rational pleasures; and enable him to be of the greatest service to the community by his knowledge, his activity, and his intellectual acquisitions; and thus while rendering service to his fellow creatures he takes the sweet method to raise his own faculty; for to be conscious of having done good, or having deserved the approbation of others, will certainly give no small degree of happiness to himself.

Delicacy.—A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being lately at a dinner party, a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks requested to be informed what part she preferred. His gravity was completely overcast when she replied, "I'll trouble you, Sir, for a little of the bottom."

Politics and News.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

LORD GLENELG'S DESPATCH.—(Continued.)

14th. A very considerable part of the Report is devoted to the statement and illustration of the fact that the Executive Government of Upper Canada is virtually irresponsible; and the conclusion drawn from this statement is, that under the present system, there can be no prospect of a good and faithful Administration of public affairs.

Without entering on the one hand unnecessarily into a discussion of those general principles, to which attention is thus invited, or digressing on the other hand into personal topics, it is enough for me to observe on the present occasion, that the experience would seem to prove that the administration of public affairs in Canada is by no means exempt from the charge of a sufficient practical responsibility. To His Majesty and to Parliament the Governor of Upper Canada is at all times most fully responsible for his official acts.

That this responsibility is not merely nominal, but that His Majesty feels the most lively interest in the welfare of his Canadian subjects, and is ever anxious to devote a patient and laborious attention to any representations which they may address to him, either through their representatives or as individuals, is peculiar to him in the whole tenor of the correspondence of my predecessor in this office, but by the despatch which I am now addressing to you.

That the Imperial Parliament is not disposed to receive with indifference the representations of their Canadian fellow subjects is attested by the labours of the Committee, which have been appointed by the House of Commons during the last few years to enquire into matters relating to those Provinces.

It is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada to communicate to the King and to Parliament every act of his administration, and the extent of any representations being addressed to His Majesty upon the subject of your official conduct, you will use the highest possible claim to a favorable consideration; but the presumptions which may reasonably be formed in your behalf will never supersede the real facts of each particular case which may be brought under discussion.

This responsibility to His Majesty and to Parliament is second to none, which can be imposed on a public man, and it is one which it is in the power of the House of Assembly, at any time by the exercise of their legislative authority, to render ineffectual.

I further unreservedly acknowledge that the principle of effective responsibility should pervade every department of your government; and for this reason, if for no other, I should hold that every public officer should be held to a strict and impartial account of the tenure of his office. If the head of any department should place himself in decided opposition to your policy, whether that position be avowed or covert, it becomes, in the system of government which I do not proceed with safety on any other principle than that of the cordial co-operation of its various members in the same general plan of promoting the public good, the inferior members of the different departments should consider themselves as bound to question of Provincial policy as at once their duty and their privilege. Diligently obeying all the lawful commands of their superiors, they will be expected to pursue, should issue in any unfortunate result.

Some of the members of the local government will also occasionally be representatives of the people in the Assembly, or will hold seats in the Legislative Council. As a member of the local Legislature, they will be bound to act with fidelity to the public, advocating and supporting measures, which upon a large view of the general interest, they shall think it incumbent on them to do. But if any such person shall find himself compelled by his sense of duty to counteract the policy pursued by you as the head of the government, he must be distinctly understood, that the immediate resignation of his office, in expectation of him, and that failing such resignation, he must as a general rule be suspended from it. Unless this course be pursued, it would be impossible to rescue the head of government from the imputations of insincerity; or to conduct the administration of public affairs with the necessary firmness and decision.

I need hardly say that in the event of any public officer being urged into a resignation of his place by his inability to give a consistent support to his official superior, the merits of the case should be ascertained by an investigation of more than common exactness by His Majesty's Ministers, and that His Majesty's impartiality would be pronounced with a perfect confidence in the Province, however high or however subordinate might be their respective stations.

By a steadfast adherence to these rules, I trust that an effective system of responsibility would be established throughout the whole body of public officers in Upper Canada, from the highest to the lowest, and without recourse to any system, of which the experience has not been sufficiently ascertained by a long course of practical experience.

I next advert to two subjects of far more importance than any of those to which I have hitherto adverted. I refer to the demand made partly in the report of the Assembly to His Majesty, for changes in the mode of appointing Legislative Councilors, and for the control by the Assembly of the Territorial and Civil Revenues of the Crown.

On these subjects I am a considerable extent relieved from the necessity of any particular investigation, because claims precisely identical have been preferred by the Assembly of Lower Canada, and I have already had occasion to state the views which have received His Majesty's deliberate sanction. The principles of the government in the two Sister Provinces must I shall, therefore, annex to your information as an appendix to this Despatch, so much of the instructions to the Earl of Gosford and his colleagues, as applies to these topics.

In the prosecution of the enquiries of the Commissioners in Lower Canada, they will be instructed to enter into full and unreserved communication with you upon these questions, and to frame their report in such a manner as may enable His Majesty to adopt a just and final conclusion upon the points in dispute respecting them in both the Canadas.—For this purpose you will supply the Commissioners with all the information which you may think necessary for their receipt, and with every suggestion which you may think it expedient to make for their assistance in comparing the state of these questions in the two Provinces. If it should ultimately appear desirable, the Commission may perhaps be directed to resort to Upper Canada, there to pursue in concert with yourself, a more exact enquiry into these subjects than

they could institute at Quebec, in reference to the affairs of the Upper Province.

In general, the Earl of Gosford and his colleagues will be directed to enter into unreserved communication with you, not only on the points just mentioned, but a every subject of common interest to the two Provinces.

You on your part will conduct yourself towards them in the most cordial spirit of frankness and co-operation.

I have thus in order adverted to every subject to which the Assembly of Upper Canada have called the attention of His Majesty's Government.

You will communicate to the Legislative Council, in that House, the substance of this Despatch, as containing the answer which His Majesty is pleased to make to the address and representations, which you have had the honor to lay before him from the two Houses in their last Session.

I trust that in this answer they will find sufficient evidence of the earnest desire, by which His Majesty's Council are animated to provide for the redress of every grievance, by which any class of His Majesty's Canadian subjects are afflicted.

I close this communication with the expression of my earnest hope, and I trust not of confident belief, that the representatives of the people of Upper Canada will receive with gratitude and cordiality the renewed proof of His Majesty's paternal solicitude for the welfare of his Canadian subjects, and that by cheerfully co-operating with the King and with you as His Majesty's Representative, in advancing the progress of that interesting and valuable portion of the British Empire. I have the honor, &c.

GLENELG.

APPENDIX.

Extract from a Despatch to the Commissioners for Lower Canada, dated, DOWNSING STREET, 17th July, 1835.

Amongst the most pressing of these, is the financial question which has given rise to so protracted a controversy.

After the several gradations through which this question has passed, it has at length assumed the following shape—As representatives of the people of Lower Canada, the House of Assembly claim the right of appropriating to the public service any part of the revenue of the Province, and the whole of the revenue of the crown accruing within this Province. The claim extends to the proceeds of all parliamentary and provincial Statutes, whatever may have been the original conditions of those grants;—to the funds drawn from the sale of timber and of the waste lands of the Crown;—to all fines and forfeitures;—to the income derived from the Seigniorial rights inherited by the King from his royal predecessors in the fee, the authority of the local Legislature over the income and expenditure of the Province is declared to be so extensive, as to embrace every part of that receipt and outlay; and so inalienable as to supersede even the concessions deliberately made in preceding times by the former representatives of the Canadian people.

Without pausing to discuss the great constitutional questions which these claims involve, I content myself with referring to the undoubted fact that the Kings of England have at all times been, in right of their crown, in possession of certain sources of revenue peculiarly their own, and of which they could not be divested, except by their own consent. In modern times, as is well known, the control of Parliament over this revenue in these kingdoms, has been established on the accession of each Sovereign to the throne, by a compact made between the King and the House of Lords and Commons. If therefore, the King were disposed to insist upon positive law, ancient practice, or constitutional analogy, His Majesty might readily vindicate his right to the maintenance of the territorial, hereditary, and casual revenue of the crown, arising in Lower Canada, towards the maintenance of the civil government in that part of his dominions. But, anxious to render his reign popular to his Canadian subjects, His Majesty is prepared to decline taking this ground, and to refer to the decision of the question to the single test of the advantage or disadvantage to the Province, with which the proposed cessant would be attended. It would be difficult to imagine any preliminary sacrifice which would not be widely incurred in procuring a peaceful settlement of the dimensions of the last fifteen years.

If pecuniary interests alone were at stake, the King would not hesitate to make thiscession permanent, and without condition. They must, however, have understood the character and policy of the British Government, who may have supposed that the peace and well-being of this great and mighty Empire, has been put to hazard by a prolonged contest with the most valuable of its foreign dependencies, for the sake of a sum of money so insignificant, as to be scarcely perceptible in the financial operations of Great Britain, and of no considerable amount even in those of Lower Canada.

During the progress of this controversy, there have been expended by Parliament, for objects altogether Canadian, sums, compared with which, the demand that has been made on the liberality of the House of Assembly, for the support of the Executive Government of the Province, is altogether trifling. The real importance of connecting the surrender of the hereditary and territorial revenue with some reservations or conditions for the support of the Civil Government and for the administration of justice, rest upon grounds far higher than any which could be brought to a pecuniary measurement. There are objects, essential as it would seem, to the welfare of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, which could not probably be secured if that surrender were made unconditionally.—In the view of the question, His Majesty is bound not to relinquish the appropriation of funds which the law and the Constitution have placed at his disposal, without making a stipulation suggested exclusively by his care for the common benefit of his people.

Amongst the foremost of the objects which His Majesty is thus bound to rescue from a precarious support, are, the independence of the Judges, and the annual emoluments of the Judges, for their annual emoluments. In the various documents already noticed, you will find the history of those attempts, and a full explanation of the causes to which their failure is to be ascribed; yet a review of the Journals of the Assembly will, I think convince you, that between that House and His Majesty's Government, no real, or at least, no irreconcilable difference of opinion exists on this subject; on the contrary, you will find that respecting the general principles on which we must proceed, a perfect unanimity has prevailed. It is fully admitted that the Judges ought to hold their offices, not at the pleasure of the King, but in good behavior, and that the official emolument should be paid, not at the pleasure of the popular branch of the Legislature, but from adequate funds, to be irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

With respect to the creation of a tribunal for the trial of impeachments preferred against Judges, no plan has been suggested, nor, consistently with the principles of the Constitution of the Province, could any scheme be devised, excepting that of bringing such Judges to trial before the Legislative Council, or before His Majesty, acting on the advice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this Kingdom. Impartiality, with a perfect exemption from all local influences, is the first and essential attribute of any Court, which may be invested with such powers, and as the King cannot indulge any reasonable hope of finding those qualities combined in any tribunal within the Province itself, (unless perhaps in the Legislative Council,) His Majesty is not prepared to assent to any scheme directing himself, acting upon the Constitutional advice of His Privy Council, of the authority which has ever been exercised by the Kings of this realm, on occasions of the same nature, and since the earliest settlement of the Colonial portion of the British dominions.

This, then, will be one of the subjects of your earnest enquiry, and you will endeavor to suggest some plan of a tribunal, in which there may be good ground to anticipate the concurrence of the House of Assembly, for the security of judicial independence. If this can be effected, one of the chief difficulties which might otherwise obstruct the cession of the revenues will be overcome.

The regard which it is His Majesty's duty to maintain for the welfare of the people of Lower Canada appears to forbid a surrender of the revenues of the Crown in that Province to the appropriation of the Legislature, unless some provision be further made for the support of the Executive Government by an adequate civil list.

I pass over without any direct notice the grounds on which the contending parties in the Province have, on the one hand, urged the necessity of such a stipulation, and on the other hand denied that it could be safely or Constitutionally admitted. You will readily learn from various public documents, which will be presented upon your attention in the Province itself, what are the arguments to which I refer. I cannot, however, abstain from recording in this place the principal considerations which appear to me to be necessary, as the Ministers of the Crown, made to the Provincial Legislature should be qualified by the demand of a proper civil list.

A constant alteration between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government, on the subject of the official emoluments of the chief officers of the crown, would be derogatory to the character of those officers, and especially of the Governor, representing the person clothed with the delegated prerogatives of the King. The tendency of such controversies would undoubtedly be to introduce a discredit among those functionaries by exhibiting them in the light of pensioners on the reluctant bounty of the Representatives of the people; although the common welfare of society evidently requires that they should rather be respected as the Ministers of the King; exercising under a just responsibility indeed—but yet with freedom and independence, the powers confided to them for the public good.

The continued agitation of a subject so capable of being placed in an invidious light, could scarcely be compatible with the tranquil and steady progress of those most important branches of the public business to which the higher functionaries of the Government are peculiarly attached. It would also be directly injurious to them and therefore to the Society at the head of which they are placed, thus to give an habitual and offensive prominence to the remuneration they were receiving, and in the same degree to divert public attention from the services by which that pecuniary reward was earned.

The security which the Governor and his principal officers would derive from the grant of a Civil List, would strengthen the connexion subsisting between Canada and the other members of the British Empire. It would be a distinct recognition of the principle of the administration of the affairs of the Province by a Governor, and officers appointed by the King, is a substantial and essential part of the Provincial Constitution. To declare from year to year whether grants shall or shall not be made for the support of such functionaries, might also seem to involve a tacit assumption that the existence of such offices was itself a question open to annual revision.

In so remote a part of His Majesty's dominions, it is especially necessary that the Royal authority as represented by His Majesty's officers, should be most distinctly admitted as one of the component and inseparable principles of the social system.

Nor are the motives, by which the independence of the Judges has been recommended by the King and admitted by the Assembly, inapplicable to the case of the principal officers of the local Government. They have frequently unpopular duties to perform, they are not seldom called to oppose the passions and emotions of the day; and for the permanent well-being of society, to brave the displeasure of popular leaders. They should, therefore, be raised above all influence, and all suspicion of influence, and of good Government require that those upon whose firmness and consistency, the maintenance of order and the authority of the laws must depend, should not be looking for their subsistence to the favor of the passions and emotions of the day; and for the permanent well-being of society, to brave the displeasure of popular leaders. They should, therefore, be raised above all influence, and all suspicion of influence, and of good Government require that those upon whose firmness and consistency, the maintenance of order and the authority of the laws must depend, should not be looking for their subsistence to the favor of the passions and emotions of the day; and for the permanent well-being of society, to brave the displeasure of popular leaders.

It will be for you to consider and report what ought to be the precise terms of this stipulation. A temporary cession of the revenue in return for a provision for the chief public officers of the Province for a corresponding period, would be the most satisfactory arrangement. In the rapid progress of settlement in the Canadian Provinces a few years will probably be productive of changes, demanding a corresponding alteration in the terms of any adjustment concluded at the present period; and a decennial revision of the compact now to be made would seem best calculated to secure those public benefits and avert those public evils by the hope or fear of which the compact itself is recommended.

If however a temporary settlement, to be renewed from time to time, should prove impracticable, or upon a closer consideration of the subject should seem to you inexpedient, you will then consider in what manner the inconveniences inseparable from the permanent adjustment of such a question can be most effectually mitigated or avoided.

The opponents of the claims preferred by the House of Assembly to the control of the Territorial Revenue insist with peculiar emphasis that the necessary effect of yielding to this claim would be to transfer from the Executive Government to the popular branch of the Legislature the management of the unallocated territory, asserting that the assumption of this duty by the House of Assembly would be most injurious to the agricultural and financial interests of Lower Canada.

Were the right of appropriating the Revenue arising from the Crown Lands and the charges of their management indisputably conceded, I should admit this reasoning to be correct. The objections to the

Insurance Notices.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Office.
LONDON.

THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz. on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Stocks, and on Stocks and in Port, Stores, Mills, Goods, &c.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire, not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.

The PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of policies covered by its Policies.

Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to.

JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, 25th January, 1836.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

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

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

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

The ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1810—Capital \$2,000,000, which has been increased to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$50,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber being duly authorized by the PROTECTION OFFICE, of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Assurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargoes, or Freight, as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now begs leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province.

The PROTECTION OFFICE has carried on business for several years past in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as in this Province, and its character for liberality and equity in settling losses is already well established. In all applications for Insurance, a written statement of the nature of the risk and amount to be covered, will be required.

Office of the Agent upon the second floor in the store of Messrs. Blaklee & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.

ANGUS MCKENZIE, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

REGULAR PACKET.
The very superior new Schooner

DART,
Will continue to ply as heretofore between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis on Saturdays, and Digby for St. John on Thursdays. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. CHARLES MELACUCCI, South Market Wharf, St. John.—LAWRENCE HALL, Annapolis.—J. H. E. RANDOLPH, Digby,—or to the Master on board.

March 1, 1836. **JAMES TANGH.**

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES RYAN, late of Mill Stream, in the Parish of Seavey, and County of King's, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscribers, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof. And all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN HENRY RYAN, Executors.
Mill Stream, Sussex Vale,
8th January, 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of LEWIS FRAZEE, late of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FOLKINS, Executors.
MORRIS FRAZEE, } tors.
Sussex Vale, 23d January, 1836.

NOTICE.
THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of

EWING & PATTEN,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All Persons having any demands against the said firm, will please render their accounts for adjustment, and all those indebted, will make immediate payment to ALEXANDER EWING, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

ALEXANDER EWING,
WILLIAM PATTEN.
THE Business hitherto carried on by EWING & PATTEN, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

ALEXANDER EWING.
St. John, February 4, 1836.

Muscadel Raisins.
100 B BOXES FRESH MUSCADEL RAISINS, just received per Catherine, from Boston,—for sale by

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR SALE.
THE BUILDING in Water-street, at present occupied by Mr. A. MCKENZIE, as a Dwelling House and Blackmaker's Shop. It has formerly been occupied as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, and could, with very little expense, be again fitted up for that purpose. It is in a good situation for general business.—The Premises can be viewed at any time, and further particulars known, by applying to

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
8th March, 1836.

FOR SALE.
THOSE valuable and pleasantly situated Premises, in Morris-street, St. John, owned by the Subscriber, consisting of Two Dwelling HOUSES, with a Barn and other Out-houses attached—all in good repair. For particulars, apply to JAMES ADAMS, on the Premises, or to

GEORGE THOMSON.
N. B.—He also offers for Sale or Lease, a SAW MILL on the South Bay stream, with a sufficient quantity of Spruce LOGS for the ensuing season's Sawing.

For sale, on Monday, January 30, 1836.

TO LET—From 1st of May next:
THAT commodious HOUSE and SHOP fronting on Nelson-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. John McMillan and others. Apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

STORE TO LET.
THAT commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus McKenzie & Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN WALKER.
St. John, May 16th, 1835.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A Subscriber is making arrangements to leave the Province, he offers for sale that valuable and pleasantly situated Property, owned and partly occupied by himself, fronting on Duke and Sidney streets,—consisting of three Dwelling HOUSES, occupying two corner Lots; two of the Houses have superior back buildings suitable for Stables, Barns, Woodhouses, &c. The Rents at present are worth one hundred pounds per annum.—If the Property should not be disposed of previous to Wednesday the 20th of April next, the whole will on that day be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, either together or in separate lots, as may suit purchasers.—The terms of payment will be liberal, and all further information respecting the Property can be obtained from the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES ADAMS.
St. John, Dec. 22.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber will be required to make payment previous to the 1st of June next, and all demands against him must be sent in by that date for payment.

JAMES ADAMS.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, near the mouth of Little River, in the County of Sunbury—being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Grant to S. Ryers, and others—containing 1500 acres.

On this Property, upwards of 100 acres has been brought under cultivation; but its great value, is a Mill Site of almost unequalled power, at the mouth of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are inexhaustible supplies of Pine and Spruce.—Apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 25th August, 1835.

East India Company's Tea.
Landing, ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax: 48 C CHESTS Superior CONGO.

JAMES T. HANFORD & WALKER.
March 1.

TEAS.
THE subscribers offer for sale at low prices, the following TEAS, which have been procured to be of equal quality with any in the market, viz.: Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea,—in packages of various sizes. **RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.**
23d February, 1836.—87

FRESH TEAS.
From the Hon. E. I. Company's December Sale.

Just arrived, per schooner "Industry," from Halifax: 34 Chests Congo Tea,

For sale low, if applied for immediately.

90 Puncheons High Proof Jamaica SPIRITS.
20 Puncheons Prime Retailing Demerara MOLASSES.

JAMES T. HANFORD.
February 2, 1836.

TEAS.—FRESH TEAS.
140 C CHESTS—from the Warehouses of the Company; a paper just received, per schooner Elizabeth, Vaughan, Master, and for sale at reduced prices at 6, 9, & 12 months credit, for approved endorsed Notes, by

BENJAMIN SMITH.
27th October.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.
The subscriber offers for sale, now landing ex brig La

10 H HOGSHEADS SUGAR;
20 Bags PEWETO; 8 Tons LIGHT VINEY.

J. T. HANFORD.
January 26.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a few casks best winter stained Sperm OIL.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
26th January.

SALMON. A few Boxes very choice Smoked SALMON, for sale by

J. T. HANFORD.
16th February.

TOBACCO & RICE.
39 K EGGS, good quality—now landing, ex schooner Victory from Boston.

—ON HAND—
A few Tierces RICE,—for sale by

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
1st March.

BARLEY.
Just received per schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax: 600 B BUSHELS of BARLEY,—to be sold very low if taken from the vessel.

JOHN WALKER.
1st March, 1836.

Bright Sugars, Rye Flour, &c.
On sale by the subscriber, on the North Market Wharf:

A FEW Hogsheads & Barrels superior Jamaica SUGAR,
Double and single Refined Loaf Sugar,
40 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
10 Cases Bottled Port Wine, (each 3 dozen.)
Also—A few Furlins first quality BUTTER.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
23d February.

SPERM OIL.
Just received from LONDON, via Liverpool, per Ship "Elizabeth," a small quantity of Superior Winter Strained SPERM OIL, which will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN PADDOCK,
Foot of King-street.
26th January.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.
140 B BARRELS fresh ground Superfine FLOUR, for sale by

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Jan. 15.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

GOODS per the "Liverpool,"

200 B ON CONSIGNMENT.
OLDS best CANVAS—No. 1 to 7, 17 dozen Salmon TWINE, assorted sizes; 96 ditto Chalk Lines,
8 dozen Log Lines,
3 ditto 18 thread Peter's Line,
3 ditto 12 " ditto ditto,
3 ditto 11 " ditto ditto,
3 ditto 10 " ditto ditto,
3 ditto 9 " ditto ditto,
3 ditto 8 " ditto ditto,
2 ditto 7 " ditto ditto,
2 ditto 6 " ditto ditto.

For sale at a small advance.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
10th March, 1836.

Apples, Caudles, Cotton Warp, &c.
JUST RECEIVED—
50 B BOXES Mould CANDLES,
50 B BOXES Apples,
15 barrels CORN MEAL,
15 cases 4/3 CAN NAILS,
8x10 and 10x12 Window GLASS,
10 dozen Seal Skins; bundles Cotton Warp, Reams Wrapping Paper, &c.

LOCKHART & CRANE.
March 10.

Navy Bread, Tobacco, & Raisins.
150 B BARRELS fine Navy BREAD,
150 B BOXES TOBACCO,
15 boxes very fine Chester Raisins, and
50 boxes fresh Muscadel ditto;
Will be landing To-morrow, ex schooner Samuel Gould, from New-York.—For sale by

1st March.
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR, HIDES, &c.
Landing from brig P. I. NIXON, Scribner, Master Jamaica, on the North Market Wharf:

500 S ALTED HIDES,
1000 Dry ditto,
100 Barrels Superior FLOUR,
20 Barrels TOBACCO, &c. &c.

For sale by

D. & P. HATFIELD,
No. 2, Ward-street.
January 26.

CANDLES, NAILS, &c.
Just received, per schooner Industry, from Halifax: 100 B BOXES Mould CANDLES,—4s and 6s;
12 Casks 4/3 CAN NAILS, (200 lbs. each.)
2 Large ANCHORS,
1 Ship's WHEEL, and 1 ditto BELL.

Which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

10th Feb.—1 & J. G. WOODWARD.

RUM AND SUGAR.
Landing this Day from board the LA PLATA, from Jamaica, on the North Market Wharf:

50 P UNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
20 Hogsheads Jamaica SUGAR,
Will be sold low on the Quay

10th January.
JOHN V. THURGAR.

26th January, 1836.
Received per barque LOUISA, from Liverpool: CASES and Boxes of CUTLERY, containing—1 Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, balance handkerchiefs, (without cases);
Ivory Table and Dessert ditto, sets 51 pieces, Do. Carvers, with patent Knife Sharpener on Fork, Do. Green Bone and Cocoa handle Table and Dessert Knives, &c. &c.;
Cases of Elliott's superior RAZORS, Also, an assortment of Rogers's Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

W. D. W. HUBBARD.

N. B.—40 Shares in the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Stock, for sale.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Spruce:

100 B BARRELS Irish MESS PORK,
15 Bales 85 do. ditto BEEF,
10 Bales Flannels; 48 boxes Pipes,
90 boxes Mould CANDLES; 200 do. Liverpool Soap,
10 boxes Starch; 14 boxes assorted Threads,
13 Bales and boxes PAPER,
4 cases Men's HATS; 2 Bales Blankets,
2 Bales Flannels; 1 box Jackets and Shirts, &c.,
9 boxes Prints and Cottons,
7 cases Irish LINENS; 2 Bales Beizes.

Also, per Scotia:
56 Canada STOVES; 20 casks GLASSWARE,
20 assorted Franklin STOVES; 4 Cooking do.

J. & H. KINNEAR.
January 3.—47

BARLOWS & KETCHUM
Have received per brig Henry, from Cork: 200 B BOXES Mould CANDLES,
17 Bales mixed BACON,
160 Barrels and 20 half-ditto MESS PORK,
25 cases and 3 Bales superior old MADEIRA,
35 quarter-casks ditto SHERRY,
30 cases CLARET; 3 do. CHAMPAGNE.
All which will be sold low.

23rd December.

Spirits, Brandy, Gin, &c.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
140 P UNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS,
40 Ditto Demerara Rum,
5 Puncheons Lime Juice,
3 Ditto West India Shrub,
10 Pipes BRANDY, approved quality,
20 Hides, Ditto, approved quality,
3 Pipes Pale Brandy,—a very superior article,
10 Bales Raisins, Holland LINDSEY'S Colors, Druggists' Caps, Gentlemen's Sable South Sea Seal Tullians, best quality grey and black Crimea Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices.

P. DUFE.

Barlows & Ketchum
Have received per brig Edith, and barque Woodman, from Liverpool: 6 B ALES white and unbleached COTTONS,
2 ditto 4 ditto FANCY PRINTS,
2 ditto Merinos and Staffs, 1 case Sarsnetts,
2 ditto Red and White FLANNELS,
1 ditto Counterpanes—assorted,
2 ditto ready-made CLOTHING,
1 case containing Printed Memo, Tartan and scarlet Shawls, printed Cotton ditto, fancy Cravats, Cummerbund Handkerchiefs, an assortment of Muslin, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

1 case containing an assortment Cotton Reels, 1 ditto Furniture Prints; 1 ditto Umbrellas,
1 ditto Cloth and Hair Brushes,
2 Bales Mattresses—case LINENS,
1 case Paper and Account Books,
2 Hogsheads refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 Bales Haven's Duck; cases GENTS' HATS,
2 Bales Strolls, Osnaburgs,
1 case Gloves and Vestings,
1 case Bunting and Ship's Colors,
10 crates well assorted Earthenware,
Sheet and Pig Lead; Sheet and Block Tin,
100 boxes SOAP,
2 ditto Cloth and Hair Brushes,
1 case Hardware; 1 Ton ZINC.

At the Warehouse—20 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-casks Tenerife White WINE.

All of which will be sold very low.

8th December, 1835.

CHAIRS.
Just received per schooner Catherine M. Gill, from Boston: 12 D ARK Case-seat CHAIRS,
10 large raised-seat Rocking ditto,
12 fancy top Chairs—Scrolled Fronts,
18 ditto, without Scrolleds,
6 common ditto, half size, mortice tops,
12 common ditto—24 Tremont pattern, extra,
2 dark Dish Stools.

—IN STORE—
10 Barrels Country BEEF,
10 ditto do. PORK; 75 CHEESE,
50 Beef Tongues.

LOCKHART & CRANE.
December 8.

NEW GOODS
Per ISA from London, and HENRY from Liverpool,—just received and for sale at low prices at the subscriber's Store, Prince William-Street—

100 P UNCHEONS assorted white, red, scarlet, and green FLANNELS and BAZES,
150 Pieces dark CALICOS—good patterns,
Bales unbleached Cotton Shirting, Dowls, Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

—ALSO—
2 Cases assorted STATIONERY, per ship La-
cay Campbell from Glasgow.
63 The remainder of his LAST GOODS lately expected per "John" from Liverpool.

October 6.
JAMES HOLMAN.

CUTLERY, &c.

Just received ex ship Elizabeth and Louisa, from Liverpool, on the second Stock of the finest CUTLERY and BRITANNIA METAL WARE, with various other useful Goods of superior quality, viz.:

I VORY Guard, and Game Carvers; patent Knife Sharpeners, Steels, &c.; self-tip guard and game Stag Carvers, patent Knife Sharpener; Buck, Cocoa, and black tip ditto ditto; Sets, 24 pieces black and fancy handled Dinner Knives and four-pronged Forks; Sets, black tipped and common ditto ditto; Opster knives; Bread ditto; Butchers' ditto, and Sheath ditto Spanish spring Knives; Sportsmen's Knives; Desk Knives; cards fine Knives and best steel Scissors, in great variety; pocket Knives, with timber scissor; seaman's Knives, and 2 blade ditto; cases of Razors, single and double, of superior quality; superior Razor Strops, and Paste for ditto; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, neatly fitted; patent Cork Screws; Gothic ditto; common ditto; plated Table FORKS and SILVER SLICES; Ivory Egg Spoons; Mustard do; Britannia Metal Tea, and Coffee Pots; Perculators, Cream Jugs, with covers; Sugar Basins; Mustards, Peppers, Soup Ladles, Tully do., Sauce do.; Tea and Table Spoons; hot water Jugs, with covers; Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers, Snuff Boxes, copper Powder Flasks and Chafers.

A fresh supply of Files, Rasps, Saws, Edge Tools, Scotch Screw Augers, Joiner's Tools, Plane, Plane Irons, Planes of Plasterer's Trowels; Mining Knives and Meat Clappers; Mill Saws, cross-cut Saws, pit Saws, and Venicing ditto. Also—200 Circular SAWS of best cast-steel, assorted, from 12 to 48 inches diameter—with spindles for fitting them up.

All of the above can be faithfully recommended, and at the lowest possible prices at the store of the subscriber.

EDWARD DRURY.
St. John-street, January 26.

EDWARD DRURY,
From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England
GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,
Dealer in warranted Tools, Saws, Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

(Tool Chests fitted up for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. ready for use.)

HAS received ex Elizabeth, a neat assortment of superior CUTLERY, and Britannia Metal WARE, viz.:

Sets of Ivory, (three prong) Tables and Desserts, ditto, (two ditto), ditto,
Sets Self tip " ditto,
Buck do. " ditto,
Black do. " ditto,
Cocoa, " ditto,
Bone, " ditto,
Steels, &c. &c.

Spring Knives, in great variety;
Office ditto, ditto;
Scissors, extra fine; Razors and Strops, do.

Sets of Britannia Metal Ware, superior quality Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar, Cocoa Jugs, Mustard Pots, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS and SPINDLES, in great variety.

CIRCULAR SAWS.
E. D. having had twenty-five years' experience in the use of these Saws, on a large scale, offers his services to FIT UP and INSTRUCT in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies) on the premises of any Gentleman or Company, on reasonable terms.

All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made.

Store in St. John-street.
St. John, N. B. Sept. 3, 1835.—17

Prince William Street, 10th October, 1835.

NEW LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS.
Landing from the INA, and HENRY.

The Subscriber's usual extensive assortment of CARPETINGS, consisting of—Common and Fine Kidderminster, Striped and Damask Venetian, 2-4 and 4-4 Hemp Venetian, 4-4 and 6-4 Matting, Footstools and Ottomans, Fine Wilton and Rope Back Rugs.

HABERDASHERY, SILKS, &c. consisting of—Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Crapes and Gowns Haberdashery, Buttons, Common Silk and Patent Military Stocks, Common and Rich Silk Collar Velvets, Ladies' Plumes and Bonnet Plush, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies' Stays, Lace and Gauze Veils, Hair Bands, Holland LINDSEY'S Colors, Druggists' best dried Ivory Needles, black, grey and bleach'd/Wadings and Pasteboards, best London manufacture patent Cotton Reels, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats and Cocket Handkerchiefs, Mackintosh & Co's. patent Waterproof Cloaks, 4-4 and 5-4 Black Crapes, Edgings, Quillings, Gymps, &c.

HOSIERY, consisting of—Men's finest Merino, Lambs' Wool, Chambray Shirts and Drawers, Children's patent Leather Belts, Ladies' cotton, mohair, silk, merino, and worsted Hosiery, in great variety, Gentlemen's silk, merino, lambs wool, and worsted Hosiery, Holland LINDSEY'S Colors, Druggists' best dried Ivory Needles, black, grey and bleach'd/Wadings and Pasteboards, best London manufacture patent Cotton Reels, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats and Cocket Handkerchiefs, Mackintosh & Co's. patent Waterproof Cloaks, 4-4 and 5-4 Black Crapes, Edgings, Quillings, Gymps, &c.

CLOTHS, consisting of—Very fine Ladies' Cloths in all colors, Gentlemen's Coatings, and very fine Wool-dyed Broad Cloths in various Colors, Druggists' and very fine Welch and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twill Prints, very fine Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shonors, &c.

FURS, consisting of—French Sable, Lynx, Squirrel, Fitch and Sable Gilt Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Boas, and prepared Rabbit Skins, Ladies' Seal Skins, Holland LINDSEY'S Colors, Druggists' best quality grey and black Crimea Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices.

P. DUFE.

By the arrival of the St. Hilda, from London, the subscriber has received an addition to his former Stock of LINES and TWINES—which now consist of—

400 D DOZEN DO and Pollock LINES,
4000 lbs. fine Salmon TWINE,
3000 lbs. Seine TWINE,
200 dozen Herring TWINE,
25 Herring NEALS.

Which are offered wholesale on better terms than they can be imported.

17th November.
JAMES T. HANFORD.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.
10 H HOGSHEADS LOAF SUGAR,
15 Bales CARPETINGS,
3 Bales Homespun and Checks, [yarn
25 tons Cordage, assorted, 8 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 fms Spun-
16 Bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7,
2 Bales Twines and Lines Threads,
3 Bales Carpet Rugs and Bed Covers,
2 Bales 9-4 and 10-4 Horse Blankets,
8 Bales FLANNELS—Wash, swanskin and red,
plain—also, red and white twilled, for Drawers,
50 Boxes London Mould CANDLES,
3 tons Copper Bolts; 2 tons Composition Spikes.

—ALSO—
8 Hogsheads very fine Brown SUGAR,
40 Casks WINES, assorted.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
November 10.

PHENIX FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the Foundry and Engine Business, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast Ship and Mill Work, Saws, Grates, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c. finished in a superior manner.

Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. BARLOW & SONS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavors to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMING.
St. John, 1st July, 1835.

Lever Watches, &c.
The subscriber has received per ANNA MARIA, from Liverpool: AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES—JEWELLERY, consisting of—fine Gold fang set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Broaches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and drop Ear Rings; Gold set, Carved, Coral, Cornelian, and black top and drop Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of

Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware; Quadrants, Compasses, Telescope, &c. &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON.
Coffee House Corner,
St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken the Store on the South Market Wharf, belonging to Messrs. REID & PERKINS, and adjoining that in the occupation of Mr. E. W. GREENWOOD, intends conducting a General Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Business.

EDMUND A. PERCE.
St. John, 4th Sept. 1835.

NOTICE.
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