

and it is for you to determine... continue to be of a pacific... a belligerent character... to determine to our feelings... the representatives of the... To have adopted any measures... our country with... language of Congress... nations of Europe that... to insist upon their rights... honor, but it will teach... tamper with the faith of... the consequence of this... there will not be found... izes, who will dare to... being energetically... also moved by Mr. A... ought to be made to... ving out of our relations... are becoming every day... to this, that each par... feels it necessary, for... to make use of expres... than ally. At least... things since the receipt of... Paris. Let this game go... was begun in comparative... in blood and carnage... us with France were of... now we are coolly talking... natural enemies of each... are to believe and do not... war. We do not believe... After so many... are proved matters, of ad... of \$5,000,000, or fac... Message or in a Minis... family of despots by... each other? We say, no... the Holy Alliance will... result; and some of them... also do Russia, Austria... seize the present mo... claims against France... the American Intendancy... to putting us furiously... will probably see the... in the rear, or upon... the hope of extinguishing... lights of freedom, an an... and ailment is dark... of Commerce.

ject; it was plain and bold. "You scratch me, and I'll scratch you," but also, "If you will not pay me, you shall not be paid." Very little resemblance to the dog in the manger in this. But to come to the question of right and expediency. Is there any reason why the Council should be paid in the same manner as the Assembly? Is it expedient that they should be so? Is there any analogy between the two cases? To all these queries, we unhesitatingly answer, no. The matter has been so lucidly and so correctly argued in the House of Assembly this Session, peculiarly and unadvisedly deputed by the people to protect their interests, to preserve their liberties, and to act for their benefit in every possible manner. In strictness, the honor of such an office, should be the sole remuneration; and in old and wealthy nations it is so; but in young and comparatively indigent countries, it would be morally impossible. Few, very few, are they who are able to devote their time to the public service, to travel and reside at a distance from their homes for two months, entirely at their own expense. To confine, therefore, the choice of the freeholders of this Province to such a select few, would be to delegate the whole Legislative business of the land into the hands of a select body of men, having few or no feelings, habits, views or interests in common with the great mass of the constituency, whom they would nominally represent. The effects of such a Legislature need no demonstration. Nothing, whatever, tends to limit or restrain the elective franchise, should for a moment exist; and therefore, under the present circumstances of this country, the actual expenses of the representatives of the people ought to be defrayed from the common funds of the represented; by which regulation, the latter will be made free and untrammelled in the exercise of their choice, and be enabled to devote such men as shall most intimately be acquainted with the wants and circumstances of the country, and most likely to legislate for the general good. But the Legislative Council stand on no such footing. They are not chosen by the people; the people have no voice in their election; they do not represent the people, that is, the community or commons of the country; their peculiar province is to represent the wealth and influence of the land, and men of wealth and influence form a medium between the highest and the inferior grades of society, and to guard against encroachments on either hand. Should rack a body, then, degrade themselves by even a secret wish for pecuniary recompense or compensation? Should they stoop to the grovelling demand of payment for the poor expense they incur, in the discharge of their public and "Honourable" duty? Or should not the rank and file they are thereby favored with, be sufficiently equivalent to all such liabilities? Assuredly they should. Were they elected by the country, did they represent its various counties, were they immediately deputed by the people, they might justly ask for pay from their employers. But their constitution would then be democratic, and would be an absolute violation of all British rules. Let them, then, as the representatives of aristocracy, whether real or imaginary, be content with the outward marks and distinctions of aristocracy. They can have no claim on the public purse. The public money is the general contribution of the whole people; the Council are selected from only a few counties in a very partial and discriminating manner; they are appointed by the Crown and hold their offices during its will and pleasure. They are thus, literally, creatures of the Crown; and if they apply the term only in its relative sense; and if they are entitled to pecuniary compensation, let them demand it from the funds belonging to the Crown. Still, we repeat, it would, in them, be a degradation to receive such compensation in any shape. It would be totally inconsistent with their station and their "Honourable" appellation.—They are 15 in number; the House of Assembly are 32; in all 47. It would be difficult for the people to find a sufficient choice of congenial members to attend to their own expenses; but surely, they might not therefore be able to choose thirty-two men, adapted for their purposes, among the wealthy of the land, it can never be maintained that the Crown cannot select fifteen such men fitted for the very different and "Honourable" situation of Legislative Councils. Why, then, have that honourable body, in such an extraordinary manner, demanded pecuniary payment from the House of Assembly, and refused it to the latter upon being denied it themselves? Do they wish to become the dependent creatures of the Lower House? Surely not. They have not even pretended that the Assembly wished to overstep themselves; no; it is admitted that the sum the latter intended to receive was reduced to the lowest possible amount, necessary for defraying only actual expenses; the Council could not and did not take that ground—it was simply a question of "neum et tamen"—a mere personal consideration. And for this they have risked the tranquillity of the country, the regularity and faithful conduct of the public service, the just payment of all the public servants of the Province! Comment is needless. The acts of public men are public property, and every thinking patriot will pass his own judgment on such an extraordinary occurrence. For ourselves, we only say, let the odium and the disgrace rest where it ought. The House of Assembly have made a noble stand for the preservation of the constitutional, undeniable rights and privileges of their constituents and themselves; their just and rightful claim has been pertinaciously resisted; the public will entertain their own idea as to the motives for such resistance; they will impartially judge, and to their own consciences and their opinions. It is hinted by some, that a dissolution of the Assembly may result from this collision; we can express no opinion thereon; but should such an event occur, let the country resolutely and unanimously concur in marking their sense of these occurrences, by sending back to his post every representative who has already shown himself a detested guardian of the People's rights.

All the Members of Assembly for this City and County have now arrived in town, with the exception of the Hon. Speaker. Several Members of other Counties have also returned to their homes.—The Legislature, we hear, would certainly be prorogued to-day, without an appropriation bill.

The House of Assembly having non-concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to continue and amend the Act for incorporating the Bank of New-Brinswick, it has consequently been left.

QUIT RENTS.—The following is the division on Mr. Chandler's motion for commuting the Quit Rents: Yess—Messrs. Hannington, Chandler, Ford, End, Weldon, Street, Allen, Slason, M'Leod.—9. Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Freese, Robinson, Morehouse, Hill, Clinch, Woodward, Brown, Wier, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Partelow, Crane, Stewart, Palmer.—21.

On our last page will be found an account of some late proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, relative to the imprisonment by that body of Mr. JESSOP, Collector of the Customs at Quebec.—We anxiously wish to learn the next step of our Canadian neighbours. Will Lord AYLMER himself, be sent to gaol?

The American Navy consists of 32 ships, of which 19 are in actual commission—13 others are on the stocks, besides frames for 25 which could be speedily

put together, if required—making a total of 70. Of the total number, 17 are ships of the line, 24 frigates, 21 sloops of war, and 8 schooners.—Officers and seamen, 6072—matures, 1288.

The French Navy numbers 38 ships of the line, 38 frigates, 29 corvettes, 32 brigs, 3 schooners, and 20 steam vessels.—total 155. Building, 24 ships of the line, 25 frigates, and 3 steam vessels.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.—The following Corporation Property, which was leased at public Auction on Tuesday last, from the first day of April next, brought the sums annexed:—

Wharfage and Slippage at Market ship,	£350
Anchorage,	215 10
Wharfage at the Breakwater,	30
Slippage at North slip,	30
" " at Union Street slip,	19
" " at Lower Cove Market,	2 10
Weighting Machine at North slip,	59 10
" " at Union Street,	49 10
	£816 0

The Special Jury, on the late trial of Mr. JOSEPH HOWE, Editor of the Nova-Scotian, at Halifax, was composed of the following gentlemen:—Charles J. Hill, Robert Story, Edward Fryer, Jr., James H. Reynolds, David Hall, Edward Greenwood, John Welner, Robert Lawson, Archibald McDonald, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas A. Bancroft, Daniel McQueen.

HALIFAX, March 11.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to accept the resignations of the following Gentlemen, as Justices of the Peace for the district of Halifax, viz:—Rufus Fairbanks, Matthew Richardson, Wm. H. Roach, James H. Tidmarsh, Jas. N. Shannon, & Joseph Starr, Esqrs.

THE NEW BREAD ACT.—This Act opens the Baking business in Halifax, to competition—those who make the best bread, and at the least price, will now be certain of public support. The system hitherto pursued here, has been an improper one, inasmuch as the price was made the standard of assize, and not the weight of bread, as by the present act.—*Halifax Times.*

An melancholy accident lately happened in the family of Mr. Gustav Oxner, of Lunenburg. Two of his sons, with several other small boys, were amusing themselves with a fishing-spear, which was loaded, when shocking to relate it exploded, and the contents passed through the neck of one of the young Oxners, who died almost immediately.—*Id.*

The Market.—Cotton is quite firm with rather more business. Bills on England are fully 8 per cent. premium. Money stocks of all sorts are rising rapidly. Marine Companies have risen 10 or 12 per cent., and some other stocks whose value is not definite, nearly as much.—*New-York, March 11.*

The Spanish Pirates.—The President has humbly granted to these men the additional space of three months, to bring forward evidence to elucidate, if they are able, some of the obscure points of their case.—*Boston Morning Post.*

SUMMARY.

Of the 658 members composing the House of Commons, the election of 648 was known.—These are reported in the lists of the Reform newspapers as 392 Reformers and 256 Conservatives. It is further reported that 104 Conservatives are returned to the present Parliament, in the place of Reformers who were elected to the last. The great question yet to be decided is, whether enough of the moderate Whigs, who are denominated reformers, will support the Peel administration, to ensure its stability; and if they probably, not be decided until the actual trial is made, after the meeting of parliament.

CONTEMPLATED GREAT CHURCH REFORM.—On the 23d January, the London Standard announced its readers a plan of Church Reform resolved on by Sir Robert Peel, which was widely reported. This plan, which is thorough, comprehensive and sweeping, was nevertheless, received by most persons with favour, because the plan was feasible, necessary, and without danger. It embraces, among others, the following objects:—the equalization of the incomes of the bishops—the destruction of pluralities—the abolition of ecclesiastical sinecures—and the providing of a resident clergyman, with a competent income, in every parish in England and Wales.

This plan, it is intimated, has received the sanction of the high dignitaries of the church and the leading nobility, and to its effects may be ascribed the resignation of the Duke of Sutherland and Hamilton, and the other Whig noblemen and gentlemen who have promised their support to Sir Robert Peel.

The Swallow and Lapwing jacks have arrived at Falmouth from Mexico, each with 500,000 dollars on board.

Bill of Mortality in London.—The number of deaths in London during the year 1834, was 21,679, being 4,898 less than that of the preceding year.

Mrs. Heman.—We regret to learn that this excellent lady and admirable poet is alarmingly ill in Dublin. She has resided in that city several years, chiefly to obtain for her sons the advantages of a college education at a rate more within her limited means than could be procured either at Oxford or Cambridge.

The Duke of Leuchtenberg lately visited the office of the Times, and minutely examined the steam-presses and apparatus of that great establishment. He was much pleased! Princes begin to know the value of conciliating the good opinion of the press.

Since the E. India company's charter has expired there have been considerable quantities of spurious silver imported into India from the "celestial empire," consisting of an alloy of tin and lead, glossed over with mercury and silver leaf.

The average of legitimate births in France per annum is about 905,269, illegitimate 68,200.

It is rumored that the Duke of Orleans has asked for the hand of princess Mary Beauchamp, daughter of princess Stephanie B., who married the grand duke of Baden. Princess Stephanie is daughter of the empress Josephine. The title of fortune seems to have turned in favor of the family of this discarded and ill treated lady.

The young king Otto causes much discontent at Athens, by his partiality (natural) towards his native countrymen, the Bavarians, instead of the native Greeks, as sound policy would dictate.

The high-mass on Christmas, was celebrated at Rome at St. Peter's, with the usual pomp; the Pope officiating in his gorgeous robes, with the cardinals, bishops, &c. in their splendid dresses, which contrasted singularly with the rags of the rabble—the poor carmelites in their white flannel dominos, &c. Don Miguel was present, and looked as calm and innocent as a lamb. The sublime notes of the great organ reverberating through the fretted roof and "long drawn aisle," had with the variegated costume of the assembled groups, a most imposing effect.

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., at Greenwich, (K. C.) by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, Mr. Richard Y. Peters, to Miss Ann Flewelling, youngest daughter of Mr. Caleb Flewelling, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on Monday the 9th inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Duncan Ludlow, third son of the late Capt. Dougal Campbell, 9th Regiment, to Sarah McDonald, all of Taymouth, Nova-Scotia.

On the 31st inst., at Point de Bute, Westmorland, by the Rev. Alexander M. Mitchell, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Lewis Wells, to Miss Susan Freese, fourth daughter of Samuel Freese, Esq. of Sussex Vale.

At Sussex Vale, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, to Emma, eldest daughter of George N. Arnold, Esq.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Annapolis Royal, by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Mr. William R. Ruggles, Merchant, to Sophronia, second daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Cutler, of Dorchester, New-Brinswick.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. C. D. Everitt, aged 101 months.

Yesterday, after a protracted illness, which he bore with a patient and resigned mind, Mr. Gordon Townsend, in the 29th year of his age, second son of Capt. Zehulun Townsend, of Shelburne, N. S., leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in St. John-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

This morning, Jane, daughter of Mr. Samuel Crawford, aged 2 years.—Funeral on Thursday at 1 o'clock, from her father's residence in Prince-street.

At St. George, on the 20th ult. Mr. Orange Seelye, aged 65 years. Mr. Seelye came to this country with his father, Justus Seelye, one of the Loyalists, in the year 1783.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., at his residence, in the Parish of Newcastle, Miramichi, Mr. John Lachuev, son, in the 86th year of his age; a native of Geneva.

At Quebec, on the 25th ult. the Rev. James Harkness, D. D., and Minister of the St. Andrew's Church in that city.

At Funchal, Madeira, on the 6th Dec., whether he had gone for the benefit of his health, William Finlay, Esq. merchant, of Quebec, of the House of Gillespie, Finlay & Co.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

29. Sunday, brig Georgiana, Betts, Savannah, 21—J. Whitney, pilot, 10 tons.

30. Halcyon, Crowell, New-York, 3—W. & T. Leavitt, assorted cargo.

31. Schr. Boxer, Fields, St. Kitts, 23—J. Ketchum, rum, sugar, and molasses.

32. This day, brig James H. Leavitt, Demerara, D. & F. Leavitt, rum, &c.

CLEARED.

Brig Emerald, Masters, Liverpool, lumber.

Albion, Wood, New-York, salt.

Schr. Elephant, Kiffin, Boston, salt.

Congress, Robinson, Beranda, flour.

Thomas Wier, Berk, Boston, salt.

Friendship, Garrick, Boston, salt.

Spoken, Dec. 14, while ship James Stewart, of this port, with 2100 barrels of oil—500 sperm.

Ship Scotia, Risk, of this port, from London, at Charleston, 23th ult.

Schr. Elephant, Kiffin, hence, at Boston, 11th inst.

Ship Canton, hence, in the Clyde.—Calista, Amy, Barlow, and Branches, at London.—Lady Campbell at Clyde; Wolgar at London; Charlotte at Kinale.

The wreck of the brig Neptune, timber laden and water-logged, was fallen in with on the 18th Dec. in long. 31. Three men were found dead in the top.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA.—The brig Carolina, belonging to the Greek Company, arrived at Halifax from America, after a long and more tempestuous passage than the Cape. [Broad] recollects having experienced during a portion of twenty-four years, after having been about a week on his voyage, the man at the wheel cried out "a rock ahead." The Captain, knowing there could not be any rock, ran for ward, and discovered the said appearance to be a boat. It contained six men, lying, but in the last state of wretchedness, and one man dead, lying at the bottom of the boat, whose blood they had drunk, and a part of whose flesh they had fed on that morning! These sufferers were the only survivors of a crew of 14 belonging to the brig Elizabeth, of Plymouth, from America, bound to Padstow. She had experienced very severe weather, had her main mast carried away and received much damage in her hull as to become water-logged. Six of the crew, supposing she would keep upright, got into the foretop, and there lashed themselves. Unfortunately one side of the vessel was water in the hold on the opposite side, and put her on her beam ends, when these were all drowned.

The Captain, and seven remaining of the crew took to the long boat, having no load but six or eight topknots. They had been out nine days in the boat diving about, suffering from the want of provisions, and hunger, and particularly from thirst. The two that died could bear the pangs of thirst no longer, and in the bitterness of agony drank salt water, which they became deranged, and died! The first victim had been thrown overboard; the second victim remained in the boat, whose mangled body manifested the irresistible cravings of hunger that his barely surviving shipmates were suffering under. They are now at Heligoland under the skill and attention of Dr. Morley of Heligoland. One of these lost the greatest part of one of his feet, and all of them some of their toes by cold.—*Cornubian.*

COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.

20 SHARES of Stock in the above concern, may be had at a small advance, by applying to the Editor of the Observer.

Earthenware and Glassware, &c.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

40 C HATS well assorted EARTHENWARE, &c. 6 Hogsheads of CHINA.

The above contain a variety of handsome Dinner Sets, (some of which are open), with blue, colored and white Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Plates, Jugs and Mugs, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c. &c.

70 Cases of assorted GLASSWARE—among which is a handsome assortment of Cut Glass, a variety of Dane Shades obscured, and Cylinder Chimnies. ALSO, FOR SALE—

400 Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 14, 12 x 16, 12 x 18, Crown GLASS—in 25 and 50 feet Boxes. AND—

300 Dozen new empty Blacking Bottles.

March 17th.—6† J. & H. KINNEAR.

Sugar, Molasses, and Rum,

per Boxer.

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

54 PUNCHONS MOLASSES, 4 Punchons high proof RUM, 10 Hbls. very superior high SUGAR.

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

PLASTER OF PARIS.

400 TONS now on hand, and for sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. 17th March.—2†

TO LET.—From 1st May next:

That large STORE fronting on St. John-street and Johnson's wharf, (excepting a small portion thereof occupied by Mr. E. Stephen,) now in possession of Angus M'Kenzie, Esq.

Also, the Store fronting on Prince-street, below the house occupied by Mr. Mullin.

17th March.

HIGH PROOF JAMAICA RUM.

A FEW Punchons and Hogsheads, of proof 21, received per Lavinia, for sale by

March 14.—6† RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

NEW-BRINSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent on the Stock will be paid, for the last year ending 25th February, to the paid the Stockholders on or after the 2d April next. By order. D. JORDAN, Secy. 3d March, 1835.

Bank Stock Wanted.

40 SHARES in the Commercial Bank; and 100 Shares in the Bank of New-Brinswick.—Persons wishing to sell will please apply at this office. 3d March.

Chain Cables, for Sale.

NEW Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 90 fathoms, 1 do. do. 1 3/4 in. 165 do. do. do. 1 7/8 in. 90 do. do. do. 2 in. 69 do. do. do. 2 1/4 in. 69 do. do. do. 2 3/4 in. 69 do. do. do. 3 in. 69 do. do. do. 3 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 4 in. 69 do. do. do. 4 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 5 in. 69 do. do. do. 5 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 6 in. 69 do. do. do. 6 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 7 in. 69 do. do. do. 7 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 8 in. 69 do. do. do. 8 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 9 in. 69 do. do. do. 9 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 10 in. 69 do. do. do. 10 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 11 in. 69 do. do. do. 11 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 12 in. 69 do. do. do. 12 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 13 in. 69 do. do. do. 13 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 14 in. 69 do. do. do. 14 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 15 in. 69 do. do. do. 15 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 16 in. 69 do. do. do. 16 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 17 in. 69 do. do. do. 17 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 18 in. 69 do. do. do. 18 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 19 in. 69 do. do. do. 19 1/2 in. 69 do. do. do. 20 in. 69 do. do. do. 20 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do. do. do. 184 in. 69 do. do

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Frederickton, Thursday, March 5.

QUIT RENTS.—(Continued from our last.)

Mr. L. A. WATSON was supported at the line of argument... The question then was, whether those dues were necessary for the support of the civil establishment... He was a slave on the British Crown, an alleged rebel on the British Government, under which the people of this Province happily lived...

But he (Mr. W.) would ask the Committee, whether they would not say, that the king and the government would not be bound to support the representations of the country... He would not say that he would not support the proposition, but he would say that he would not support the proposition...

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, 4th March.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents... Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents...

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, 4th March.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents... Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents...

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EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, 4th March.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents... Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to enquire into the expediency of the present mode of collecting the quit rents...

COLONIAL.

QUINCE, FEBRUARY 27.

The dignified aspect of personal feelings to public considerations, which was apparent in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor... The dignified aspect of personal feelings to public considerations, which was apparent in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor...