



POLITICAL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The important question of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM in England, appears to be gaining ground. The following account of a large and highly respectable meeting of the County of Montgomery, in North Wales, is extracted from the Shrewsbury Chronicle, and North Wales Advertiser, of the 17th December last. We need offer no apology for presenting it to our readers. The question, at all times interesting, is, in the present aspect of the times, and state of the national representation, a subject of great and growing excitement. The naked fact, that a seat in Parliament has, on more than one recent occasion, cost the successful candidate the enormous sum of £50,000, tells fearfully that "there is something rotten in the state."—An opinion is prevalent that such corruption points but to one alternative,—remedy, or dissolution. Mr. OWEN, whose name occupies so conspicuous a station among the zealous and able advocates for Reform, is a member of the English Bar, holding the distinguished rank of King's Counsel. He is the only surviving brother of the late DAVID OWEN, Esq. of Campo Belle, and is now the proprietor of that fine Island. Should the spirited example of Montgomeryshire be followed by other Counties in Wales and Great Britain, it will unquestionably go far to fortify the declared intentions,—or to compel the fulfilment of the fair promises,—of Reform, to which the present Government stand pledged. W. W.

**REFORM MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.** The High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire having appointed Monday last for holding a meeting of the Freeholders of that County, to take into consideration the question of Parliamentary Reform, a highly respectable and crowded assembly, comprising the leading gentlemen and Magistrates of the county, and also the Hon. Mr. Herbert, assembled under the presidency of the Sheriff, and a discussion of great length, conducted with moderation and ability, was concluded by the adoption of Resolutions in favour of Reform. After the requisition was read—

W. OWEN, Esq. (of Glasnevens) said, I was requested to put my name at the head of the requisition calling this meeting, not, as it will readily be believed, from any idea of the personal importance of a humble individual such as I am; but it was conceived from the active part I had taken in moving Resolutions relating to the Welsh Judiciary Bill, and in other public discussions of this country, that my name would appear at the head of the requisition with more effect than that of much simpler men, not so publicly known. I am proud, and it makes me very happy, to see such a meeting assembled to discuss this question; but I have no apology for the unavoidable absence of some of the warmest friends of the Cause, Col. Edwards, of Manchester, Mr. Hanbury Trout, and others, who had time been allowed, would have zealously joined us in our exertions.

The object of this meeting is of infinitely more importance than any other that has been held in my time. It is a subject which involves, I may say the life and fortune of every freholder of Montgomeryshire. In the question of Parliamentary Reform every thing depends on us at stake, for it involves every Right, Justice, and the title by which we hold those Rights. (Cheers.) It has been said in the Shrewsbury Chronicle, whether by way of sarcasm, I know not, that it is wonderful indeed that Montgomeryshire should take the lead in petitioning for Parliamentary Reform. It may be a matter of wonder, but I hope, before this meeting separates, it will be a matter of Pride and Exultation that the County of Montgomery has set an example to the PRINCIPALITY OF WALES, and the rest of the kingdom in addressing the Legislature for Reform, and in supporting Government in its avowed efforts to obtain that Reform. (Great cheering.)

In the House of Peers my Lord Bromleigh lately made a motion for Reforming the Laws. That measure was so well received, that it evinced the desire of Parliament and the Nation for Reforming those Laws. But, of what use is it to reform the Laws, if the Law-Makers themselves are not reformed? If there is a party or corruption in the fountain, can you expect the stream issuing from that fountain to be pure? Our object, therefore, to-day is to secure good and sufficient Law-Makers, (Cheers) for the right end of Government is to secure to the governed a body of representatives competent to make good laws, and to enforce them. Now who are the Law-makers; the three Estates—King, Lords and Commons,—if one of these is imperfect, that portion of the nation whom it represents will be guided or governed by imperfect laws, and therefore if the Commons, who represent the people at large, are corrupt, the People at large will suffer by that corruption. So long as the Commons are independent and able, properly follows their exertions: When they become corrupt or have not ability, or when the System itself has gone wrong, then we may be satisfied it is falling into decay, and requires revision and repair. What, then, is the state of the House of Commons? That House ought to be a consolidation of the talents, integrity and property of the country. Is it not? (Great cheering.) It is notorious that many of its members are returned by the influence of members of the House of Peers; and is it not a perversion of language to call these men Representatives of the People? (Cheers.) Mr. Owen here enumerated a number of boroughs where in some cases the Servants, in others the Attorneys, and in several any individuals, under the influence of Peers, were returned Members to Parliament. He then alluded to the Borough of Bletchingley as follows:—This borough was the property of Mr. Kenrick, who, to my knowledge, sold the seats in the House of Commons. He was then elevated to an important situation in the Kitchen of His Majesty. One of the seats he continued still to dispose of, and when a change of Ministry came, he changed also, and got a piece of Church Preferment for his brother. Then again, the Oats came in, and the fens went out; Mr. Kenrick, following a good example, changed again; not, as a reward for his services, the people of the Principality of Wales were amazed at seeing him promoted to the rank of a Welsh Judge! But, independent of these gross violations of the first principles of the Constitution, it is notorious that Borough Interests has raised the elevation of several of the members of the House of Peers. Is that, again, a proper spectacle? (Cheers.) By Reform, this traffic would be abolished, or at least qualified; for it is a monstrous grievance to see a man elevated by the destruction of the first principles of the Constitution. (Cheers) Reform would also reach corrupt Electors, as well as those who moved in the higher walks of life. And here I need offer no argument. We have an excellent one in the Hall. Is it not notorious that in a Borough my voice might at most reach, the country has been deprived of one of its most useful servants (P. Corbett, Esq.) by the influence of corruption and bribery amongst the electors? Can we expect such to be the case when these Representatives are not the Representatives of the People, but the representatives of their own separate and individual interests and advantages? (Cheers.) It would be madness to expect the representation of popular interests from an Un-reformed House of Commons. This was observed many years ago. In 1775, the County of York petitioned for reform, and was followed by almost all the counties in England, and some in Wales: namely, Denbigh, Flint, and Brecon, then petitioned for Reform. The County of Montgomery, now said to be the first and foremost in the rank of petitioners, did not join itself. But compare the condition of this County as it was then, and as it is now, and every Welshman—every man—must be proud of the change. Then, there were two Magistrates in the County.

Look at it now with a Lord Lieutenant who is every where at his post, who thinks nothing of personal trouble; and an active justice will say that no County has improved in twelve years equal to Montgomeryshire. It is my lot to know, that many gentlemen, who from fortune and predilection, would rather be engaged in other duties, yet whenever they found themselves of use to this County, and especially to the lower classes of its inhabitants, will patiently sit from morning till night administering Justice to the free laws of the land administered in this County as purely as possible by them. (Cheers.) This is not the condition of the County; and this accounts for our activity on the present business. (Cheers.)

It is not denied—no man can deny—that there are defects in the Representation that ought to be amended. The public are quite aware of this, and therefore they will not be satisfied till these defects are remedied. We therefore urge the Government to investigate and amend them. We have, thank God, now an Administration who will take up the question with zeal; and we have in this Minister whose experience of the necessity of Reform has been fortified by 30 or 40 years of public life. It may be asked, "if Government is pledged to bring the question forward without delay, why not wait till that is done?" I answer that our opinion will fortify them in their good intentions—they will give them encouragement in their plans, but precautions against their being overthrown, or to shrink from their avowed intention, or to exemplify will prevent them, and show them that the people are awake and that they must Reform. (Lead cheers.) We are the people to whom the Government have to look for support. They will not be supported unless we do it. If we have not the ability to express our opinion, Ministers will fear no majority in the House of Parliament, for they will perceive that their real majority is in the feelings of the people. [Great cheering.] All we want is persons who will support Ministers on this question. If they are not supported, I say God help you! The community will be in a state of anarchy and confusion, and every one, after 15 years of peace we are burdened with nearly all our War taxes. Let us see if Reform is not a mode of being relieved from some of those burdens. [Great cheering.] Mr. Owen then recapitulated the grounds on which he moved the appointment of the Resolutions for the Parliamentary Reform; and after reading his Resolutions sat down amid cheering.

**RESOLUTIONS.** That we have heard with great satisfaction the Declaration of His Majesty's Ministers, that they intend to propose a Reform in the Parliamentary Representation and also to restore a right of suffrage in the Public Expenditure. That it is notorious that there are many boroughs and places, for which members are returned, by or by the dictation of one or two individuals, many of whom are Peers of the Realm. That such members do not form a very large proportion of the Commons House of Parliament. That it is equally notorious that in many other boroughs and places the Elective Franchise is exercised in a most corrupt and improper manner, whilst many large and populous towns return no Representatives. That such a state of the Representation is altogether at variance with the British Constitution, an entire departure from those Principles upon which the Commons House of Parliament was originally framed, and has produced, and (if allowed to exist) will continue to produce, most injurious consequences.

That, in regard to Commons also, such has been the effect of time, the increase of population, and other circumstances, that their Elective Franchise calls for Alteration and Amendment. That the power of returning members to Parliament ought to be so regulated as not only to prevent a distortion or undue influence; but also, as much as may be possible, to prevent corruption and to accord with the just and rational principles of Representation. That we notice with deep regret the heavy burdens still entailed upon us; that to alleviate those burdens the most rigid Economy ought to be applied to all parts of our public Expenditure; particularly in a general revision of its different Departments, by the abolition of improper Pensions and useless Places, and by the reduction of all Salaries as far as is consistent with a due remuneration to the Public Servants. That it is only by the adoption of such measures that the loyalty of the people can be retained, the durability of the Constitution secured, and the peace and happiness of the Kingdom preserved.

That Mr. Owen and Mr. Brown be requested to prepare Petitions conformable to these Resolutions to both Houses of Parliament; and that copies of each be left, for Signature, to the principal Inhabitants in the County. That the Sheriff do request the Lord Chancellor to present the Petition to the House of Lords, and Viscount Alington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that to the House of Commons.

W. BROWN, Esq. of Millington Hall, seconded the resolutions. It is argued, said Brown, that the friends of Reform are not acting wisely; by stirring the question at a time of great popular excitement. Gentlemen, I say it is not carried in a time of excitement, it will not be carried at all. [Cheers.] Ministers stand pledged to bring forward the measure; I improve the higher classes not to show any disposition to resist the state of the public mind—to see that the times are full of danger—and to assure themselves if we have not a reform, we shall have a Revolution. [Great cheering, and cries of No! No!] I have some of the meeting dissent from this Opinion; I may have stated the fact too broadly; but this I will say, that the doctrine of Reform will go at least to stamp Revolution. [Tremendous cheering.] The 1st effect of Reform will be, that the Few will no longer profit at the expense of the Many. [Great cheering.] The 2d will be Financial Reform, which will lead to greater Economy in Public Expenditure. I believe the present Ministers will go as far as any can in this business; but unless they are supported by the people, they will be met in Parliament by an overwhelming majority, and all their intentions rendered useless. [Applause.] The 3d advantage the country will reap from Reform, will be in the non-interference of our Government in Foreign Affairs. [Cheers.] Had we interfered at the proper time, it is probable that one, at least, of the tyrants who disgrace the Spanish Peninsula, would have been sneered from his throne. [Cheers.] Probably it was as well we did not; but then, why interfere in the Affairs of the Netherlands? [Retort.—A Cheering.] [When the noise had subsided, Mr. Brown continued.] The glorious conduct of France in the late Revolution, has gained her the respect and homage of the world; and he hoped that many be was now addressing would live to see the time, when Free and Constitutional Governments would be established throughout the world. (Several rounds of applause followed this speech.)

Col. DAVIES agreed, to a certain extent, with the resolutions proposed by Mr. Owen, but thought it would only embarrass Ministers to whom they on the part, enter points to which some of the resolutions alluded. He proposed, as an amendment, that the first Resolution be adopted as the sentiment of the meeting, and the remainder omitted. His amendment would therefore be as follows:—

"That we have heard with great satisfaction the Declaration of His Majesty's Ministers, that it is their intention to propose the consideration of a Reform in the Parliamentary Representation, and to enforce all rigid Economy in the Public Expenditure."

That the House of Commons, having, at the suggestion of His Majesty's Ministers, already appointed a Committee for the consideration of a Retrenchment in the Salaries of Public Officers; and His Majesty's Ministers having also declared it to be their intention of submitting the Question of Reform immediately after the Christmas recess—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is desirable to await the result of the Committee now sitting, and the development of the plan of Reform, before this County is called upon to express its sentiments."

PANTON CORBETT, Esq. seconded the amendment. It was far from his intention, he said, when he came into the hall, to take any part in the proceedings; but when he was called upon to decide between two sets of resolutions, he was bound, as a freholder, to state the reasons for his preference. [I said Mr. Corbett] think it necessary to petition Parliament on the subject.—(Some cheers, drowned by noise.) If we saw any unwillingness on the part of Government, then we might be called upon to make our sentiments known; and I, for one, should then desire to petition for Reform. (Cheers.) The truth of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Owen I do not deny. (Continued Cheers.) When I had the honour of a seat in Parliament,

I was uniformly found side by side with the Right Hon. Gentleman on my left. (Mr. C. W. Wynne), voting for Reform. But when I see the Government pledged to bring the question of Reform immediately forward, I am disposed to wait till I see their measure, and then, if we are not satisfied, let us join to represent our dissent to Parliament (Cheers)—and then I shall be the first to meet you here, and to tell you my mind.—No man is more anxious for Reform and Economy than I am; but I am of opinion we should wait till we see the measures of Government, and if they do not please us, then let us urge our claims. [Remainder next week.]

**EMIGRATION.**—We understand that Government has, in some measure, adopted Mr. W. Horton's views, and that a Barrister of considerable eminence is drawing up a Bill, the object of which is to relieve parishes by enabling them to raise funds to encourage emigration.—Sunday Times.

It has been resolved by the Cabinet to reform the whole of the Government Offices, and to disperse gradually with all inefficient persons. They have also resolved, that in future no promotion shall take place out of the regular routine, unless upon very strong recommendation from the Board of the Department.—Morning Herald.

A Noble Editor.—It is not, we believe, generally known that a new edition of Paley's Moral Philosophy, edited by the Lord Chancellor, is on the eve of publication.—Globe.

**THE RIOTS.**—It appears, by a return just made, that exactly eight hundred individuals have been punished by law for rioting, breaking machinery, and burning property. Already executed 7; to be executed 11; sentence of death recorded against 192; transported 268; imprisoned 220; and there are about 200 in prison to take their trials.—Liverpool paper.

From France.—By the packet ship Francois 1st, from Havre, we have received Paris dates to 31st Jan. and Brussels to the 29th.

What little news these dates afford us, relate to no events of moment upon the continent; but the reports are big with the chances of war. The Belgians Congress had not elected a chief; but we should be disposed to consider the choice as definitively settled in the minds of the Deputies. In the sitting of the 28th, M. Lehon reported a project upon the mode of election, which requires that an absolute majority of all the votes is necessary to a choice; and in the event of neither of the candidates having a majority, those who shall have received the greatest number, will then be the only persons eligible to a second election. The Congress will then proceed to the choice of one of these two. No blanks will be allowed. The successful candidate will then be declared "King of the Belgians," and will then proceed to take the prescribed oath to support the constitution and the laws of the people, and to maintain the independence of Belgium and the integrity of its territories.

On the adjournment of the Congress, on the evening of the 28th, the streets of Brussels were filled with the lowest orders, singing *Le Beauharnais*, and shouting *Vive le Duc de Leuchtenberg!* One of the Deputies, however, gave it as his opinion that the majority in the Congress were very nearly assured of the election of the Duke de Nemours. The Congress met again on the 29th, but had not proceeded to the choice of a King, because they awaited the return of M. Bresson, who had gone to Paris on the evening previous, and was to be back on that day.

As M. Bresson had gone to Paris, to ascertain precisely what the decision of the Court of France would be upon the election either of the Duke de Nemours, or of Leuchtenberg, the reply of the Ministers was pre-emptory; that the election of the latter candidate would be considered declaratory of hostilities between the two countries. But, if the election of the son of King Louis Philip, was the only means to hinder that of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, they should be left to act as they please, and he even aided to induce the success of the French party.

This is not telling the Belgians that they shall elect the Duke de Nemours, but it is equivalent to it; for it is saying that they shall not elect any other. The correspondent of the Journal du Havre, who is remarkably accurate in all his statements, adds—"It was not without discussion that the Council of the King had so determined, and they pretend that the august will, which has hitherto shown itself so inflexible, has suffered itself to be influenced, and at length settled upon this resolution.—The Ministers were not unanimous for the adoption of the plan which appears to have prevailed."

The English, as if foreseeing the result, have sent instructions to Lord Ponsonby, to quit Brussels upon its occurrence. We know not what means France may have to pacify Europe upon this determination becoming known; but it does appear that there has been a concerted plan between her government and that of Belgium, to delay the choice as long as possible, until she should have become prepared to meet the consequences, let them be what they might. It will be virtually annexing Belgium to France, and cannot but excite the jealousy of the Allies and of England. Six days later from Europe will undoubtedly determine that question.

Great events are upon the point of breaking out in Spain. Madrid approaches her 29th of July; or may have even arrived at it already. Even the little kingdom of Sardinia has 100,000 men under arms. But it is said, there are many constitutionalists among the troops. The Cardinal de Croi, ex grand almoner of Charles X. had arrived at Rome, and entered the conclave with great pomp.

From the New-York Observer. INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for permission to publish the following highly interesting extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 29th, received by the last arrival from Havre. A separation has taken place in the Catholic Church, and a portion of them have established a form of worship grounded upon views and principles that approach very near to Protestantism. Some persons express doubts of the piety of the leaders in this ecclesiastical revolution.

Time will show. Meantime I send you a copy of the Articles of Faith adopted by the separatists, who style themselves the *Orthodox Catholic Church*. There is surely a wide field opened for action in this country, where the Bible is scarcely known, and so little of real religion exists.

- Articles of Faith of the *Orthodox Catholic Church*. 1. The Word of God is our only guide of faith. 2. We admit the three symbols of the Apostles, of St. N. and of St. Athanasius. 3. We recognize as canonical all the books of the Old and New Testaments that the Reformed Church admit as such, and we consider the reading of them as an indispensable necessity. 4. We believe that there are two sacraments of divine institution—Baptism and the Holy Supper. We admit the others only as pious ceremonies, that have existed from the earliest period of the Church. 5. The service of the Sacrament will no longer be performed in Latin, but in a familiar tongue, after the ritual of the Church. 6. An ancient confession is not of divine precept; we do not require it of any one; but the faithful before approaching the Holy Table, should prepare themselves to receive general absolution. 7. We do not recognize any days of abstinence. As to fasting we submit it to the piety of the faithful. 8. We admit a hierarchy in the Church, and this hierarchy is to be composed of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. 9. Our veneration for the Saints consists in thanking God for the grace He bestowed upon them. 10. Religious instruction being of the first necessity for the people, we consider it the most important of our duties to disseminate freely the Bread of the word of God. This is unexceptionable.

THE ARMY.

**CAVALRY.**—2 Regiments of Life Guards (1st and 2d); 1 Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue. Colonisers forming the Cavalry of the Household Brigade; 7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards; 3 Regiments of Heavy Dragoons (1st, 2d, and 6th); 5 Regiments of Light Dragoons (3d, 4th, 11th, 13th, and 14th); 4 Regiments of Hussars (7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th); 4 Regiments of Lancers (9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th).—Total 26 Regiments of Cavalry.

**INFANTRY.**—3 Regiments of Guards—1st, or Grenadiers; 2d or Coldstream; and 2d Foot Guards, forming the Infantry of the Household Brigade; 1 Regiment of Royal Artillery, 1 Regiment of Royal Engineers, 1 Regiment of Royal Staff Corps, 99 Regiments of the Line, 1 Rifle Brigade, 2 West India Regiments, 1 Ceylon Rifle ditto, 1 Cape ditto ditto, 1 Royal African Colonial Corps, 1 Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, 5 Royal Veteran Companies for service in New South Wales, and Newfoundland.—Total, 117 Regiments of Infantry.

The second battalion of the First (or Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot, which has been on Foreign service since 1807, has been ordered home from Madras, and is expected early in the spring. The 14th (or Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot has been ordered home from Bengal. The 69th Regiment of Foot has been ordered home from Madras. Both these Regiments have also been on foreign service since 1807. In consequence of these movements the following changes will take place:—The 25th (Cameronians) Regiment of Foot will remove from Madras, and occupy the quarters of the 14th Regt. at Bengal; and the 57th (or West Middlesex) Regiment, now stationed in New South Wales, will relieve the 25th Regiment at Madras.

**Army movements in Canada.**—The Stations of the different Regiments in the Canadas, for the ensuing year, have been for some time determined upon, and will, we learn, be as follows:—The 15th Foot is to replace the 66th in this garrison, the 66th will proceed to Kingston, and the 79th Cameron Highlanders, on being relieved, will move to York and the higher posts. The 71st Highland Light Infantry will return from the Upper Province to Quebec, and should no new Regiment arrive this summer, will form part of its garrison for the year. The 24th Foot will, we understand, furnish the Company for Isle aux Noix, now Garrisoned by one of the 15th Regiment.—*Montreal Gazette*.

From the New-York Advertiser. The statement which appears in some of the city papers, relative to the appointment of Sir James M'Intosh as his Majesty's Minister to the United States, in the room of Mr. Vaughan, does not we believe proceed from any official or positive information. We have the best authority for stating that a report of that nature was prevalent at Washington a short time ago, and as such an appointment (in the event of Mr. Vaughan not returning, which every body would regret) would not be improbable. We imagine the statement referred to has had its origin in these circumstances.

We are glad to state that Nova Scotia Coal is at length introduced for the use of the Steamboats on the Sound, and found to answer the utmost expectations that had been formed of it. The President, Captain Bunker, has used one of the quickest passages ever known from Providence by the assistance of this excellent fuel. Its ready combustibility, and the quantity of gas which it evolves during the process of burning, gives it a decided advantage over any other kind of coal. During the late winter its utility has been fairly tried in private houses, in many of which it was successfully burnt without grates.

**Pirates of the brig Vineyard.**—Sentence of death was yesterday pronounced by Judge Betts, of the United States' District Court, upon the two prisoners, Wansley and Gibbs, found guilty of robbery and murder on the high seas, in November last. They were sentenced to be hung on the 22d of April next.—*New York Sentinel*, March 17.

**Distressing.**—We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the west, that during the severe weather, a man about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in the heap, stiff in their harness. The names of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.—*Centerville, Indiana Times*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

COLLEGE ACCOUNTS.—(Continued from Supplement.)

Mr. SPEAKER observed, the discussion had taken a wide range. The proper time for this discussion would be in the Committee of Supply. As to the power of the House to withhold its assent to a bill, he would rather leave that question at present. As to the assertion, that the College was intended for the benefit of the whole province; he (Mr. Speaker) thought that a reason why the House should be desirous to support the object of such an institution in every possible way, as far as they could do so with propriety. The House had resolved upon addressing to His Honor the President, respecting these accounts, the prayer of which had been acceded, and accounts accordingly furnished. That admitted the principle of the right of the House to demand such information. That information, however, was not sufficient. Would the House then say, that they ought to withhold their support to the institution, without having full information on the subject? He (Mr. Speaker) thought that full information ought first to be obtained. Till that information should be obtained, he thought it better to leave the question as to the power of the House.

Mr. CAPARD observed, that when in the Committee of Supply, the annual grant of endowment should be moved, he should certainly be for it; because that endowment had been established by a joint act of the three branches of the Legislature, which branch should not alter. It was true, that the House was one part of the Legislature, but there were two other branches who must concur in their act, and without whose concurrence that one part could not act. A former House had pledged itself by a resolution, to grant this permanent appropriation, and it had accordingly passed it into an act of the able Legislature; which act must now govern that House. If every individual Member of that House now sided and regretted the measure, it was nevertheless bound to support it. The House must keep public faith.

Mr. PATELSON was objecting to bring this report to the Committee of Supply. He thought it a very strange doctrine, that the House had nothing to do with the College accounts, and that they were bound, from year to year, to grant £1100 to the College. He would ask, whether, if a balance of £200 or £300, remaining in the hands of the college Treasurer; if it were found that there was a sufficient sum of money in his hands to pay all the expenses of the College, and there was therefore no necessity for making the annual grant; if the House should, therefore, refuse to appropriate that grant, would His Honor the President incur the responsibility of drawing the money from the Provincial Treasury for the use of the College? This annual grant was intended for the support of the College. If it could be supported from its own funds, there would be no necessity for any such grant.

Mr. CHANDLER might not, members took a wrong view of the question. He would ask whether it was or was not a permanent grant? If it were so, it might be much to be regretted, and some remedy might be necessary. The only proper remedy would be, to endeavour to get the charter of the College altered; and he (Mr. C.) would be glad to see it altered in some respects. But whether the House had power to alter the terms of the grant, was a very grave question. But it appeared, that the arguments of some members implied, that the House could make no permanent grant, but that it must be appropriated year after year. If then the House should not make an appropriation, and the Executive should not contribute the money from the public Treasury, such an act would be a bold one for a resolution. He (Mr. C.) would ask if the House should not make this grant, and the Executive should not draw the money, was the country prepared to take such a derivative step? He thought the question all turned on one point, and that was the law. As to the opinion, that this is a temporary or mere annual grant, that should be his (Mr. C.) opinion, on a mature consideration, he would go with those who held that opinion; but if he should be of opinion that it is a permanent grant, he should go on that side the question. He confessed that his mind was not made up on the question, but at present, he was inclined to think it was a permanent grant.

Mr. SIMMONS had not altered his opinion. He thought, if the House should pay their hands on the grant, there would be no danger of the Executive drawing the money. He thought it would be a better plan, if the Committee of Supply should refrain from laying their hands on the money. The money was not wanted. Half the annual endowment of the College was not well managed. He was sorry to say so; but he certainly thought so, and it was respectful to the House to take such measures as would excite a better management.

Mr. ALLEN observed, that the great object of the address to his Honor was, to ascertain what funds had been and continued to arise, from the large reserve of land, in the parish of Fredericton, which was held by the College. He had no objection, that that reserve was quite sufficient to support the College altogether. Now what fund had arisen from it? On enquiring into the funds arising from that land, from the sale of timber on it, &c. it did not appear that such funds went into all to support the College; they have supported the Secretary (Mr. Allen) conceived it to be a very strange doctrine for any Hon. Member to make use of, with respect to this annual grant, this very grant, that the House should not be called on to make the appropriation, and yet have no account of its expenditure. He thought it better to take steps to ascertain, whether the House had a right to withhold that appropriation. As to whether the act was a permanent or a temporary law, there was no doubt that it was permanent law, as far as respected that part which related to the usual revenue; that part might be considered permanent, while the annual revenue remained under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury. But as to the appropriation from that House, he (Mr. A.) had no hesitation in saying, that if the money should not be appropriated by the House, His Honor the President would not take upon himself the responsibility of drawing it from the Treasury. As to the plea of a resolution, the sooner we were in the revolutionized on this account, the better. If the Committee of Supply should not be satisfied as to the expenditures of the College, and its internal regulation, they would exercise their discretion in withholding the appropriation. Then the question is, whether the Executive would draw it from the people without the sanction of their representatives.

Mr. CAPARD said, that in the way he read the law, the Executive would incur no responsibility at all, but would merely be exercising a duty under the law. If he required the concurrence of the three branches to pass a law, it required the same to abolish it. As to the idea of a revolution, in such a case; if the people were not so fond of revolution, and they would be fools if they were. This question had undergone a full discussion in a former House. The grant of £1100 annually had been then agreed to, to meet the £1100 given by government from the casual revenue. That determination had passed into a law; and without a breach of the law, the appropriation could not now be withheld.

Mr. SIMMONS suggested the propriety of a short resolution, expressive of the opinion of the committee, that further information should be called for. As to the law, that was certainly a permanent one, and could not be repealed; but as to the grant, that was not permanent, unless the House should consent to its being so. That particular clause, already mentioned, saves the country from a great difficulty. He (Mr. S.) was much delighted to see that clause in the act. It would have a most salutary effect, as to the College.

Mr. WYER said, that at the time the act passed, there was a great discussion as to whether this should be a permanent grant or not. A majority of the House was for a permanent grant. He (Mr. W.) thought, therefore, this House had now an contract in the matter.

Mr. SIMMONS moved a resolution, to the effect already mentioned.

Mr. S. HENDERSON thought that the proper mode of proceeding.—The best mode, then, must be to let the House mark on the arguments advanced.—Those accounts had been deemed unsatisfactory. What then? Were the House to rest there? Surely not! They wanted satisfaction. The only thing that could be done, was by moving such a resolution as that before the Committee. Admit for a moment that no account should be required, a satisfactory account. What must the House do? Should they go on to grant a large sum of money to the College yearly? Would that be consistent? Would it be proper? He (Mr. H.) thought not; but

were the l... They had b... they could... give it, w... not.—This... money came... legislature... branches of... could not d... whole. If... could not g... to it. If s... thought pro... for it. Mr... adopted a... solved on a... Honor with... The of the e... low in the... ter some di... similar in t... on a former... Simonds, G... Dow, and... Bill, in t... (referring to... to him, can... present. Al... that off a... Bill,—Mess... altogether... amendments... My system... Having h... humors... yesterday. The Hon... fessing he... had not be... it, provid... failed from... Having h... humors... yesterday. The Hon... fessing he... had not be... it, provid... failed from... Having h... humors... yesterday. The Hon... fessing he... had not be... it, provid... failed from...

DEBATES.

...the House so bound to go on? He would say no. They had been told it was a permanent law, and that they could not lay their hands on the grant, but that they could not do so without information. He (Mr. H.) would say no. This was a permanent law, with a condition. The money cannot be given without the consent of the legislature. Who were the legislature? The three branches of the Provincial government. One branch could not do it. It must be done by consent of the whole. If that House stopped the proceedings, they could not go on. He (Mr. H.) for one, would say no. If, so, let the Council give the money if they thought proper. In that case, the House would consent for it.

Mr. Conrad briefly replied.—The resolution was adopted, an address to His Honor the President resolved on, and a Committee appointed to wait on His Honor with the Address.

Wednesday, March 23. MILITIA. The Bill for suspending the operation of certain parts of the existing Militia law, was committed. (Mr. B. in the Chair.) and agreed to, with amendments, after some discussion, the majority of which were similar to the observations made on the Militia Bill on a former day, as not to need repetition. Messrs. Simonds, Gilbert, Taylor, Brown, S. Haubert, Dow, and J. Hamber, advanced the principles of the Bill. Mr. W. W. W. in reply, explained the amendments were addressed to the creation of any new militia, (referring to that of Inspector General of Militia Returns, contemplated by the Bill) conceiving that the present Adjutant General might perform the duties of a militia officer, they did not otherwise oppose the Bill. Messrs. W. W. W., and W. W. W. were the only dissenters; the latter gentleman called for the amendments to the present Militia law, and would refer the system effectually useful, and answer every purpose.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Having leisure to-day, we read the Mr. Conrad's honorable Speech on Agricultural Societies, delivered yesterday.

The Hon. Member observed, that although he considered it was his duty to support the Society, yet it had not been his intention to do so, until he had seen the Bill, which he had read, and which he had found to be a very good one. He had, however, been informed that the Society had been established, and that it was a very good one. He had, therefore, been informed that the Society had been established, and that it was a very good one. He had, therefore, been informed that the Society had been established, and that it was a very good one.

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would have found that the farms commenced on the road to St. Andrews, under the auspices of the Society, were all abandoned, and the Land growing up in bushes.—While on this subject, he (Mr. C.) would only further remark, that the Aldermen and Commonalty of St. John, as consumers of country produce, that it is to say, in their existing capacity, he would effectually patronise the farmers. He hoped they would long continue to do so, and that the country would always be able to supply them with good cheer. It might be expected that he (Mr. C.) would give some account of a society nearer home; but he confessed himself not very favourable in that Society. It had commenced its career with what he, as well as many others, thought an act of justice, in obtaining from the Government a lease of certain wild meadows, which the lumbering people had cleared and given to grass for their own use, and of which they were in the possession. He had heard, indeed, that in their great zeal for the good of the country, they had monopolized the land for one year, and had rendered them oppressively dear; and that, on another occasion, they had undertaken to supply the public with Clover Seed, which, in the course of vegetation turned out to be the worst. An hon. colleague of his (Mr. C.) was intimately acquainted with their proceedings.—Associated with the subject of emigration, on which so much had been insisted, he (Mr. C.) did not think the Society had done anything to assist in the matter, but he had not unjustly applied, that in most cases, it would have been better to have left them to themselves. The idea of forcing emigrants, at their first arrival, on to new land, was most erroneous; it was only putting them in a situation to starve. If he (Mr. C.) were asked seriously, what encouragement should be given to emigrants on their first arrival, the answer would be, none. They should be left to their own resources, and if they were compelled to leave their own homes, in one word, "Employment" is what they want. Let them find it for themselves, or let them be employed in the country, but let them be left to their own resources. This latter suit them particularly, from the nature of the soil, which confines the handling of the spade and shovel to a moderate use of the axe, by which means they are to improve the art of Chopping, without which it is fully to attempt working on new land. Those emigrants who are in general very poor, and who have only a few shillings, they have once obtained a tolerable footing, they afterwards get on as well as those brought up in the country.—Much merit had been claimed on the part of the Secretary of the central society, for facilities afforded to emigrants in obtaining grants of land. Giving that gentleman, as well as the society, every credit for good intention in that respect, it ought to be remembered that a robbery had been committed in the object by which the sum of £300 had been lost, of money belonging to different emigrants, placed there for the purpose of paying for grants. The Province had of course remunerated them; but God alone knew how the Province was to be remunerated for all the robberies committed on it. But he (Mr. C.) could not but consider that circumstance as a strong proof, why it would be better to forego the management of their business in their own way. If that had been the case, such a robbery would not have occurred. Upon the whole, he (Mr. C.) could not but be of opinion, and he hoped the Committee would also, that the agricultural societies of the Province could be managed as well without the Society as with it, and that, in every case, it would be best to save the public money by withholding any further grant.

The delivery of the above speech caused frequent exhibitions of indignity, both in the House and in the lobby and gallery.—The result of the discussion we have already recorded.

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SALE CONTINUED. THE Sale, by Auction, of the extensive and well assorted Stock of GOODS, belonging to the Subscribers, will be continued To-morrow, (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock. LOWE & GROCOCK.

On SATURDAY Next, the 2d April. The Subscriber will Sell at Public Auction: 20 CASKS GLASS WARE, assorted; 10 CASKS NAILS & SPIKES; 10 BOXES CANDLES; 5 PUNTS RUM; 100 DRUMS FIGS, &c. &c.

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Poetry.

TIME AND BEAUTY.

Ruthless Time, who waits for no man,  
But with scythe and wings, and glass,  
Lies in wait for youth and woman,  
Smiling on the morning Beauty's face,  
O'er the flowers she hovers brightly,  
Smiling as a summer day.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Abernethy. — One of the innumerable  
lances of sound sense, combined with  
the Welsh Jack character, is as follows: — A very delicate  
of this country, looking young lady, about eighteen years of age,

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, in  
stead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
Agent and Attorney,  
SAINT JOHN  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Execution of DIRECTIONS of the MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present  
year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting  
for the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agree-

THOMAS HEAVSIDE,  
St. John, 19th July, 1830.  
INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE EFNA INSURANCE COMPANY  
of Hartford, Conn. etc. etc. continue to In-  
surance HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descrip-  
tions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within  
the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual  
terms, for which, with any other particulars,  
please apply to the Secretary, who is duly au-  
thorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.  
ELISHA D. W. RITCHIE,  
Agent and Attorney,  
SAINT JOHN

FOR SALE,  
THREE-FOURTHS of the fine  
Sloop AMANDA, Register,  
75 Tons, built last year expressly  
for the River Trade, for which she is in every  
respect well adapted. — Her outfit is a model  
of the best description, and she can be had  
for a considerably less price than any vessel of  
her size and tonnage. — For satisfactory particu-  
lars, apply to the undersigned, at his resi-  
dence, in Crookshank & Walker's  
February 8.

STOCK IN TRADE  
FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber is now selling off his Stock  
in Trade, at a very reduced price on  
Cash, or approved Credit, until the 12th day of  
April, when the remainder will be sold at Pub-  
lic Auction.  
W. P. SCOTT,  
5th March.

SHANNADOAH FLOUR,  
Just received from Alexandria,  
50 BARRELS Sack No. 2 Shannadoah  
Mountain FLOUR, of superior  
quality. — For sale by the Subscriber, at his store,  
in St. John's street.  
H. P. WHITNEY.

A CARD.  
MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully in-  
forms her former Patrons, and the Public  
generally, that she has recommenced her  
business of DRESS MAKING and MIL-  
LINERY, at her residence, Germain-street,  
next below the entrance to that of the late  
Henry Wright, Esq. Also, Ladies' and  
Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most  
moderate terms.  
N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country  
can be accommodated as Boarders, to leave  
the different branches of the above business. —  
Terms known on application as above.  
St. John, October 19, 1830.

NEW GOODS.  
The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals  
A PART OF HIS  
FALL GOODS;  
WHICH will be sold at his usual low price,  
except The remainder being ex-  
pected.  
JOHN SMYTH,  
Nor. 16, 1830.

JANUARY 11, 1831.  
The Subscriber has in Store the following  
GOODS,  
for sale at very low rates, and at 10 per cent. credit, viz:  
50 PUNCHIONS Jamaica RUM,  
60 Do. W. I. Brand do.  
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR.  
30 Do. MOLASSES.  
2 Dito 8 Q. Cask PORT WINE.  
2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA,  
400 Bbls. Superior FLOUR — part in bond.  
1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.  
The Subscriber has received per Ship H. A.  
PITT, Thomas Ogden, Master, from LIVERPOOL — his usual Supply of  
SHIP CHANDLERY.  
ALSO — ON CONSIGNMENT:  
20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons  
assorted IRON; 1 ton CAN-  
VAS; 2 keels Salmon, Shad, and Herring  
TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 14 thread COD  
LINES; 10 crates well assorted Cuckery; —  
75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS;  
1 ton SHEETING PAPER; 2000 pounds SALT  
— All of which will be sold at the lowest rates  
in the market.  
14 Strongs — 1500 barrels Turf; 1 ton  
SALT; 44 barrels prime Fall Mackarel;  
20 barrels Beef; 400 boxes Dags and Gam-  
ble Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD  
FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c.  
7th December, W. P. SCOTT.

RECEIVED,  
Per Brig DUNCAN, from Liverpool —  
FEW Cases CURRANTS, RAISINS,  
and FIGS — in fine order;  
2 Pipes of RED WINE;  
1 Hogshead of MADEIRA WINE;  
2 Bbls. of Lisbon Water PAPER;  
1 Box LEAD PENCILS,  
CROOKSHANK & WALKER,  
March 8, 1831.

TOBACCO.

A FURTHER Supply of Manufactured  
TOBACCO, assorted qualities — just re-  
ceived per brig MAY ANN from New-York.  
ON HAND — Macatan, Rappee, and Scotch  
SNUFF — in kegs, jars, and bottles, for sale  
at reduced prices.  
March 8. E. D. W. RITCHIE.

LOAF SUGAR,  
CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS.  
Just received per Brig Duncan, and Ship Edward Reid,  
from Liverpool:  
CHAIN CABLES — 1, 2, 11-16, 2, 13-16,  
3, 1, 1, and 1, 1 inch;  
ANCHORS — from 1 cwt. to 9 cwt.;  
7 Hbls. LOAF SUGAR, of the best quality.  
March 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SELLING OFF.  
THE Subscriber wishing to dispose of the  
remainder of his STOCK IN TRADE,  
before the arrival of his Spring Goods, has  
made a great reduction in the prices. — He is  
now offering  
Strong durable BLUE BROAD CLOTH, at 5s.  
8d. per yard; [at 47s. 6d.].  
Second quality blue cloth SPANISH CLOAKS,  
Vestings 9d. per pattern; Braces 4d. per pair;  
Good quality cotton Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.  
Men's woollen Socks, 7; Stockings, 10d.;  
women's do. 9d.; Silk Purses, 7 1/2d.  
White cotton Velvet, for painting, 2s. 8d.  
Pellese Cloth, 4s.; good quality GROS DE  
NAPLES, 3s.; [tick, 10d.].  
Flannels from 11d., upwards — Cotton Bed-  
BREADS HEARTH RUGS, 8s. each,  
Ladies Book Muslin Collars, 7d. upwards;  
Men's black silk Stocks, 7d. 1/2.  
Men's full size common, stripe Cotton Shirts,  
2s. 10d.; Cotton Reels, 1s. doz.  
Cotton Balls, 2s. 3d. per lb.;  
A Large assortment best quality Ingrain'd  
Colours, worsted Braid, both worsted Laces,  
Silk and Cotton dress Fringes, best Ameri-  
can Combs, Silk haws, Gause Handker-  
chiefs, a handsome selection of Gentlemen's  
silk and cotton Cravats, fine Diaper table  
Napkins, a few pieces very fine Blue, Black,  
and Olive Colours, Fancy Regatta Stripes,  
superior quality London Prints, Rug Car-  
vasses, Sampler Gizes, Black and Purple  
Cotton Velvets, &c. &c. all at greatly re-  
duced prices for Cash Payments only; and  
no abatement for quantity or distance by mail.

Just landed from the W. I. Sloop, from Liverpool,  
4 Bales of CARPETING — consisting of  
very handsome 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 yard wide and Kidder-  
minster — New fancy patterns — Tow-Work and  
Wilton HEARTH RUGS — 5-6-8 Carpeting,  
full yard wide, at 2s. 6d.; 2-4-1 Venerian Satin  
Carpeting, at 2s. [March 15.] P. DUFF.

SELLING OFF,  
VERY LOW, FOR CASH.  
THE Subscriber intend closing their Co-  
partnership business on the 1st day of  
May next, therefore the public are respectfully  
informed that they will sell their remaining  
STOCK OF GOODS,  
at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th  
day of April, when all that remains will then  
be sold at Public Auction.  
All Persons indebted to the subscribers,  
are requested to call and settle their Accounts.  
KEATOR & SANDS.  
N. B. They have a quantity of Valley and  
Cumberland BUTTER on hand, at 8d.

NEW GOODS.  
The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals  
A PART OF HIS  
FALL GOODS;  
WHICH will be sold at his usual low price,  
except The remainder being ex-  
pected.  
JOHN SMYTH,  
Nor. 16, 1830.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
TAILOR.  
RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the  
very liberal encouragement he has receiv-  
ed since his commencement of business in this  
City, and begs to intimate to his Customers  
and the Public generally, that he will continue  
the above Business, in its several branches, at  
his shop, North West corner of the Market-  
square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store  
of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict at-  
tention and a disposition to please, to merit a  
continuation of his patronage. — All favours  
will be gratefully received and executed in the  
best and most fashionable manner, on mod-  
erate terms.  
St. John, August 10.

NEW VESSEL.  
THE Subscriber offers for sale a new VEN-  
ESEL of about 140 Tons — now on the  
Stocks at Parson's — of the following dimen-  
sions, and of the best materials: —  
Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins.  
Length from stem to stern,  
post, inclusive, 72 feet,  
Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins.  
Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet.  
11 Inches dead rise; Floors, 11 feet.  
The Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold  
low. Terms liberal, — please apply to  
E. D. W. RITCHIE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.  
THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY  
COMPANY respectfully informs the Public  
that having lately imported from Great Brit-  
tain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron,  
they are now prepared to execute with prop-  
riety and accuracy, orders for Machinery  
Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Frank-  
lins' Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates,  
&c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and  
Brass Work executed in the best style,  
N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland,  
or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge,  
will be carefully attended to.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.  
Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale  
low for Cash or a moderate credit:  
1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 103 fathoms;  
1 Chain ANCHOR — 17 cwt.;  
1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT — British built,  
Copper Fastened;  
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;  
1 CAMBOUSE;  
2 Double JACK SCREWS;  
5 Crates Cuckery Ware — well assorted,  
Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RIGGING,  
For a Brig of 150 Tons.  
THE Subscriber has received per ship Wm.  
Pitt, from Liverpool, a complete Set of  
Standing and Running Rigging,  
for a vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will  
sell at a liberal time if applied for immediately.  
—  
For Sale, Freight, or Charter—  
The fine, fast sailing Schooner DES-  
PATCH, 57 Tons net ton,  
Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL  
TREES,  
SHRUBS, &c.

ROBERT WILSON,  
Nursery Man and Horticulturalist,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public in  
general, that he has received by the W. I. Sloop,  
from Liverpool, an extensive assortment  
of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c.: —  
Ruston and Newton Pippin APPLES, on Pa-  
radise Stocks; May Duke CHERRIES; Green  
Gage and Magnum Bonum PLUMS; Large  
white Antwerp Raspberries; Red and White  
Honey Strawberries.

ROSES: — Portland, Marhal Blue, King  
General Dumack, Malhe, Babant, Hero,  
Red Cataz, Perfecta, Double Cinnamon,  
Dwarf Burgundy, La Gran Dupre, and fine  
large Moss.  
Two year seedling White Hawthorns; two  
year seedling Scotch Firs; Transplanted Hor-  
se Chestnuts; large Claret'd Filberts; Scotl  
Weeping Birches; English Limes; English  
and Scotch Elms; Yellow Scotch Broom;  
Evergreen Privets; Mez-reous; Hardy Ever-  
green Hollies; Berberies.

MOLASSES, RUM & SUGAR.  
Just Received, and for Sale —  
75 B CANDLE — at Nippon's —  
MOLASSES — a few Casks do. SUGAR,  
Ditto W. I. RUM.  
— ON HAND —  
A few Pouchons extra Proof and Common  
Jamaica SPIRITS.  
March 1. E. D. W. RITCHIE.

MOULD CANDLES.  
Just Received, and for Sale —  
75 B CANDLE — at Nippon's —  
MOLASSES — a few Casks do. SUGAR,  
Ditto W. I. RUM.  
— ON HAND —  
A few Pouchons extra Proof and Common  
Jamaica SPIRITS.  
March 1. E. D. W. RITCHIE.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE,  
Surgeon, Acconcheur,  
&c. &c. of King's University,  
respectfully intimates to the Liban-  
tants of Saint John and its neighbour-  
hood, that he has commenced practicing a full  
different Branch of his profession, and may be  
consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House,  
Prince William street, every day from 9 a. m.  
to 12 m. and from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. — Town and  
Country Business attended to.  
As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebra-  
ted Physicians and Accouchers of the present day,  
and for the last few years had extensive experi-  
ence in the treatment of the Venereal Disease,  
with either of these, or any other of the mala-  
disorders attendant upon the human system, may de-  
pend upon being treated upon the most safe and  
beneficial principles: He has also had wide and  
successful experience in all the different dis-  
eases of Women and Children, &c. &c. extra or-  
dinary with the greatest care and safety upon the im-  
proved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most  
satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability  
from those from whom he studied, under, viz. Dr. J.  
Jones Haffey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John  
Toppes, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c.  
— Advise L. Lequeur & Co. Nov 18.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
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1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;  
1 CAMBOUSE;  
2 Double JACK SCREWS;  
5 Crates Cuckery Ware — well assorted,  
Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,  
THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peter's  
Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. S. P. D.  
Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. D.  
King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair,  
having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower  
flat, and will be let altogether or without the  
second and third flats. Any person disposed to  
purchase, will find the price low and the pay-  
ments easy, on application to  
Jan. 11. E. D. W. RITCHIE.

TO LET,  
And possession given the 1st of May next:  
THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr.  
E. WASHINGTON, in Great George Street,  
neatly opposite the Four House. — The House  
has seven rooms, four of which have fire places  
— For terms and other particulars apply to  
March 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,  
THAT Dwelling HOUSE fronting on Brit-  
tain Street, nearly opposite the Park Hotel,  
of R. Bennett Robertson, Esq. and the Law  
in which it stands, together with two lots adjoining.  
Also — TO LET,  
From the first of May next —  
The lower flat of the Subscriber's HOUSE,  
at present occupied by Mr. Robert Barron,  
Apply to  
P. SCHURMAN,  
February 22.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,  
A LOT in the Lower Cove, fronting on  
Main Street. — Apply to  
Feb. 1. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,  
And Possession given the 1st of May next:  
THE HOUSE, fronting on Char-  
tain Street, adjoining the pro-  
perty of Mr. Benjamin Smith. The  
house can be viewed any day be-  
tween the hours of 12 and 1, p. m. by applying  
to Mr. John T. Youngblood, on the Premises.  
— Further particulars known, by applying to  
NATHAN GODSOE,  
St. John, Feb. 1, 1831.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,  
And Possession given immediately:  
THAT Valuable Fire-wood PROPERTY,  
in St. John's street, Lower Cove, con-  
sisting of a Dwelling House and excellent Ten-  
sing establishment, formerly occupied by Mr.  
James Moffat. Terms extremely low.  
Also for Sale — A strong hard-working young  
HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well  
adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six  
months' credit will be given to any purchaser  
with a good indorser. — Apply at this office.

TO LET, from 1st of May, the STORE in  
Ward Street, adjoining the premises of G. D.  
Robinson, Esq.  
Nos. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

NOTICES.  
ALL Persons having any legal demands  
against the Estate of WILLIAM WAT-  
TERS, late of this City, deceased, are re-  
quested to render the same, duly attested, to the  
Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date  
hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate,  
are desired to make immediate payment to  
SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix.  
St. John, November 23, 1830.

THE Partnership of DAVID HAT-  
FIELD & SON, will be dissolved,  
by mutual consent, on the first day of May  
next. All Persons having demands on the said  
Accounts, are requested to present the same  
for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, will  
make immediate payment.  
DAVID HATFIELD.  
PETER HATFIELD.

The Business will on the 1st of May, be  
assigned by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes  
transferring the Business of an AUCTION  
and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and solici-  
tudes the patronage of his Friends and the Pub-  
lic.  
St. John, November 26, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands  
against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE,  
late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John,  
deceased, are requested to present their Ac-  
counts, duly attested, within two months from  
the date hereof: And all those indebted to said  
Estate, will make immediate payment to  
NATHAN GODSOE, Adm'r.  
St. John, May 25, 1830.

CAUTION. — All persons are hereby en-  
joined against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9,  
Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the  
Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event  
they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of  
the Law.  
NATHAN GODSOE,  
May 25.

ALL Persons having any legal demands  
against the Estate of the late HENRY JUNES-  
TON, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same  
for settlement, within twelve months from the  
date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the  
said Estate are hereby required to make im-  
mediate payment to  
J. JOHNSTON, Executor.  
St. John, 30th March, 1830.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

MARCH — 1831.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
30 WEDNESDAY	- 5 45	6 15	7 45	0 3			
31 THURSDAY	- 5 41	6 16	7 41	0 5			
1 FRIDAY	- 5 32	6 18	7 31	1 27			
2 SATURDAY	- 5 41	6 11	7 23	2 2			
3 SUNDAY	- 5 39	6 01	7 13	2 41			
4 MONDAY	- 5 37	6 03	7 08	3 29			
5 TUESDAY	- 5 36	6 04	7 17	4 27			

LEAVE QUARTER 5th, 7th, 30th, nothing.

SAINT JOHN:  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY  
DONALD A. CAMERON,  
AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING  
WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE.  
Terms — 12c. per annum, exclusive of postage,  
half in advance.  
PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with  
neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

ES and LANDS.

WAREHOUSE on Peter's... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

TO LET, given the 1st of May next... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

SOLD OR LET, HOUSE fronting on Brit... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

TO LET, first of May next... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

TO LET, the Lower Cove, fronting on... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE OBSERVER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1833.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON.

Mr. Speaker's speech, in Committee of the whole House, in consideration of the general State of the Province.—Wednesday, March 16.

Mr. Speaker said, that the various matters on the... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

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Mr. Speaker said, that the various matters on the... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

annually from the Casual Revenue, so long as it... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Whether the Casual Revenue would in future... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. S. Humber to the Chair.—Question on a... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Chandler opposed the resolution, although... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Partlow observed, that if a sum were not... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Speaker observed, that when he had... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Speaker observed, that when he had... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

year.—He (Mr. P.) would be disposed to support... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

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Mr. Speaker observed, that when he had... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Speaker observed, that when he had... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

ended, that in consequence of the influx of emi... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

Mr. Speaker observed, that when he had... of the Province, and the various matters on the... of the Province...

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ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Sun, Moon, Full, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.

ST JOHN.

TO LET, given the 1st of May next... occupied by Mr. R. B. D. Storr...

