THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1837. No. 18.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	R. Sun.	S.	Moon.	R.	W.
7 Saturday,	7 35	4 38	5 23	morn	
8 Sunday,	7 35	4 39	6 47	0	35
9 Monday,	7 35	4 40	8 2	1	19
10 Tuesday,	7 35	4 41	9 22	2	9
11 Wednesday,	7 34	4 42	10 40	2	48
12 Thursday,	7 34	4 43	11 52	3	36
13 Friday,	7 34	4 44	morn	3	50

First Quarter, 13th 0h 15m. aft.

Public Institutions.

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

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

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week: J. T. Hanford, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.] Committee for December: N. Merritt, William Jarvis, John Kinnear, Esquires.

SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.—Acting Trustee for December: J. R. Partelow, Esq.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)—Committee for December: James Kirk, Robert Summers, John Walker.

Miscellany.

Growth of Russia.—At the accession of Peter the First, in 1689, the population of the Russian Empire was 16 millions, at the accession of Catherine II. in 1762, 25 millions; at her death, in 1793 thirty-six millions; and at the death of the Emperor Alexander, now eleven years since, fifty eight millions. The acquisitions of Russia from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom. Her acquisitions in Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian Empire. Her acquisition from Turkey in Europe, are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, inclusive of the Rhenish Provinces. Her acquisition from Turkey in Asia are nearly equal in dimensions to the whole of the smaller states in Germany. Her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England. Her acquisitions in Tartary have an area not inferior to Turkey in Europe. Greece, Italy and Spain. The acquisitions she has made within the last sixty-four years are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire before that time.—The Russian frontier has been advanced towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, and Paris, about 100 miles; towards Constantinople 500 miles; towards Stockholm, about 630 miles; towards Teheran, 1060 miles.

Berlin Iron Ornaments.—Some of these are so fine, consisting of rosettes, medallions, &c., that nearly ten thousand go to the pound. In the coarse fabrics the value of the material is increased by manufacturing eleven hundred times, and in the finer nearly ten thousand times.—*Arcana of Science*, 1835.

The Quadrant.—In 1742 it was said, "as soon as the common prejudice against new things is worn off, and the instrument is well known, I do not believe any ship will go on a long voyage without one of these excellent quadrants."

ADVANTAGE OF PROGRESSIVE EXISTENCE.—It seems to be the benevolent scheme of the Infinite, with respect to his creatures, to make a beginning of their being in a low state of pleasurable existence; and, by a slow progression, or through a series of mysterious and inscrutable changes, to advance them to a higher. If the first state be the smallest portion of happiness that is compatible with a balance of good, it must be recollected that progressive advancement is the order of the universe, or, rather, the design of the great Father of the universe. And is not a minimum of good, with a perpetual increase, preferable to stationary good; even though that good be high in the degree of enjoyment and the scale of happiness. Progressive good seems rest in unison with the constitution of the world, and with the fond desires and natural expectations of man.—*Religion of the Universe, by Robert Mellowes, L. L. D.*

PERSEVERANCE.—All excellent things require application and diligence; and he who rationally expects success must be *determined*, and bring his mind to exertion and endurance. "There is no royal way to geometry."—*Jay.*

DETRACTION.—What can be dearer to a man than reputation? A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; but it may be injured various ways. And surely we ought to be alive to a brother's character; and wilingly throw ourselves between him and the strife of tongues. When anything is said to his disparagement, we should show that charity, which rejoiceth not in iniquity; but hopeth all things. We should frown away the slander of insinuation. We should not allow a reluter to go on, without inquiring whether he will allow us to name it to the person aggrieved, or to the person from whom he affirms he has derived it. What a world of calamony and mischief would this simple expedient prevent! He that helps not in the extrication of the report, yet, if he pleasingly or even patiently sits to hear it, shares half the blame; and as Dr. South says, the tale-bearer and the tale-bearer should be both hanged up back to back, only the one by the tongue, and the other by the ear.—*Ibid.*

INTERESTING REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is make abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it, that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are for ever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon our faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which blod their "festival around the midnight throne," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties; for ever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence for ever.—*Bulwer.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Despatches accompanying His Excellency's Message, published in our last.

Downing Street, 31st August, 1836.

"Sir,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of 16th March last, No. 19, transmitting the copy of an Address from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick to his Majesty, on various subjects connected with the administration of public affairs in that Province. I have since received from Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, the Gentlemen deputed by the House of Assembly to represent them in this country, the original Address of the Assembly, and I have also been in communication with those Gentlemen, as well on the matters to which the Address adverts, as on others connected with the colony. I enclose, for your information, copies of the correspondence which has passed with them.

"I had the honor of laying at the foot of the Throne the Address of the House of Assembly; and I am commanded to express His Majesty's satisfaction at the spirit and temper in which the House has framed this record of their sentiments on subjects of great constitutional interest and importance.

"The Assembly express their approbation of the Instructions issued by His Majesty's commands to Sir Francis Head, and to the Canada Commissioners, and state, that it would afford them entire satisfaction if the principles which they involve were carried into operation in New Brunswick.

"It is with great pleasure that I am enabled to give the Assembly the satisfaction which they desire. The principles involved in those instructions are not of limited application. They form the basis of the policy which, in His Majesty's judgment, it is the wisdom of this country to pursue in reference not only to the Canadas, but also to all other States of British North America.

"I proceed to bring this general declaration to a practical test in the answers which I am commanded to return to the Address.

"1. The first subject to which the Assembly advert is the management of the Crown Estate. Their representation is in substance, that the powers at present confided at present to the Commissioner of Crown Lands are excessive, and that the system which that officer in the exercise of his discretion has followed, has tended to retard the settlement and prosperity of the Province. But, in deference to the judgement already expressed by His Majesty on this subject, the Assembly withdraw, on the present occasion, their claim for the entire control and management of the Crown Lands, and suggest that such control and management should, in future, be confided to the Administrators of the Provincial Government and the Executive Council.

"The memorandum enclosed in the joint letter of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, dated the 27th instant, will explain to you the representation which those Gentlemen have added on this part of the question.

"From my despatch of the 31st March last, you will have seen that the management of the Crown Lands in New Brunswick, has engaged much of my attention. Without stopping to inquire whether that Despatch may not in some degree have anticipated the objections urged by the House of Assembly, I am at once to convey to you His Majesty's decision on the proposed measures of amelioration.

"His Majesty is pleased to acquiesce in the suggestion that the management of the Crown Lands should for the future be confided to the Administrator of the Government for the time being, aided by his Executive Council. In pursuance of this decision, it will be your duty hereafter, in all questions relating to the disposal of Lands or Timber, belonging to the Crown, to submit the subject for the consideration of the Executive Council, and to proceed only in conformity with the opinion of that Council, or of a majority of its Members. To the Commissioner of Crown Lands, however will still belong the duty of carrying into effect such measures as shall have been thus decided on.

"He at the same time readily admits the right of the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass such laws as may seem to them expedient for the guidance of the Executive Government in this branch of their duties. His Majesty will be at all times prepared to receive and to consider with attention any suggestions or advice respecting the policy and system of management of the Crown Lands which may be offered to the Crown by the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, whether by Address or in the form of Legislative enactments. But as this is a matter in which the prerogative of the Crown is immediately concerned, and as it would obviously be inconvenient that any uncertainty should be introduced into the regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, it will be indispensible that any Act to be passed for such purpose should contain a clause suspending its operation until His Majesty's pleasure respecting it shall have been declared.

"2. The Assembly complain that they have not been able to obtain detailed accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial revenue, and have thus been prevented from making those suggestions respecting the management of that fund which, by Lord Ripon's Despatch of the 24 January, 1833, they were invited to offer.

"It would appear by the observations annexed by you to the Address, that you dissent in some degree, from the correctness of this statement. I am not, however, called on this occasion to examine into what is past. With respect to the future I have to convey to you His Majesty's commands that the most prompt attention should be paid to any Addresses which may be presented to you by the House of Assembly, for information on subjects connected with the receipts and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial revenue. His Majesty has no desire to withhold from the representatives of the people of New Brunswick any information on such points which they may consider necessary for their guidance; but as some misapprehension appears to have hitherto existed on this subject, I must direct that in future there be annually laid on the table of the House of Assembly, within fourteen days from the commencement of their session, a detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial revenue of the Province for the year last past. This return must be prepared with the utmost clearness and precision; and it might perhaps be possible for you to arrange beforehand with the Assembly, the form in which it could be most advantageously drawn up. It is scarcely possible to contemplate a case in which it might be necessary to refuse the call of the Assembly for any information on this subject, but should such a case occur, you will not fail immediately to report the circumstance to me.

"3. The Assembly next allude to the composition of the Executive Council.

"They recommend that the members of the Council should be materially increased; and His Majesty will take the suggestion into consideration, although he is not yet prepared to declare whether it can be carried into effect, still less what should be the extent of the proposed increase.

"The Assembly further express their cordial concurrence in the views of Mr. Spring Rice relative to the summoning to that Board of some members of the popular branch of the Legislature.

"On this topic the Assembly have expressed themselves with a just delicacy; declaring their approbation of Mr. Spring Rice's Despatch, they yet disclaim any wish to offer any opinion to the King, as to the persons whom His Majesty may be pleased to call to fill seats in the Executive Council. It is obvious indeed that a peremptory rule on the subject would be inadmissible. At present it is open to the Crown, at its own discretion, to select members for the Executive Council from all descriptions of His Majesty's subjects. The prerogative is unfettered, and it is, in the opinion of His Majesty's advisers, most advantageous for all parties that so it should remain. With respect to the manner in which it shall in this branch of it be exercised, His Majesty can only give the general assurance which he directs me to convey to the House of Assembly, that his selection of persons to sit in the Executive Council will be guided chiefly by a reference to the personal fitness of the Province, and to the qualifications of those whose names may be submitted to him for that distinction.

"4. The composition of the Legislative Council is the next subject alluded to by the House. Admitting that no great public evil has yet arisen from this source, they nevertheless express their apprehensions, that according to the principles laid down in the Instructions to the Canada Commissioners, those members of the Council who hold office under the Crown could not be expected to exercise an unbiassed judgment on the questions which might come before them.

"His Majesty's Ministers entirely agree in the importance of securing the independence of the Legislative Council. They are not indeed prepared, especially after the candid admission of the Assembly as to the working of the present system, to recommend to His Majesty the suppression of any of the present members of the Council, nor do they consider office as of itself a disqualification for a seat in the Council; but they freely admit that the introduction into it of too large a number of persons holding places of emolument under the Executive Government would tend to detract from its weight as an independent branch of Colonial Legislature. Lord Ripon, in a Despatch dated the 1st May, 1832, observes, that the Legislative Council "should principally consist of gentlemen independent of and unconnected with the Executive Government, and selected from the principal inhabitants of the province and those having the greatest interest in its welfare." To this principle, should it would seem that accidental circumstances have hitherto prevented it from being carried into full effect, His Majesty's Government continue to adhere. Whenever, therefore, it may become your duty to recommend to me, for His Majesty's approbation, the name of any Gentleman to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council, you will bear in mind the rule laid down by Lord Ripon, in the words which I have just quoted.

"It may be proper to advert, in this place, to the impression which has been introduced on the minds of the Assembly by those clauses of the Instructions to Sir Francis Head, which (to use their own language) "might be supposed to affect the independence of members of the Legislature holding any inferior office or appointment under the Government." On this subject it is enough to point out the observation of the Assembly, that the clauses in question, is so far as they concern persons holding seats in either House, have reference expressly to "members of the local Government," not to inferior officers, but to those who form an actual portion of the Executive Government, and whose cordial sympathy and co-operation are absolutely indispensible to the existence of any system of administration. With regard to such individuals, I trust the Assembly will admit the justice of the observation which concludes the consideration of this topic in the instructions to Sir Francis Head, "unless this course be pursued, it would be impossible to rescue the head of the government from the imputation of insincerity, or to conduct the administration of public affairs with the necessary firmness and decision."

"5. I now come to the application of the Assembly for the surrender to them of all the revenues at the disposal of the Crown in the Province, including the payments of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period either of ten years or permanently.

"After a due consideration of the circumstances of the case, I have to inform you, that subject to two qualifications to be subsequently noticed, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent to the application of the Assembly. The two qualifications to which I refer are the following:

"*First.* The appropbation of the House of Assembly is to be exercised, not over the gross, but over the nett amount of the revenue, to be placed under their control. The proper and moderate charges incident to the collection and management of that revenue will continue to be defrayed as at present; but an account of those charges will be included in the statements respecting the Casual and Territorial revenue which, in a former part of this Despatch, I have directed to be annually submitted to the House of Assembly. I need scarcely add, that His Majesty would at all times be prepared to devote the most attentive consideration to every suggestion from either branch of the Legislature with respect to the amount of the charges of collection.

"*Secondly* The second qualification has for its object to preclude questions which might otherwise arise as to the manner in which the right of appropriation is to be exercised by the House of Assembly. His Majesty proposed that the Law and Custom of Parliament, and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons, with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and more especially by the House of General Assembly, as affording the rule for their guidance in the appropriation of the revenues in that province. Some exceptions may, no doubt, arise out of peculiar local circumstances, forbidding a perfect conformity in the two systems, which, however, subject to those exceptions, would be precisely similar.

"In regard to the amount of Civil List to be granted by the House of Assembly, I am to inform you that His Majesty will be willing to accept a sum of £14,000 sterling, that being the sum originally demanded by Lord Stanley.—In deliberating this part of the question, I have not overlooked the fact that, in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 30th Sept. 1833, it was not distinctly stated whether the sum which he named as the amount of the Civil List was calculated in sterling or in current money. But any doubts which might otherwise exist on this point, must be at once decided by the schedule attached to his Despatch, wherein are recited the services amounting in all to £14,000 sterling, to which he proposed to appropriate the Civil List.

"If, therefore, a Bill should be passed by the Provincial Parliament and presented to you, having for its object the securing to His Majesty of a Civil List amounting to £14,000 sterling per annum, either for the space of ten years or permanently, you will reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and you will not in the mean time consider yourself at liberty to apply any portion of the Casual and Territorial revenue to services which have not already received the express sanction of His Majesty's Government.

"The following are the services to which, in the event of its being granted, it is intended in the first instance to apply this sum, viz.:

Salary of the Lieut. Governor,	£3,500
Do. Chief Justice,	950
Do. Three Puisne Judges,	1,950
Do. Attorney General,	550
Do. Solicitor General,	200
Do. Colonial Secretary,	1,430
Do. Private Secretary,	200
Do. Commission of Crown Lands,	1,750
Do. Establishment of Ditto,	900
Do. Auditor,	300
Do. Receiver General,	300
Do. Scotch Minister,	50
Do. Emigrant Agent, Saint John,	100
Annuity to late Surveyor General,	150
Do. College,	1,000
Do. Indians,	54
	£13,333

"After defraying these charges there will still remain a surplus of £667 sterling, applicable to any incidental expenses, for which no provision shall have been previously made. You will, however, of course understand that in thus pointing out the offices of which the salaries are to be paid out of the fund, His Majesty does not preclude himself from the revision of these salaries at a future date. In the case of some of them, indeed, it has been already announced to you by my predecessors that reductions will be made on the occurrence of vacancies, and it is probable therefore that the surplus may hereafter exceed the sum which I have stated." In anticipation of that event His Majesty directs me to announce that whatever the amount of that surplus may hereafter be, it will be applied exclusively to object connected with the Province, and with a view solely to public interest and an account of it will annually be laid before the House of Assembly.

"It has been suggested that as the Quit Rents were included among the revenues which, according to Lord Stanley's proposal would have been given up to the Assembly, so among the Revenues to be surrendered under the arrangement now under consideration should be included the sum granted in the Session of 1835, in commutation of the Quit Rents. To this suggestion His Majesty sees no reason to object, and he would, therefore, not be disposed to withhold his assent from any Act which might be passed by the Provincial Legislature, for the purpose of repealing the Quit Rent Commutation Act of 1835.

"In closing this communication, I am commanded to express the satisfaction with which His Majesty has felt himself enabled to decide on the various particulars to which it refers.—This gracious attention on the part of His Majesty to the wishes of his faithful subjects of New Brunswick will, the King has no doubt, be received by them as a fresh proof of the interest which he takes in their welfare, and of his solicitude to promote the developement of the great and manifold resources of that portion of the British Empire. "I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obdt. humble servant,

(Signed) "GLENELG."

Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart., G. C. B.

"Downing Street, 5th Sept. 1836.

"Sir,—In my Despatch of the 31st ult. I have communicated to you the answer which His Majesty has commanded me to return to the Address from the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick of the 14th March last. I have at the same time enclosed, for your information, copies of the correspondence which had passed on the subject of that address, and on other matters of a public nature, between this Department and Messrs Crane and Wilmot, the Gentlemen deputed by the House of Assembly to represent them in this country.—Having communicated to Messrs Crane and Wilmot the draft of my Despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have received from them the enclosed observations upon it. I have also had with them personal communications on the subject. I now proceed to inform you in what respects His Majesty has in consequence been pleased to direct that the Instructions contained in my despatch of the 31st ult. shall be altered or modified.

"1. The first alteration proposed by Messrs Crane and Wilmot is, that the Executive Council should, in compliance with the wishes of the Assembly, be at once enlarged, without waiting further deliberation contemplated in my despatch of the 31st ultimo. On this point, His Majesty after a due consideration of the arguments urged by the House of Assembly, and of the representations of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, is prepared to adopt the necessary steps for meeting the wishes of the Assembly. It is unnecessary on the present occasion, to offer any pledge as to the precise number of which the Executive Council should hereafter consist, nor indeed could any invariable rule be prescribed on that subject without inconvenience. But you will immediately report to me the names of several Gentlemen whom you may think the most eligible for seats in His Majesty's Executive Council. In making your selection, you will not confine yourself to any single class or description of persons, but will endeavour to ensure the presence in the Council of Gentlemen representing all the various interests which exist in the Province, and possessing at the same time the confidence of the people at large. It may not be possible always to find such persons in the neighbourhood of the Capital, but I am assured that there are Gentlemen of fortune in the Province, who, if appointed to the Council, would from public motives, attend to the duty.

"2. The Instructions respecting the regulations of the Land Department are next alluded to, and much stress is laid on the expediency of permitting you to give your assent at once to any acts which may be passed by the Legislature for that purpose, instead of reserving them for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. I must however remark, that whatever advantages might accrue from this course, they could scarcely compensate for the inconveniences which might result from a disallowance, should it be necessary, of such Acts after they had gone into operation. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the hardships which might be produced by the upsetting of an act under which property had been already acquired or leased, or to point out how much the disappointment created by such a proceeding must exceed that which would result from a temporary delay in the confirmation of the act. There is, however, an alternative which, while it would guard effectually against the inconvenience just stated, would at the same time, I have reason to think, be satisfactory to the Assembly, and this is, that no Act for the regulation of the Land Department shall come into operation till at a given period after its passing. If therefore, any act of that nature presented to you hereafter, shall contain a clause providing that it shall not come into operation till the expiration of at least four months from its date, you will be at liberty, should you see no objection to the Act on other grounds, to give your assent to it. In such a case, I need hardly state that it will be your duty immediately to transmit the Act to me in order that it may be brought under the consideration of His Majesty in Council.

"3. With respect to the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, I have to observe that in proposing that the nett proceeds only should be paid over to the Provincial Treasury, His Majesty's Government made no claim which is not in strict accordance with the lawand practice of this country. The Hereditary Revenues of the Crown have been placed at the disposal of Parliament—Parliament has in turn confided to the Executive Government the powers and the duty of determining, in the first instance, whatever relates to the expense of management and collection, subject to the obligation of rendering an annual account of that expense. It is obvious, that if the Legislature should assume the right of pre-determining the various items of that expenditure, they would be virtually invested with the entire management of the Territory itself, and must exercise a power which has never been placed in this country in any other hands than those of the Executive Government. To depart from the established usage in this respect would be to subvert the existing balance of the constitution, and to place powers of the greatest importance in hands not subject to any effective responsibility. I propose, therefore, that, as in Great Britain the cession of the Hereditary Revenue was accompanied by an enactment which enabled the Lords of the Treasury to fix, in the first instance, all the charges of collection and management, so in New Brunswick the cession of the corresponding Revenue to the appropriation of the General Assembly should be accompanied by an act authorizing the Governor of the Province, with the advice of his Executive Council to expend out of the gross income whatever sums they may find necessary for the management and collection of that Revenue. And as in Great Britain, the House of Commons, by exercising its judgment on the accounts of the Expenditure which are always laid before it, has in effect a sufficient and constitutional control over that expenditure, so in New Brunswick the same control over the Revenue in question would, by the same means, be vested in the House of Assembly. The assurance which you have been directed to convey to the House of Assembly, that accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of that Revenue shall be annually laid before them, and that His Majesty will be ever ready to devote the most attentive consideration to any suggestions from either branch of the Legislature in regard to the expense of collection, appears to afford a guarantee against any unnecessary disbursements for that service; but there would be no objection to confirm that assurance by a positive enactment.

"Messrs. Crane and Wilmot next advert to the amount of the Civil List, and suggest that the sum of £15,000 currency, should be substituted for that of 14,000 sterling. Although it has not been in my power to advise His Majesty to accede altogether to the suggestion, I am yet of opinion, after adverting to the arguments urged by those Gentlemen both in their written communications and in conversation, that some modification of the proposition contained in my Despatch of the 31st ult. may be advantageously made. Among the items therein specified as permanent charges in the Civil List, is the sum of £900 for the Establishment of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. This item was inserted in conformity with the scheme contemplated by Lord Stanely in 1833, but there appears to be no sufficient reason why the expenses of the In-door Establishment of the Commissioner of Crown Lands should not be defrayed in the same manner as all other expenses incurred for the management of the Crown Estate, and in the collection of the Revenue arising from it. The charge, therefore, being deducted from the Civil List, His Majesty will be ready to accept the sum of £14,500 currency, in exchange for the Casual and Territorial Revenue, instead of the sum of £14,000 sterling, demand in my Despatch of the 31st ult. I cannot doubt that the Assembly, considering the large and growing revenue to be given up to their control in return for this sum, will cheerfully agree to the terms offered to them by His Majesty's Government.

"The sum of £14,500 currency would, I presume, be equal to £13,050 sterling, and there would therefore remain an immediate surplus of £500 sterling, which will of course be hereafter increased by reductions in the amount of the salaries at present borne on the Civil List. Among the objects to which it is my purpose to devote a portion of this surplus, is the institution of a sufficient office of Audit within the province for all the Revenues raised and expended in it. I am of course aware that at present it is the custom of the House of Assembly to appoint from time to time Committees of their body, to whom are referred such financial returns as are laid on their table, and who in fact exercise the power of auditing the accounts specified in such return. It is far from my intention to undervalue the labours of these Committees, or to question the advantage which must accrue to the public service from the rigid supervision by the Representatives of the people, of the Expenditure of the Executive Government. But at the same time, Committees of a popular body are but an inadequate substitute for a permanent and responsible Officer, whose sole duty it would be to inspect the Accounts of Public Departments. The experience and practical skill, the intimate and continuous knowledge of official transactions which are necessarily acquired by such an officer, give him many advantages over any fluctuating body. It is also to be observed, that the appointment of an Auditor immediately responsible to His Majesty is more consistent with the constitution and practice of this kingdom than the consigning of the duty of examining the public accounts altogether to the Representatives of the people. The office of Auditor as at present constituted in New-Brunswick, is, I apprehend, insufficient for the duties which I have here proposed to devolve on it, I have therefore to desire that you will bring the subject under the notice of the Council and of the House of Assembly, and to request them respectively to furnish me with a report on it, specifying among other points what should be the amount of remuneration to be conferred on the officer at the head of the proposed Department. On receiving that report, I shall lose no time in communicating with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and in preparing in concert with them the necessary arrangements for the institution and regulations of the office.

"It is to be understood, that I by no means propose or contemplate that the officer so appointed should supersede the labours of the Committees of the House of Assembly. These Committees will, if the House think fit, continue their inquiries exactly as they do at present; nor will the Auditor in any degree impede or interfere with their proceedings. Indeed it will be always in the power of the House to obviate any such consequences.

"5. The last subject noticed in the enclosed memorandum is the scale of Salaries of Public Officers, and it is proposed that the reductions to be made in those salaries, on the occurrence of vacancies, should be distinctly specified in the despatch to you. It is also stated to be the opinion of the House of Assembly, that no officer in the Province, except the Lieutenant Governor, should receive a larger salary than the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. I am fully alive to the importance of the subject thus brought under my notice; but adverting to the rapid changes which are taken place in New Brunswick, and to the length of time which may possibly elapse before an opportunity occurs for revising the offices of which the emoluments are borne on the proposed Civil List, I am of opinion on that it would not be convenient at the present time to pledge His Majesty's Government to the specific amount of remuneration which shall hereafter, and perhaps under altered circumstances be attached to those offices. At the same time, I am anxious to institute a course of enquiries calculated to prepare materials for a final and well considered judgment on the subject. With this view, I desire to receive from yourself and the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively, reports pointing out the amount of emoluments which in your opinion would constitute an adequate remuneration for each of the offices in question. It is of course understood, that during the tenure of the present officers their existing emoluments shall be preserved to them, but whenever vacancies shall occur, His Majesty's Government will consider what reduction should be made in those emoluments, and will devote their serious attention to the statements which I have now invited in the hope that they may be able at once to effect a considerable saving in the public expenditure without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the respective offices. It must moreover, be distinctly intimated to every officer who may hereafter be temporarily appointed to any of the situations of which the salaries are borne on the Civil List, that should such temporary appointment be subsequently confirmed, the emoluments of the office will nevertheless be subject to revision and reduction, and that no claim to compensation for loss of salary will have been created by the discharge of the duties *ad interim*. With respect, however, to the office of Lieutenant Governor, I am to observe, that it has been already determined, on the occurrence of the next vacancy, to reduce the salary attached to it to £3,000 sterling per annum. Below that sum it could, I think, scarcely be reduced, consistently with the rank and dignity which the Lieutenant Governor is required to maintain as His Majesty's Representative.

"I have now gone through all the points mentioned in the enclosed memorandum, but before I conclude this despatch I must advert to a topic which has been pressed on my attention by Messrs Crane and Wilmot. It has been stated that by the stipulation that the nett proceeds only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue should be ceded to the Assembly, an almost unlimited power of expenditure for purposes connected with the management of the Crown Estate still remains in the hands of the Executive Government. In order to prevent any abuse of this power, it is proposed that an instruction should be given to you that, on the presentation of an address to you from the Assembly expressing their disapprobation of any expenditure then actually in progress you should suspend the progress of such expenditure until the King's Government at home shall have an opportunity of deciding on the propriety or impropriety of continuing it. To this proposition I have felt myself unable for several reasons to assent, but I have informed Messrs. Crane and Wilmot that on the occurrence of the event which they have contemplated, you would receive with all the weight due to the opinions of the Representatives of the people, any address which might be presented to you by the Assembly, and that you would be instructed to lay that address before your Executive Council, and to receive their opinions on the subject of it, before taking any decisive step. And it would be moreover your duty, in such a case, immediately to report the circumstances to me, with a full explanation of the grounds on which your ultimate decision shall have proceeded.

"Such are the modifications of my despatch of the 31st ultimo, which, after a full consideration of the subject, His Majesty's Ministers have left themselves at liberty to recommend to His Majesty. While they regret their inability to proceed to the full extent of the wishes of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, they are yet persuaded that the liberal spirit in which His Majesty's answer to the Address of the House has been conceived, will sufficiently indicate the anxiety of His Majesty to accede, as far as is compatible with public interests, to their wishes on matters connected with the administration of the Provincial Government. The difference of opinion that may still remain in some particulars between the views of the Assembly and those adopted in this Country are perfectly compatible with the existence of a sincere and single desire on both sides to consult only this permanent well being of the Province, and cannot therefore, it is trusted, impede the satisfactory settlement of the question, mooted in the Address of the Assembly of the 14th of last March.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant.

(Signed) "GLENELG."

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

Downing Street, 31st October, 1836.

"Sir,—In my despatch of the 10th of September, I apprized you that I was engaged in correspondence with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, on the provisions of the Act for securing the Civil List which it is proposed to grant to His Majesty in New-Brunswick.

"I now enclose for your information, a Copy of that Bill, which has been prepared in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.—It is compiled from the corresponding Acts of Parliament which apply to the Grant of the Civil List in this Country with no other changes than such as unavoidably grew out of the different circumstances of the two cases.

"You will transmit to the Council and to the Assembly a Copy of this Despatch and of the draft which it encloses. You will acquaint those branches of the Provincial Legislature, that you are authorised in His Majesty's name to assent to any Bill which shall be tendered for your acceptance, if framed in the terms of the accompanying draft, or even if expressed in other terms which shall introduce no substantial alteration in the provisions of the proposed Law. Should any Bill be passed by the two Houses having for its object the adjustment of the Civil List in terms varying from those which have been approved by myself, by the Lords of the Treasury and by the Delegates from the Assembly, you will call on the Provincial Attorney and Solicitor General to

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report to you whether the change is such as to alter in any respect the substance and the legal effects of the intended measure. If they should report that the alterations are formal, merely, and not substantial, you will assent to the Bill on his Majesty's behalf. But if the Law Officers of the Crown should report that the variations affect the substance as well as the form, then it will be your duty to withhold your assent unless the bill should contain a suspending clause or unless the operation of it should, by the terms of the law itself, be postponed for a period of at least five months, so as to enable his Majesty to interpose on the subject before the new law could actually take effect within the Province.

"It is my earnest hope, that the Provincial Legislature will adopt and pass this bill without any change either of substance or of form; because I am anxious to preclude even the possibility of dissention upon an occasion on which his Majesty is justly entitled to indulge the expectation that his efforts to adjust these questions on the most liberal basis will be met by cordiality and confidence on the part of the representation of his Provincial subjects.

"It may be right to observe, that the funds appropriated for the Civil List are in this draft made payable on the warrant of the Governor alone, without requiring the advice and consent of the Executive Council. I am aware that this is at variance with the customary form of legislation on such subjects in New Brunswick. But it is in strict accordance with the practice of this country, and is therefore preferred as maintaining the required analogy between the two cases. If the law should be passed in this form it would still be competent to his Majesty to require that in the exercise of the powers thus to be confided to his loyal representative, the Governor should always consult the Executive Council; and his Majesty would accordingly issue to yourself instructions to that effect, applying to all cases except those which, however improbable and extreme, are yet possible in theory cases, namely of an unreasonable and contumacious refusal on the part of the Council to occur in sanctioning the necessary warrants on the Treasury.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "GLENELG."
Major General Sir A. Campbell,
Bart. G. C, B. &c. &c.

"New Brunswick.

Message to the House of Assembly, 23d December, 1836.

"Archibald Campbell.

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly sundry despatches for their information, of the dates mentioned in the margin, received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. "A. C."

31st March, 1836.
31st August, 1836.
52d Sept., 1836.

"*Downing Street, 31st March, 1836.*

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 10th ultimo, No. 8, enclosing petitions from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, severally addressed to the King, to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the subject of the apprehended alteration of the duties imposed on the importation of North American Colonial Timber into the United Kingdom.

"I have had the honour to lay at the foot of the Throne the Petition addressed to His Majesty, and His Majesty has been pleased to refer the subject of it to the Committee of His Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

"The Petition addressed to the House of Lords I shall take an early opportunity of presenting to their Lordships, and that to the House of Commons will be presented by my under Secretary, sir George Grey.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "GLENELG."
Major General sir A. Campbell,
Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c.

"*Downing Street, 31st August.* 1836.

"Sir,—The particular attention of His Majesty's Government has been called to measures adopted by the various Colonial Legislatures for revising and altering the rates at which different coins should pass current and be a legal tender with reference to local monies of account.

"These regulations have obviously considerable influence upon the transactions of those Departments which are concerned in the collection of Duties imposed by Acts of Parliament, more especially upon transactions of the Military Chest; and as material inconvenience has already been experienced in these respects, it is desirable to adopt such measures as may prevent the recurrence of such inconvenience, and thereby avoid the necessity of revoking such enactments as may be deemed objectionable after they shall have been promulgated and carried into effect.

"With this view I have to desire that you will not permit any Act or Ordinance, or Proclamation or Regulation, to come into operation in the Colony under your Government relating to the local currency and circulating medium, or to the rates at which coins should pass current, or be a legal tender, or to the circulation of Promissory Notes or other Paper, either by the local Government, or by any Corporate Bodies or Individuals, without having first received His Majesty's sanction conveyed to you by the Secretary of state.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(signed) "GLENELG."
Major General sir A. Campbell,
Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c.

"*Downing Street, 22d Sept., 1836.*

Sir,—With reference to my Despatches of the 31st ultimo and 5th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter on the subject of the Post Office, addressed to me by Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, together with a copy of the answer returned to them by my direction.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(signed) "GLENELG."
Major General sir A. Campbell,
Bart. G. C. B. &c &c.

"12 *Devonshire Street, 15th Aug.* 1836.

"My Lord,—We have been directed by the Assembly of New Brunswick, to inform your Lordship that a Bill, which was framed by the Government, in pursuance to an Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 W. 4, C. 7, made for the regulation of the Post Office department in the North American Colonies, and laid before the Provincial Legislatures in 1835, was found to contain provisions not at all suited to the local circumstances of the Province, and consequently was not adopted; and as the Assembly of New Brunswick are desirous to substitute in lieu thereof a Bill more suitable to the condition of the Country' we have to beg of Your Lordship, that the like instructions, on this subject, may be given to sir A. Campbell as were furnished to sir F. B. Head.

"We have, &c.
(signed) "WILLIAM CRANE.
"L. A. WILMOT."

To Lord Glenelg.

"*Downing Street, 21st Sept., 1836.*

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of the Bill for the regulation of the Post Office, submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick in their session of 1835, by direction of His Majesty's Government. In reply I am to inform you that, acting on the principle announced in my Despatch to sir A. Campbell of the 28th ultimo, His Majesty at once accedes to the request which you have preferred on behalf of the House of Assembly, that the instructions on this subject issued to sir F. Head, should be applied also to New Brunswick. Sir A. Campbell will accordingly be directed to assent to any judicious and practicable scheme for the regulation of the Post Office within the Province which the Legislature may incorporate in a Bill to be tendered for his acceptance, regarding as of no weight whatever when opposed to the general convenience of the public, any considerations of patronage or of revenue derivable from this source. I have, &c.

(signed) "JAS. STEPHEN."
Messrs. Crane and Wilmot.

"New-Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 23d December,*

"Archibald Campbell,

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, dated 31st August, 1836, on the subject of the Act for establishing the St. John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company; to which the Lieutenant Governor invites the attention of the House.
"A. C."

"*Downing Street, 31st August,* 1836.

"Sir,—Amongst the series of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick during the last Session was one, No. 1001, for establishing the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

"The objects proposed to be effected in the formation of this Company appear to be of a very desirable nature, and His Majesty's Government would wish to afford every facility in carrying them into effect, but the provisions contained in this Act are of a far more extensive kind than can be required, and more so than it would be advisable to sanction. You will therefore bring the subject again under the consideration of the Assembly, and invite that Body to pass such an Act as shall be more restricted in the powers which it confers, and at the same time better fitted to carry into effect the limited object of the company.

"In the meantime His Majesty's decision will be suspended on this Act.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) "GLENELG."
Major General Sir A. Campbell,
Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Thursday, 29th December,

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee to prepare certain Rules as to the Postage of Letters and Journals of this House, submitted a Report thereof, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Committee appointed to draw up regulations respecting the franking of Letters, &c. Report, that having taken the matter into consideration, they recommended to the House as follows, viz:—1. That each Member be allowed to frank seven single Letters and twelve Journals each week.—2. That each Member do keep an account of all Letters and Papers received by him, and also of such as he may frank.—3. That the Clerk of the House apply to the Postmaster for a weekly statement of the number of Letters and Papers received and franked by each Member, and of the amount of postage thereon.

Respectfully submitted.
GEO. D. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Committee Room. 28th Dec.

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the act to authorize the Grand Jurors of the several Counties within this Province to inspect the public Accounts.—On motion of Mr. Robinson,—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for the collection of County and Parish rates.—The Chairman reported, that having the Bill referred to them under consideration, they had made, progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—*Ordered*, That the report be accepted, and leave granted.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before them any correspondence that may have taken place between the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg and the recent Deputation to England, relative to the accounts connected with the crown revenues being furnished the House, together with the instructions received by His Excellency from His Majesty's Government thereon, reported; that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House should be immediately complied with.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Bill making provision for the Civil List on the terms proposed by His Majesty's Government, reported; that they had attended thereto, and he was directed to submit the draft thereof under the title of "A Bill for the support of the Civil Government in this Province."

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

The Bill as reported by the Committee being then handed in at the Clerk's table, was read a first time.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

CIVIL LIST, &c.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, for going into committee of the whole in consideration of the several Messages from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the 23d instant.—Mr. Hannington in the chair.

After the first Message, and accompanying documents had been read from the chair;

Mr. Speaker rose, and observed, that he thought every hon. member of that House must have read the despatches under consideration, with the utmost satisfaction. If the principles laid down in them should be carried into effect, he thought there would hereafter be very little to complain of in this Province; and its local government would be then established on principles entirely accordant with the British Constitution. The most important point in these despatches was that relative to the surrender of the casual revenue. This was a subject he had long had at heart. As long ago as 1822, he had proved, that as long as that revenue remained under the controul of the Executive, the House of Assembly never could exercise those salutary powers which were exercised by the House of Commons in Great Britain. The Casual and Territorial revenues were rapidly increasing, and would soon swell to such an extent, as would enable the Executive alone to carry on all the Government of the country. This, he, for one, had no desire to see; and he therefore had always taken occasion, and had even sometimes made occasion, to bring the subject before the House. As the casual revenue increased, the house became more and more anxious to obtain the controul of it; the attempts repeatedly made to effect that object were familiarly known to hon. members; the Deputation appointed by the House at its last session, to proceed to England, to negociate on the subject with H. M. Government, had returned; and the result of their labours and the contents of the despatches now received from the Colonial Minister must be highly satisfactory to every loyal subject. There was now, indeed, so little to be done by the House, that it was hardly necessary to make a speech about it; it was only necessary for them, with one mind, to unite in carrying into effect the suggestions of Lord Glenelg; and (Mr. Speaker) hoped all the branches of the Colonial Government would join together cordially in doing so. The proposed civil list was perhaps on a rather larger scale than was necessary; the scale contemplated in 1835 was only £10,500 currency; but as the majority of the House since appeared to consider that sum as not sufficient, he was willing to give way to their opinion, and more particularly as great reductions in the civil list were promised by H. M. Government, and the surplus of the casual revenue was to be appropriated solely to object beneficial to the Province. The parent government were disposed to do entire justice to the Province, and no doubt satisfactory reductions in the civil expenditure would soon be made. Another important point mentioned in the despatch, related to the constitution of the Executive Council. It appeared that his Majesty was willing at once to increase the number of Executive Councillors; and it was especially directed in this dispatch, that any persons recommended for such appointments, should be such as possessed the confidence of the country. The benefits of that principle were so manifest, that it was not necessary to dwell on them. When such appointments should be made, the acts of the executive government would no longer be received with distrust; which had not hitherto been the case because, as long as the Executive Council had not the confidence of the country, even such beneficial acts as emanated from them were viewed at first with suspicion. This would soon be at an end; and the house and country ought to be grateful to H. M. Government for its compliance with their requests. It was not necessary to dwell on all the various matters specified in these despatches, but if the House now passed a bill in strict accordance with the instructions therein contained, it would unquestionably soon become a law, because its principles had already received the sanction of the Government at home; and the sooner therefore, it became a law, the better. Another point worthy of notice was, the intention of H. M. Government to place the Crown Land Department under Legislative enactment. This would no doubt be very satisfactory, even to the Commissioner himself, because it would relieve him of much responsibility; and the excessive powers he had hitherto possessed were such as he (Mr. Speaker) would think, no individual would desire to possess, who had any regard to his own comfort. The new arrangement, therefore, would give more satisfaction to all parties. He hoped there would be but one mind in the Committee, to carry into effect the suggestions of the parent government. He hoped there would now be no cause of complaint; but whenever there should be any such cause, the house ought to bring it before the Government; and there was no doubt that it would speedily be attended to.—One point in his Excellency's message required notice. The Executive appeared to think, that there was some little mistake in Lord Glenelg's calculations with respect to the civil list, and that therefore, instead of a surplus, there would actually be a small deficiency; and His Excellency expressed a hope, that in consequence of this supposed mistake, the House would add a suspending clause to the bill. But this was a mere supposition; there was no reason to suppose any mistake; the Colonial minister must have been fully competent to make his own calculations; and even if there had been a slight mistake, that was no reason why the bill should be passed with a suspending clause: it appeared that the British Government had it very much at heart to give entire satisfaction to these Provinces; and he (Mr. Speaker) had no doubt, that this bill was but a part of their entire scheme for that purpose, and that it was an object with the government to have it passed at once, as a precedent for the neighbouring colonies. Therefore a small difficulty of about £142, ought to be no obstacle whatever, in passing this bill: and even if the Colonial Minister should afterwards assume that he had committed a slight error in calculation, the House would never hesitate to make up the deficiency. He (Mr. Speaker) believed there was no mistake about it; but if it should hereafter prove so, yet in a very short time, most probably, by a change in the Executive, a reduction of £500 per annum would be effected in the civil list, which would be more than three times the amount of the supposed deficiency. There would also, in process of time, be other reductions, and thus a very large surplus might accrue hereafter. Another part of His Excellency's message stated, that there was no provision for the Judges' Circuit expenses in this civil list calculation; there was nothing to authorize the idea, that the Colonial Minister intended any provision for those expenses from the Casual revenue; but at all events before the House could legislate on the subject, they must have more information. They should therefore address His Excellency, praying for copies of the correspondence between the Government and the Provincial Executive in 1826, relative to this matter, without which the house could not well entertain the subject. He (Mr. speaker) hoped the subject would now be set at rest for ever, by passing a bill to regulate it, as it must be exceedingly unpleasant to the Judges themselves to have it annually debated in the house. The only other matter necessary now to notice was, that it would be expedient at once to bring in a bill, to provide for the Civil Government of the Province; and he hoped it would be a strict copy of that which accompanied these despatches, and which had already been sanctioned by the Government at home.

Mr. Johnston expressed his high satisfaction at the language of the dispatches, and acknowledged the great obligation that must be felt by all for the important concessions contained in them. He tho't they embraced every thing of importance requested in the address of the House to the Throne, and that, when generally known, they would be received throughout the Province with the same feelings he had himself expressed. He hoped that the House would now resolve to pass the bill strictly as it was sent out from home, and thereby do away with what had been for so many years the cause of such general complaint, viz. the present mode of managing the crown land department. This cause of complaint would be then removed; and he (Mr. J.) had hoped that those dispatches would have been universally received with but one feeling of approbation; but he was sorry to find, from the Messages before the House, that the same feeling did not pervade the Executive government. It seemed that they were disposed to drive a closer bargain with the house, than was desired by the Home Government: They had apparently discovered some slight mistake or omission in the calculation of the civil list; and how was this omission made out? By including in *their* calculations the sum of £300 for contingencies, because that sum had hitherto been always allowed by the Home Government. But by considering the spirit of the dispatch, it would be found that there was no desire in the home government that any expenditure should hereafter be made by the Executive, without the knowledge and approbation of the Legislature; and this sum of £300 had always been considered under the head of "secret service money," for which no account could be expected. It was therefore evident, that the Colonial Minister had designedly omitted this sum in his calculations; and deducting this, there would be no deficiency whatever in the sum to be granted for the civil list, but, even if the salaries should still continue to be paid in dollars at 4s. 4d. there would actually be a surplus of about £200; and, as, in a short time, in all probability, by the retirement of the present Lieutenant Governor, there would be a saving of £500, there would then be a surplus of about £700 per annum. It was therefore quite unnecessary for the Executive to make any observation of this kind, or for the House to take any notice of it. But a second objection started in the Message was, an omission in the draft of the bill, of one of the conditions of surrender of the revenue mentioned in a prior dispatch, alluding to the manner in which public revenues are usually appropriated by the Imperial Parliament. It appears to have been originally contemplated by the home government, that all surplus funds in this Province should be applied strictly in conformity with the usage at home; and that every grant should be recommended by the executive. So it was stated in the dispatch of the 31st August, alluded to; but what followed? That was but a preliminary step; it had to be ratified by the bill to be framed in accordance with the views of the different parties; and their further negociation resulted in the present bill; and the next dispatch of Lord Glenelg stated that the salaries of civil officers should be paid by the Executive quarterly, and that the surplus revenue should be appropriated by the Legislature as they might think best, for the benefit of the Province. This was a better mode of appropriation than that originally suggested; the house were the best judges how money raised in the Province should be applied, in conformity with the usage of the Provincial Legislature. But another difficulty was started by the Executive: reference was made in the message to the royal instructions; and it appeared to be the opinion of the advisers of the Lieut. Governor, that the bill contained provisions in violation of these instructions. The hon. member then proceeded to contend, that the royal instructions were in many respects obsolete and unadapted to the present condition of the Province, and had frequently been infringed on and virtually altered, by successive Colonial Ministers; especially in establishing various new modes of disposing of Crown Lands, at variance with that pointed out in the royal instructions; and observed, that the objection on this head was a mere bugbear, started to induce the house to pass the bill with a suspending clause. There could be no necessity for it; it would serve only to create delay, and delays were dangerous. The present government was very favourably disposed towards this Province, and had met their wishes with cordiality; but it was impossible to say what changes might be effected hereafter in the British ministry: he (Mr. J.) therefore thought it would be better strictly to adhere to the disputch, and to pass the bill exactly in the form in which it was sent out; and he believed that when the dispatches were dispassionately viewed, it would be found that there was no disposition in his Majesty's government to suspend the operation of the bill.

Mr. End said, that this was a very important day for the Province. He rejoiced much, to find the House, in approaching these matters, pledged by the Address in answer to the speech, to calm and deliberate consideration of them. These dispatches comprehended so many weighty matters and extraordinary positions; they were, in fact, so general in their views, that it was impossible in one, or two, or ten days discussion, to do justice to them. He would now advert only to two points: it was with great diffidence that he rose so early in the debate; but he thought enough had already been said to put the committee a little agoing in the matter, and he therefore would render his feeble aid, to assist in endeavouring to avert or mitigate the evils which were now impending over the country. The hon. speaker considered, that no loyal man could wish to see the goverment of this Province carried on, independently of the House of Assembly. He (Mr. End) had no hesitation in saying, that he would be sorry to have his loyalty tried by that test. It was not a proper test, because he thought it necessary, that the government of the Colony should be carried on, in some degree, independently of the House of Assembly; and he would state his reasons. In the first place, every man, who had every information in the Province, must know, that the institutions of all the American Colonies of Great Britain have a very popular tendency. When Great Britain founded and constitutioned her Colonies, she herself sowed the seeds of rebellion in them. In the old American Colonies, did not England herself, in foolishly framing for them Constitutions with such a regard to popular prejudices, sow the seeds of that tremendous conquest which snatched from her the brightest gem in her royal diadem?—And he (Mr. E.) dreaded the same even in this country, famed as it was for loyalty; even here, the institutions of the country had such a democratic tendency, that the Legislature ought not to wish to extend them, but should take care not to attempt to encroach on the just and salutary perogatives of Government. It was very remarkable, that of all the gallant hearts and loyal subjects who originally came here to settle the Province, scarcely one representative of them now remained. What was the cause of this? It was owing, in a great measure, to a want of the law of primogeniture; thus there could be no aristocracy in the country, and without the legitimate restraint of the aristocracy the democracy would continually be encroaching on the state; lands would become divided into small portions among successive descendants, and the whole population of the country would be one indiscriminate democratic herd. But he would not go further into that subject now; more than to observe, that he had adduced it as one reason why they should not wish to extend the powers of the democratic branch of the Legislature. The House of Assembly had always been endeavouring to set themselves up as with reference to the other branches, equal to the House of Commons in England; but that was a position not maintainable. There was certainly some faint analogy; but they were cautioned over and over again by all constitutional authorities not to consider themselves as on a footing with the House of Commons. In "*Chitty's Prerogatives of the Crown.*" page 36, were the following observations:—"With respect to the *Colonial Assemblies*, it is most important, that any idea that they stand on the same footing as the English House of Commons should be excluded from consideration. The principles on which the English Parliament rests its rights, powers and privileges, cannot be extended to a Provincial Assembly. Parliament stands on its own laws, the "*lex et consuetudo parliamenti,*" which are founded on precedent and universal usage. The plantation Assemblies derive their energies from the Crown, and are regulated by their respective charters and usages, and by the common law of England."—The Provincial Legislature do derive their energies from the Crown; and if the powers of the democratic branch were extended, disasters might and would ensue. The blessings of education and religion were not so extended in the Province as could be wished; and 'till the constituency became more enlightened, the democratic powers should not be enlarged.—The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Johnston) seemed to think that there was a disposition in the Colonial executive government to retard the effects of the labours of the deputation: and had said, that they had thrown a bugbear in the way, to induce the house to delay this matter; but if ever there was any bugbear brought forward, or wrong and most unjust deductions were drawn from right principles, they now had been by that hon. member. The hon. member, Mr. End, then proceeded to reply at some length to Mr. Johnston's remarks, relative to the royal instructions, and to contend that those instructions, being under the sign manual of the King, were still in full force, and could not be altered but by other instructions under the royal sign manual; observing that it was a maxim of law, which equally applied to those instructions, "*coliguamine, quo ligatur,*' and that therefore they remained in full authority except where altered by an instrument of similar authority. The hon. member also insisted, that if the Colonial Minister had really committed an error in calculation, with regard to the amount of the Civil List, the house were bound in honor to point out and rectify the mistake.—As to the Bill sent out from home: he was never very sure that any bargain on the subject of the Casual Revenue with the King's government was advisable in this country, or that the country had any right to be satisfied with a burden saddled on them, of £14,500 per annum, for ever, for obtaining for the Legislature the controul of the Casual Revenue. The resources of that Revenue principally depended on the timber trade, which a breath created and a breath might destroy. If any change of system or any contingency of trade should dry up these resources, at least two thirds of the casual Revenue would vanish away; and would the country then be satisfied? He (Mr. E.) never was content to perpetuate such a burden, for the chance of securing only one-third voice in the disposal of the nett proceeds of the Casual revenue. But a majority of the house had resolved on the measure, and therefore it must be considered as passed. But how far was the spirit of the resolutions of the house, which had formed the instructions, the sailing orders to the deputation, in accordance with the bill sent out with them? He was fully sensible of the ability and talent of the deputation; they had done as much as they could do, but having so greatly deviated from their orders they had not done too much. The 11th and 12th resolutions of the House, passed last winter, (page 156, *Journals* 1836,) strongly condemned the system of selling Timber Berths by Public Auction: he (Mr. E) thought those resolutions expressed the voice of the country, at least of a majority of the house, and they should have guided the deputation; but if this bill was the sole result of their labours, it had not answered the expectations of the country. Was the auction system altered and amended by this bill? Was it not even perpetuated by it? Had those two resolutions been attended to, in framing the 5th section of the bill? By the system contemplated in this bill, the ear of the Governor and council would be officially closed against the the complaints of any injured party: hundreds of poor settlers, whose claims have often been granted, would be deprived of their means of subsistence, and could be heard no more, and the bold peasantry of the country if once destroyed could never be supplied. Those who had worked hard to subdue the forests and fertilise the land around them—the poor settlers who have not obtained titles as yet,—what would become of them, by the operation of this 5th section? In vain would their complaints be conveyed to the Governor and Council: their ears must be deaf as the adder's, because the bill would prevent them from doing any thing which their merciful consideration might suggest, and which had been often and often acted upon. Lands would be advertised for sale by auction, the highest bidder will take them, the poor squatter cannot compete with him, and although he has done all that man can do, to clear the forest and improve the land, he and his family must go away, and leave all his improvements to another. He (Mr. E.) knew that upwards of 200 families would thus be compelled to leave the county of Gloucester alone. He had fully hoped to see some merciful discretion left to the Lieut. Governor and Council in this matter; but by this bill there could be none whatever. He had hoped also to have seen some more simple mode devised, of disposing of Lands and Timber; the people wished for Offices in each County, where such matters might be transacted; but there was no provision of the kind in the bill. It only perpetuated the existing auction system, and yet it is said that bill must become the law of the land. He was satisfied there were points in the 5th section which ought to be modified, and he thought the Executive wise in advising the passing of a bill with a suspending clause; there could be no danger in a little delay in the operation of the bill; he would rather even see another delegation appointed, than pass the 5th section without modification, because it would be ruinous to many poor people, whose whole resources would be put in jeopardy by it. The objection he had to the 5th section was simply thus—the perpetuation of the auction system both as to timber and lands—the depriving the King's Representative of all discretionary power to grant a foot of land to an old soldier, or a poor settler, to a church or a school, or in other way or manner than to him who had most money—and thirdly, the novel and extraordinary construction which Courts of Law, he apprehended, would be bound hereafter to give to the King's grant.—By the well known rule of evidence, the King's grant is evidence of title unassisted by any penal evidence. But how would it be if this section should become law—The person claiming under a grant must also prove that the lands therein mentioned were sold by auction to the highest bidder, or it would be, in the language of the section, *utterly null and void.* This he believed, as a lawyer, would be the operation of the section. Feeling all these difficulties, and many more, he should not support the section, but oppose it to the utmost of his power. He was sure the country would unite *una voce* against it, and that they would not believe the advantages of the bill, if any there were, would at all preponderate the terrific amount of evil.

Friday, Dec. 30, 1836.

CIVIL LIST, &c.

Mr. Street moved the following Resolution:—*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that he will be pleased to lay before this House, a copy of the Instructions or authority, by which any part of the salaries of the Civil List Establishment of this Province has been calculated in Dollars at 4s. 4d; and also a copy of Lord Glenelg's Instructions to His Excellency, relative to the Circuit Courts, and in pursuance of which those courts have been again established.—And further, that His Excellency will be pleased also to lay before this House the particular grounds which have induced His Excellency to recommend to this House to pass the Bill, for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues with a suspending clause, instead of following the course recommended by Lord Glenelg's dispatch of the 31st October last, communicated to this House by His Excellency's Message of the 23d instant.

When we entered the House, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot and Johnston, as well as the hon. mover had spoken in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Partelow was on his legs, speaking in opposition to it.

Mr. End, in supporting the motion, asked why the house should reject this attempt to get information. They ought to weigh every measure by its own merits; and if the Executive told them that there were weighty reasons for suggesting the suspending clause, let them endeavour to ascertain what those weighty reasons were. Let them do any thing they could do, to obtain information, without fear or affection. In these days, when nothing could be gained by concealment, what harm could be done by attempting to gain information; what they should do, after they had such information was another thing; and this motion was only a legitimate attempt to obtain legitimate information, to enable them to proceed more securely.

Mr. Street said, that it had been supposed, his object, in moving this resolution, was to bring forward the means of altering the Civil List bill; but that was a mistake. His sole object was, to obtain information which the House ought to be in possession of, before they went into the consideration of the bill; he had no desire either to defeat or alter it. He was as anxious as any body to support the bill; it was always a favourite measure of his, and he would never go with any amendment to destroy it. But it was only right and proper that they should have every information before the house, because it was possible that something might occur, to induce the house to modify the Bill in some degree, and they ought not to put it into the power of the public or the government, to say that they had shut their eyes or ears against information. He thought the house could not go into consideration of the bill, till they had this information, and this address could not bind any hon. Member to any particular course on that occasion.

Mr. Partelow would merely ask one question of the hon. Mover; whether, if from any information so obtained, it should appear from any dispatches from His Majesty's government, that there had been formerly any authority for paying a certain portion of the Civil officers in dollars at 4s. 4d. the hon. mover could, in such cases attempt to introduce into the bill a clause to increase the amount of salaries already specified therein?

Mr. Street had no hesitation in saying, that if any such trifling difference were discovered, he would not attempt to introduce it into the bill; he would not wish to injure the bill for the sake of a few twopences.

Mr. Crane said that, he thought no information that could now be got, would induce him to alter his opinion, that the bill should be passed exactly as it was; but let it not be supposed, that this branch of the legislature showed a disposition not to wish to get information. Another branch might obtain it, and if this house acted without it, and the other acted with it, it might be very inconvenient. His Excellency's Message on the subject was very meagre and unsatisfactory; and he (Mr. C.) tho't the reason that it was so, was, that his Excellency's reasons for suggesting the suspending clause were really of very little weight.

Mr. Brown thought there might possibly be some information on this subject, which it would be proper for them to have, particularly with regard to the Judges' expenses and the Circuit Courts. His Excellency also said that divers weighty reasons had induced him to suggest what he had done; but these weighty reasons were not before the House, and it might be proper to have them. But it might be as well first to consider the kind of answer the House once got from his Excellency, in reply to their attempt to obtain information; which was as follows:—"The new and comprehensive right assumed by the House of Assembly, of calling for the correspondence that may have passed between His Majesty's Government and the Representative of His Majesty in this Province, appears to me to be subversive of the principles and spirit of the British Constitution; and I feel that I should ill deserve the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty, were I to hesitate in meeting so dangerous an encroachment, not only on the independence of the Executive of this British Province, but upon the prerogatives of the British Crown, by a most decided and unqualified refusal."—He (Mr. B.) would therefore put it to the hon. mover, to say, whether the present resolution was not as exceptionable as the one that induced His Excellency to make that reply.

Mr. Street replied, that he would call the attention of the hon. member (Mr. Brown.) to the opinion expressed by the House, on receiving that extraordinary answer, in which they testified their sense of its impropriety; and therefore that answer ought not to be urged at all, as an objection to the present motion.

Mr. Hayward said, no good could arise from the resolution; even if His Excellency should inform the house, that hitherto he had been authorised to pay any of the civil officers in dollars at 4s 4d., that information would not induce the house to alter the bill in that particular.

Mr. John M. Wilmot could see no objection to the resolution; there could be no impropriety in asking for information, especially after the candid manner in which the hon. mover had expressed himself, relative to the bill.

Mr. Clinch agreed with Mr. Hayward, in thinking the resolution quite useless. The house was pledged to pass the bill as it was; and how absurd would they look, if they now altered it, and a change of Ministry should take place at home, before it could be sent there for approval; or even, as might be the cause, if measures were taken by any party in this province to defeat it, after its being passed with a suspending clause. They ought, therefore, to pass the bill as it was, as they had already determined; because, to ask for information which they would not act on, would probably give more offence than not adding the suspending clause.

Mr. Hannington perfectly agreed with Mr. Clinch that if the House had determined not to act on the information, when they had it, then the resolution was unnecessary; but they had not yet come to that determination. There was a difference of opinion as to passing the bill as it now was, and also as to the question, whether, if the bill should pass both houses without a suspending clause, the Lieutenant Governor had power to refuse his assent to it. There could be no harm in passing the resolution; and if sufficient reasons should be shown for making any alteration in the bill, he saw no reason why they should not do it.

Mr. Connell briefly opposed the resolution.

After some further desultory conversation, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative; and Messrs. Street, End and Hannington appointed a Committee, to wait on His Excellency with the address.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Durant,—Sir, I was handed a few days ago the fifth number of the Saint John monthly Magazine, published by Mr. P. Bennett, of this City; the first thing that caught my eye was his remarks on Mr. Hooper's account of the Delegate Dinner; he has there in a very coarse and vulgar way attempted to disgrace Mr. Hooper, and to answer his purpose the better he has lugged me in as an instrument with which to accomplish his rascally intentions, calling me *Black Sorley*, by way of degrading me the more. I always thought Sir that Editors were persons from whom the lower orders might learn manners, but if I am to take my manners from a Bennett, I should prefer taking them from Bennett of Lock Lomond, who is black outside, rather than Bennett of the City who is black within. I taught a school for two years, for black children in Lock Lomond, and acquitted myself with satisfaction; but Sir I am much afraid that Mr. Bennett, will not come off in his public duties so honorable as I did, and from the way in which I have filled all the situations I have ever held, and the *good company* I have been in the habit of keeping in this City, I consider myself quite adequate to the task not only of teaching *him* manners, but also how to write for his Magazine. As to Mr Hooper I have often waited upon him in public, and always received from him, Gentlemanly conduct, but from the observations of Mr. Bennett, I should be very suspicious of his attempting to walk off with the cold scraps, and the ullages of the bottles of wine, should he ever be admitted to a public dinner. And should he ever come where I may be in attendance, I shall keep a sharp look out for his "Victuelling Bag," as he must have been at the business of *Seeking*, or he would not accuse others of it. But I hope I shall never be under the disagreeable necessity of waiting upon a man that I consider so much below *me* in good manners. Sir I think if Mr. B. had been behind the curtin, where his white friends could not see him, he would have been very glad to have joined the committee of Ethiopians, and partake of the delicious crumbs which fell from the Delegates Table, for if I should judge of him from his conduct since he came to this City, he has never been in the habit of partaking of such delicate food, or keeping company with persons, even as good as the Ethiopian committee, or he would have subscribed *Mr.* instead of *Black*, before a man's name, who by his *known* good conduct, is more entitled to respect, than so suspicious a character as Mr. Bennet, who is only a stranger in this place, and whose impudence appears to be his only claim to public support.

I am sir,
Yours respectfully,
James Sorlie.

Most Brave, most Gallant, and most generous,
Why Cousin thou art indeed a very Devil at killing dead men. "*Old Play.*"

The Proprietor, not the (Editor) of the Courier, has in his last number, made what may justly be styled a most *reliant* attack on the Ex-Editor of the Colonist, in which he no doubt expects both the sympathy and approbation of the Public. The carrion crow can prey upon the carcass of the dead Lion, the timid Hare can gambol on the grave of the Sportsman, so also can the poltroon play the Hero, and bluster "*when swords are all too rusty.*" I would ask the question Mr. Editor, why did not the *gallant* proprietor of the Courier reply to the remark in the Colonist, while that paper was yet in existence? did he fear the *lash* of his Contemporary? did he dread his sarcastic pen? Truly it would appear so. Bitterly indeed must he have been stung by those remarks, to which he did not reply; and rancorous indeed must be that mind, that could carry its resentment beyond the Grave. One word to the sapient Proprietor; if he would be thought wise, let him hold his tongue—If he would be thought magnanimous, let him not thrice slay the slain—If he would be thought unscathed by the ex Editor's remarks, let him not shew by an ill-timed vindictive, and ungenerous remarks, that the wound still festers and rankles in his bosom;—it is not the feeling of a generous or a well cultivated mind. It bespeaks a littleness of soul, and a want of philosophy, that would at once stamp him, a reproach upon the Press, that should be always in the hands of liberal and enlightened men, as well as a thing that dares not speak, until the impossibility of reply is guaranteed. I trust Sir, these remarks will have the effect, (unless both his Head and Heart be invulnerable,) of producing in him a frame of mind, to bear in future deserved chastisement, with a better grace.

I am sir, yours, obediently,
JOHN HOOPER.

N. B.—Beware of the Drama.

CIGARS.
20,000 FIRST quality Jamaica Cigars, for sale. Apply to
Dec. 30. W. L. AVERY.

POOR

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 7, 1837.

By the Western Mail which arrived here on Wednesday last, Liverpool dates to the 11th of November have been received. And by the ship *Enterprise*, from Newry, Ireland, in a short passage of twenty-five days, English dates to the 4th December have been brought to this city. We have not been able to obtain a sight of those latter papers, but are informed, that they do not contain any political matter of importance. Great pressure is experienced in the Money market throughout the United Kingdom, and various are the causes attributed for this general depression. It is however, confidently expected that a short time, will restore this state of things to a more healthy condition.

Those papers announce the death of the Ex-King of France Charles X.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We have received the Journals and Debates to the 31st ult. and have occupied our columns, as far as our limits will permit, so that our readers may be in possession of the proceedings of our Legislators, and in which they must all feel more or less interested.

We think our Legislators have displayed an extraordinary degree of haste, in pressing forward Lord Glenelg's Bill in the early part of the Session. Their constituents might have had a little courtesy shown them—a little time for the perusal and consideration of those weighty matters, before they became a law of the land. If all its provisions are for the benefit of the Province, and all have been accomplished honorably, we can see no solid reason for this extraordinary haste; but on the contrary, a judiciousness in giving time for inspection and calm consideration.—Before this bill shall pass into a law, we hope to see it, with the letters of instruction thereon, fully confirmed by the British Government.

With all due deference to the power and authority of a Colonial Minister, we are of opinion, that something more is required than a mere letter, for the over throw of Royal Instructions, and the prior arrangements of the Lords of the Treasury.—We believe that in most all financial affairs of the British Territories, whether at home or abroad, the Lords of the Treasury take precedence of the Colonial Secretary, and if any material alterations are ordered to take place, the order for those alterations should be strictly under their seal. Now, if this has not been attended to, if a deviation from all former precedents in Colonial management and arrangements are required by the dictation of one single officer: will it be wise, will it be discreet to act upon it, in opposition to the standing Royal Instructions.

We believe that a few years only have elapsed, since a high judicial character of this Province refused to obey the mandate of a Colonial Minister, in opposition to the Royal Instructions; and that faithful character was supported in his stand by an overwhelming majority of the Province. Was that individual ever censured by His Majesty's Government for the proper stand *he* made? We believe not. Nor will his Majesty's Government at any time censure their representative for upholding the Royal Instructions, in preference to those of a Colonial Secretary, and more especially so, when the Executive of a Colony shall have reason to believe that the Colonial Minister has acted under a serious mistake.

There is an evident omission in Lord Glenelg's bill, of the amount of expenses of the Judges on the Circuits, which by previous dispatches were directed to be defrayed from the Casual Revenue. Now it is not possible to conceive, that Lord Glenelg intentionally omitted the expenses necessary for the Circuits, because in a prior dispatch he states distinctly that they were to be paid from the Casual revenue. Errors also have been made in the calculations, which instead of leaving a *surplus* of £556 sterling, actually leaves a deficiency of £142 currency.—Shall the Executive be blamed for not hastily passing a bill which contains such serious and sweeping alterations, contrary to all preceding arrangements, without first applying to the British government for a confirmation of those instructions. Shall the Executive discover material errors in the Bill, and not faithfully make them known before they are decided upon. Would we call it honorable conduct in an individual, who discovering a material error in a mercantile transaction, refused to make it known to the person with whom he was dealing. Surely not. And we feel assured that too much honor, yet remains in New-Brunswick, to take advantage of any mistake in an honourable transaction with the British Government. In the hereditary revenues of the Crown, we believe, that the reigning Sovereign can have only a life interest; but by what authority Lord Glenelg can make sale of the *hereditary revenues* of the crown, for a period of Ten years or upwards, we are at a loss to conceive. Suppose his present Majesty William 4th., should die before the expiration of four years;—will the successor to the Crown be deprived of the *hereditary revenues* by the mere fiat of Lord Glenelg, we think not.—If in Great Britain, it be necessary to procure an Act of the Imperial Parliament, for the bargain or sale of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, beyond the life of the reigning Sovereign, how is it that Lord Glenelg becomes invested with a power superior to those laws?

It has been stated, that should the resources (from which the revenue is derived) fail, & become short of the amount required for the payment of the Civil List;—at the expiration of Ten years, the Province can again give up their bargain, and require the British government to resume the payment of the Civil List, when all the hereditary revenues shall be exhausted; if such be the case, John Bull has been completely outwitted.

DECEMBER SESSIONS, 1836.—The King, *vs.* Sarah Munro: sentenced for stealing a shawl, 1 month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Johnston Wilkins, sentenced for keeping a disorderly house, to pay a fine of £15, in addition to what must take place at the next issue of licenses, not to be allowed another license, and liable to the forfeiture of his bonds to the Corporation.

James Price Thomas, sentenced for an assault on Levi Lockhart, City Marshall, while in the execution of his duty, to pay a fine of £10.

John Craft and David Craft, convicted for an assault and battery on Munford and Moody, while in the supposed execution of their duty, on the two counts for a common assault, &c.: not appearing to receive sentence, a Bench Warrant ordered, and sentence postponed to the March Sessions.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity in this City, to the number of upwards of forty, celebrated the Anniversary of *Saint John the Evangelist*, by Dining together on Tuesday Evening last, at Brother JAMES NETHERY's Hotel, Church-street. Brother NEHEMIAH MERRITT presided as Chairman on the occasion, assisted by Brother JAMES G. LESTER, and Brother WILLIAM HUTCHINSON. The Dinner was served up in superior style by Brother Nethery, and reflected great credit on that Gentleman, and also on those Brethren who were particularly active in fitting up and decorating the Room. The time was spent in the greatest conviviality, harmony and good humour—brotherly love and good fellowship prevailing throughout "the festive night."—*Courier.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—It gives us much pleasure to record, that the Gold Medal annually given to the Grammar school by the city Corporation, has been adjudged to Master Robert Parker, son of Neville Parker, Esq., a young gentleman of promising talent, who stands highest in the school, and who has made commendable proficiency not only in Greek and Latin, but also in the Mathematics and some branches of Natural Philosophy.—It gives us no less pleasure to add that a Silver Medal, promised by Mr Paterson, the Preceptor, to the young gentleman whose conduct and application to study should be unexceptionable during the year 1836, has been adjudged to Master Robert Nisbet, son of Mr. Thomas Nisbet, a young gentleman whose virtuous deportment, undeviating obedience to every requirement of the school, and regular preparation of lessons and exercises, led his Master to point him out as a model for the imitation of the scholars in general.—*Observer.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr. Street, resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that he will be pleased to lay before this House a copy of the instructions or authority by which any part of the Salaries of the Civil List Establishment of this Province have been calculated in Dollars, at *Four Shillings and Fourpence*; and also a copy of Lord Glenelg's instructions to His Excellency, relative to the Circuit Courts, and in pursuance of which those Courts have been again established; and further, that His Excellency will be pleased also to lay before this House the particular grounds which have induced His Excellency to recommend to this House to pass the Bill for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues with a suspending clause, instead of pursuing the course recommended by Lord Glenelg's Despatch of the 31st October last, communicated to this House by His Excellency's Message of the 23d instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Street, Mr. End and Mr. Hannington, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Saturday, Dec. 31st

Mr. L. A Wilmot, by leave, presented a Petition from Jarvis Ring, Aaron Hartt, John T. Smith, W D. Hartt Geo. Miles, and William B. Kinnear, the Committee of Management for the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society, praying that a grant may pass to assist in the discharge of the debt due in the purchase of the land and the erection of the building in Fredericton: which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, of Saint John; setting forth, that he had imported at a great expense a Steam Engine of an approved description, for a new Steam Boat to ply on the River Saint John, and praying for a remission of the Parliamentary and Provincial Duties paid on the same, for the reasons stated in his Petition; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Justus S. Wetmore and James Whitney, setting forth the great advantages that would arise to the Public by the Road leading to the Toll Bridge recently built by them over the Kennebeccasis River in King's County, being made one of the Great Roads of Communication, and praying that an act may pass establishing the same; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House, praying His Excellency to furnish this House with a copy of the instructions or authority for calculating any part of the salaries of the Civil List Establishment in Dollars at *Four Shillings and Fourpence;* and also with a copy of Lord Glenelg's instructions relative to the establishment of Circuit Courts; and also with the particular grounds which induced His Excellency to recommend that the Bill for the surrender of the casual and Territorial Revenues should be passed with a suspending clause, reported: that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House in this respect should be fully complied with.

Legislative Council, December 28th.

The Honorable the Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrict the issue of notes for small amounts by the different Banking establishments within this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

We have received from a "*Parishioner*" a communication on the subject of the proposed Provincial "Church Society" but although we agree with the sentiments expressed by that writer, we shall defer its insertion for the present. It is true, as the writer of the article observes, that the project comes powerfully recommended to the members of the Church: being suggested by the Bishop, put into shape at a meeting of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Province, and is soon to be confirmed at a meeting to be composed of the Clergy and representatives of the several parishes. But our correspondent perhaps is not aware, that the *Rector* of this Parish is decidedly opposed to it, and as we are informed, has declared repeatedly and publicly, that he will not submit the plan to the consideration of the Vestry. It would we are sure be satisfactory to a large body of his Parishioners, if the Rev. gentleman would state to the public what his real objections are to joining in a measure so warmly recommended by the Bishop, Archdeacon, and a large majority of the Clergy of the Province, and we take the liberty of offering him the columns of the Chronicle for that purpose, with the assurance that we will admit nothing in the shape of reply, in which the Rev. Doctor's person or office are treated with the slightest disrespect.

☞Our News Carriers request us to state that they will wait upon their patrons tomorrow with their Annual Address.

MARRIED,

At Carleton, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. M'Nutt, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John Vaughan, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Tertullus Theale.

On Thursday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William F. Northrop, of Kingston, to Mary C. eldest daughter of Mr. George Spencer, of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Thomas Addison, (Schoolmaster,) aged 71 years. Mr. Addison was well known both in this Province and Nova Scotia, being for many years distinguished as an able Mathematician and a good scholar. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and emigrated to British America 43 years since. He has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.

On Monday, Peter Campbell, third son of Mr. Peter M'Laren, aged 11 months and 24 days.

On Friday evening last, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late Mr. Whitney Traviss, in the 61st year of her age.

Yesterday, Thomas Charles, the youngest son of Capt. John Young, aged 13 months 11 days.—Funeral on Sunday, immediately after Morning service, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

On the night of Wednesday, the 4th instant, in the 20th year of his age, after an illness of more than three years, ROBERT PARKER DUVERNET, eldest son of the late Major Duvernet, Assistant Quarter Master General at Ceylon. In recording the death of this truly estimable young man, it is a source of high gratification to be able to say, he lived and died a consistent christian. Although distinguished by the uniform correctness of his moral conduct, yet deeply impressed with a sense of his own unworthiness, he sought remission through a Saviour's blood alone, and sanctification through the spirit of God. For years before his death he had aimed with great singleness of heart, to promote the glory of God, and, as far as his limited sphere extended, the welfare of his fellow creatures. In his last trying hour was peculiarly verified the gracious promise of the Almighty—"Them that honor me I will honor"—And by his triumphant death, with a hope full of immortality, he has set his seal to the faith and principles which guided him through life and sustained him in his passage to the tomb.

On the passage from this port to Liverpool, on the 17th October last, Capt. THOMAS RUSSELL, of the ship *Wilmot*. He has seized with a fit two days after leaving this port, and expired a few hours after. Capt. R. was universally respected.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 4, arrived, ship Enterprise, M'Tready Newry, 25—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coals, flour, butter, &c.

Brig Niger, Kinney, Sidney, 22—W. & T. Leavitt, coals. Ship Branches, Huggins, Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Prudence, Wiley, Londonderry, timber.

ARRIVALS AT LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18th.—Woodman, Wright, St. John, N. B.—Margaret, Weakner, & Lune, Pearson, Quebec.—Sailed, Nov. 20th Wakefield, Sullivan, Savannah.—Columbus, Depeyster, and Carrolton, Bird, New York, Brothers, Poole, St. John, N. B.—Nov. 21, Lannark, Simpson; Cœur de Lion, Robinson; Venture, Wilson; Enchantress, Donaldson, New York; Emerald, Campbell, and Fenwick Keating, M'Kenzie, St. John.—22d arrived, Lady East, Hewit, Quebec; 23d Ganges, Crawford, Quebec: 24th Aleyon, Muir; Quebec.

The Europe, Young, from Quebec, arrived at Margate 7th Nov.—The Manchester, Drinning, from Quebec, at Liverpool.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The new Ship WILMOT, owned by J. M. Wilmot, Esquire, of this city, sailed on her first voyage from this port, on the 15th October last, and entered the dock at Liverpool in TWENTY ONE days from that period.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 31.—The sloop Spitfire, Tedford, owned by Capt. Samuel Killam, and laden with lumber, left this port on Friday the 23d inst. for Trinidad, and on Saturday morning, during a thick snow storm, ran on a ledge among the Tusket Islands, and bilged. The captain and crew got ashore on the Great Tusket, and were taken off on Wednesday by Capt. Vanhorn, of the Sch'r Lark.

Molasses & Rum.

18 HHDS. MOLASSES, and 2 Puncheons RUM, now landing ex schr *Sarah*, and will be sold low.

Dec. 30. J. T. HANFORD.

Fancy Cards.

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

Sleigh for Sale.

A FIRST rate new single SLEIGH, may be had on application to

JAMES. G. MELICK,

December 30. *Market Square.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

THE Dwelling Apartments over the subscriber's shop in Water street. Enquire of

Dec. 23. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

New Grocery & Liquor Store.

JOHN THOMSON & SON,

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

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

COFFEE—roasted and ground daily.

☞*Ship Stores* put up at the shortest notice.

Dec. 2, 1836.

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by

Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. } REFINED SUGAR.
4 Tierces, }

In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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

2d Dec.

Picton Coals.

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

Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex *Francis.* For sale by

October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

St. John Grammar School.

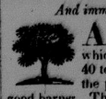
THE Christmas Holidays will terminate on Monday next, the 9th instant, and the School will then be re-opened for its educational pursuits.

*** A new Grammar class will be formed.

Jan. 5th 1837.

To Let,

And immediate possession given—



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

Jan. 6. JAMES NETHERY.

Oysters.

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

Jan. 6. *James Nethery.*

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

☞**Notice.**

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

Carleton, Dec. 26, 1836.

☞**Last Notice.**

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

Printing Establishment

FOR SALE.

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

Jan. 6. JOHN HOOPER.

Stop Thief.

$20 *REWARD.*

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

Jan. 6, 1837. JOHN HOOPER.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Sessions.

JAMES PETERS, JUN.
Clerk of the Peace.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

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

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

Hours of attendance, from 6 till 9.

December 16, 1836.

For Sale.

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

Dec. 16. W. H. STREET, *Committee.*

Per brig GULNARE,

FROM LONDON.

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

Dec. 16. A. R. TRURO.

The Subscribers have received,

ON CONSIGNMENT:

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

Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by

Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

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

Dec. 2, 1836.

Coal! Coal!!

FINE Orrell and Pemberton mixed COAL, for sale by

Nov. 25. *JOSEPH SCAMMELL.*

TO LET.

And possession given immediately;

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

Oct. 12, 1836. M. H. PERLEY.

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine Middlings.

Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by

Dec. 23. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

WANTED at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from the country would be preferred. Dec. 23.

Just Published,

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

AN APPEAL

TO THE

Presbyterians of New Brunswick,

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

By William Livingstone, C. M

Dec. 2, 1836.

Dry and Pickled Fish.

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

Dec. 2. *James T. Hanford.*

New Schooner INDUSTRY

FOR SALE.

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

Dec. 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FALL GOODS.

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

BLACK, blue and brown Petersham;
5 cases London Chintz Prints;
4 cases SILKS, plain, figured, check, &c.
Plain and figured Irish Poplins;
Challie, Manilla and Queen Gauze Dresses;
Ladies' sewed Muslin Dresses, a new article;
4 cases Merinos, French, plain, and figured;
4 do. Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, children's Dresses and Pelisses;
1 do. Gloves, black and colored kid, chamois lin'd, merino, berlin, and lambs wool, fleecy lined and fur trimmed;
2 do. lambs-wool HOSIERY;
5 do. Furs, consisting of Chinchilla, Lynx, fitch, siberian squirrel, sable, and mock sable Muffs, Tippets, and Boas;
Ladies' cloak Cords, Flouncing and Trimming, in great variety;
Gentlemen's black lambs'-skin Travelling Caps;
4 cases Winter shoes and Boots, chamois lined;
With a great variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved payment. JAMES BOWES.

December 16.

Charts, Musical Instruments,

&c. &c.

PER GULNARE FROM LONDON.

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

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

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

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

Stone Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Corbett & Trentowsky,

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

—Consisting of—

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

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

St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE

New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

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

Dec. 9.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 4d a 1s 6d	Tar,	16s 3d
Barley, pot,	20s	Pitch,	17s 6d
pearl,	26s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	7s	sperm,	
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	8s	Oakum,	3f6d
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	27s 6d
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	46s a 47s6d
Scotch	37s 6d	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Pictou,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 6d	White lead, 1	60s
Coffee,	1s	2	52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	
Corn Meal,	30s		none
Cotton Warp, lb.	1s 8d	Prime,	£6 10
Copper, bolt,	1s 8d	Irish prime mess	£6 15
Sheet,	1s 9d	Provincial	£6 5 a 6 10
Chain Cables,	33 a 45s	Rice,	23s9d
Cigars, span.	16 a 30$	Rosin,	
Candles,	9d	Raisins, muscatel, in	
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	20s a 22s 6d
Flour, Quebec sup	60s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
fine,	57s 6d	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	50s	Sugar, raw,	60s a 63s
American sup.		single refin'd	9½d a 10d
Rye Flour,	46s 3d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Figs,	6d a 8d	Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Fish,		Soap,	4d
Shad,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 3d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Tea, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Mackerel, no. 1,	none	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
2,	30s	Twanky,	
3,	25s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 5s d6
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,		Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 3 1-2d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hides,		Deals,	£12
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	Vinegar,	9d a 3s 9d
Iron, pig		WINES.	
Bar,	£20 a £22 10	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£25	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Sheet,	43s 6d a 45s	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

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

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

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

Dec. 23. Hair Dresser.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches.

Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

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

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,

Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

WATCHES, &c. &c.

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

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

JAMES AGNEW,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.

Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

☞**Notice.**

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

MATTHEW BOWES.

Carleton, November 19, 1836.

Notice.

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

JAMES WOODD, } *Executors.*
JAMES LATTA. }

Nov. 25, 1836.

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

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

Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

November 19, 1836.

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

Nov. 25.

Want Situations,

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

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

October 14.

Butter.

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

Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, M. and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, P. M.

Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 M.

Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12 M.

Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 A. M. and from Saint Andews, at 12 M.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.

Wednesday—For Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c. at 1 P. M. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 P. M.

Friday—For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 A. M.

Saturday—For Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 7 P. M. and for St. Andrews, at 6 P. M.

Post Office, Saint John, Nov. 24, 1836.

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

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

December 9, 1836.

Fire Insurance Stock.

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

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

RECITATIONS, &c.

"Admire, exult, weep, laugh—for *here*
"Is room for all such pleasure; MAN,
"Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear."

MR. SLADER solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, in a series of POETICAL EXERCISES, and *Rhetorical Illustrations*; the first course of which will take place on Tuesday evening next, (20th inst.) in the Mechanics' Lecture Room, Church street. In the course of the evening, Mr. S. will personate a variety of widely distinct characters, exemplifying the respective departments of Elocution; descending gradually from the highest field of pathetic declamation, to the lowest walks of *chaste broad humour.* His selections for

Corbett & Trentowsky

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

CONSISTING OF—

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

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

☞ A further supply of London Goods expected by the brig *Gulnare* from London.

St. John, Nov. 25.

☞Notice.

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

22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

Fall and Winter Goods,
Per Calcutta.

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

JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*

☞London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

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

Nov. 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

☞Notice.

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

EDW. C. WADDINGTON.

24 December, 1835.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Prince William Street.

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

November 25. 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.

Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

Servants Wanted.

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

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season.) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck, or otherwise.

Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.

Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

New Goods.

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

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

Ex Scotia, from Liverpool,

217 coils cordage; 10 bales canvas,
4 bales Slops; 4 cases Merinos,

Ex ship Glasgow, from Greenock,

4 bales Grey Paper; 2 do. carpets;
3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR.;

Ex Barlow, from London,

13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

Ex Edward Thorne, from Liverpool,

650 Barrels fine Dantzic FLOUR.

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

ROBERTSON & HATTON.

October 21, 1836.

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

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

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

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 14, 1836.

Commissariat.

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

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

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

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

FORM OF DECLARATION.

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

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

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

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

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

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of *per diem.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

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

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

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—290 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Wheat and Flour.

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

October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT'S' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

William James Corbet,

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

BRITISH GOODS,

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

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

October 21.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Inishone WHISKEY, very high proof.

Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.

Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

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

October 14.

Notice.

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

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

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

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE

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

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,

St. John, 23d September, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 25,000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

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

THE QUARTO EDITION,

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

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

MAPS.

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

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

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to
WOODBURY & CLARKE,

Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

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

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

St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Robertson & Hatton,

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

200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands,)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.

Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

Canso Herrings.

JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1. Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

WETMORE & PATTEN.

Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:

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

Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

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

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

Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.

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

Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY.☜

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

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

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

LAWRENCE STIVERS,
HENRY AUSTEN.

18th Nov. 1836.

W. G. LAWTON

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

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

The whole of which will be disposed of at the very lowest market prices.

St. John, Oct. 21.

More Valuable Goods.

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

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

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

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

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

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

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bed-tick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 5 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.

Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

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

Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Copper, Iron, &c.

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

Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.

50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by

Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:

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

Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

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

September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

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

Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES; just landed, and for sale by

Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Extract of Wild Thyme.

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

October 7. A. R. TRURO.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

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

Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, } Bright Antigua
6 Tierces, } SUGAR;

Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.

Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Paints, per Glasgow.

400 KEGS WHITE LEAD,
100 do. Green PAINT,
50 do black ditto; 30 do. red ditto;

Oct. 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse.

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

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

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

October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

New Goods.

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

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

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

EDWARD DOHERTY.

Nov. 4. *South side Market square.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

WILLIAM JAMES CORBETT,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.

St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

Canada Flour & Pork.

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

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananoque Mills.

Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by

Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

1 CHAIN, 1 1-8 inch, 90 fathoms,
2 Anchors, 13 cwt.; 2 ships Wheels;
200 feet of bushed Blocks; 4 large top Blocks,

For sale by C. M'LAUCHLAN,

Oct. 21. *South M. Wharf.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Cabinet Business,

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

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.

October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

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

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

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

ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.

Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Flour, Raisins, Candles.

Per Dorchester, from Quebec—

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

Oct. 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received on Consignment:

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,

SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignum-vitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.

Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—

A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.

300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett,