The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1837.

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DONALD A. CAMERON.
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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on every moderate terms.
☞ All Letters must come post paid.

Weekly Almanack.

February—1837.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
22 Wednesday	6 50	5 38	7 55	0 40
23 Thursday	6 49	5 39	9 0	1 16
24 Friday	6 47	5 40	10 7	1 39
25 Saturday	6 45	5 41	11 16	2 14
26 Sunday	6 43	5 43	morn.	3 2
27 Monday	6 41	5 45	0 31	3 41
28 Tuesday	6 40	5 46	1 45	4 42

Last Quarter, 28th day, 0h. 34m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Solomon Nichols, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... R. F. Hazen, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Charles Ward, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... A. S. Perkins, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

CITY BANK.
John V. Thurgar, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... Hugh Mackay, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank on Saturdays and Wednesdays, before three o'clock.

PROTECTION.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for February:
B. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, MARK DOLE.
☞ All Communications, by Mail must be post paid.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1832. *Agent and Attorney.*

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.

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

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

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

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

Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, 26th January, 1836.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire,

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

The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

J. & H. KINNEAR'S place of Business will be found at Mr. N. Deveber's Store, near the Hon. William Black's, Nelson-street. January 24.

S. WIGGINS & SON'S place of Business will be found, for the present, in the Store of Messrs. Scovil & Summers, York Point. Jan. 24.

MR. WILMOT'S Counting House is, for the present, in Mr. Merritt's building, on the *West* side of Water-street. January 24.

WM. M'CANNON'S office, for the present, is adjoining that of Mr. J. Hammond, (same flat,) Merritt's brick buildings, Water-st. Jan. 24.

MR. T. L. NICHOLSON'S Office is at present in the Store adjoining Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, North Market Wharf. Jan. 24.

D. & P. HATFIELD'S place of Business will for the present be conducted at David Hatfield's dwelling, Prince William-street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank. January 24.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH has taken Rooms, for the present, and keeps his Office in Mr. M'Garrigle's Brick Building, in Nelson-street.
7th February.

WILLIAM DOUGAN'S Store is removed to Princess-street, a few doors East from the Post Office. February 14.

SCANTLING.—A quantity of Spruce Scantling, assorted sizes—for sale by
31st January. JAMES T. HANFORD.

COMMERCIAL BANK
of New-Brunswick.
18th October, 1836.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of Thirty-Three and One-Third per Cent. of the Capital Stock, being the residue unpaid, is required of the Stockholders, payable on or before the third day of April next, (1837.)
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES WARD, President.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Fire Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Twenty per Cent. of the Capital or Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid at their Office, on or before the 15th day of April next.
By Order of the President and Directors.
D. JORDAN, Secretary.
St. John, Jan. 21, 1827.

CITY BANK STOCK.

TWENTY SHARES City Bank Stock for sale very low, if immediate application be made to
20th Dec. JAS. ROBERTSON.

STOCK BROKING.

THE subscriber being disposed to attend to business of the above description, begs to announce the same to the public, and to tender his services both in the sale and purchase of Stocks.
4th October, 1836. D. JORDAN.

LOST,

ON the Night of the late conflagration, a small Package of British GOODS, about 2 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches broad, and 10 inches deep, marked M. No. 54, "with care." One Box 23 inches long, 19½ broad, and 6 deep, containing Accounts, Letters, &c. Also, a large Iron SCREW.—Whoever will bring the above articles or any of them, or give information respecting them, to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.
J. M'MILLAN, *Bookseller.*
January 31st, 1837.

JOHN M'MILLAN

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store next adjoining Mr. Crozier's, in the Market Square, where he offers for sale the remains of his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY saved from the conflagration of Saturday the 14th inst., and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed on him.

*** As a considerable quantity of Books, Papers, &c. which were saved from the flames cannot be found, J. M'M. would request those who may have *taken charge* of them to return them to him at his Store,—and he would request Booksellers and others to whom any such articles may be offered for sale to acquaint him with the circumstance. Jan. 24.—6†

A CARD.

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues his usual Business in his former Stand in Merritt's Brick Building, No. 1, *Water-Street*,—where he offers for Sale an Extensive Assortment of *HARDWARE*, *Cutlery, Iron, Cordage, Oils, Paints, Glass, Soap, Candles*, &c. &c.—Wholesale or Retail.
Also—A few Barrels of Extra Superfine Hamburgh FLOUR, *and Prices as usual.*
Jan. 31. E. C. WADDINGTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, in consequence of the late fire, has removed his business to Store No. 5, Merritt's Brick Building, South end of Water-street, where he solicits his customers to call, who will be supplied on the same terms as formerly; he also begs to assure them that the utmost care and dispatch will be given to their orders.
January 28. JOHN WALKER.

LOST,

A PROMISSORY NOTE, for One Hundred Pounds, dated 6th January, 1837; drawn by the subscriber in favor of G. M. Burns, and Endorsed by him and Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear.—All persons are cautioned from purchasing or receiving the same, and whoever will return said Note to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.
THOMAS E. MILLIDGE.
St. John, 10th Jan. 1837.

SCREW LOST.

TAKEN from the Market-square, near Mr. Hatfield's late brick building, on the morning of Sunday the 15th inst. a large Iron SCREW, between 3 and 4 feet long, and from 2 to 3 inches diameter, belonging to a Standing Press in the Observer Office, the wood work of which was burnt in the street after the Press was rescued from the building.—Any person having said Screw, or knowing where it may be found, will confer a favour by giving information of the same at this office, in Mr. Merritt's brick building, Water-street.—A few reams of Printing Paper, (of the size and quality of this sheet,) are also missing.
January 24.

APPLES,
ORANGES, RAISINS, &c.

The subscriber has just received per schooner *Ray*, from *Boston*:
30 BARRELS Baldwin APPLES,
12 do. ONIONS,
2 Ditto QUINCES,
2 Ditto Hickory and Chesnuts,
30 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
Also—*In Store:*
45 Barrels Nova-Scotia Winter Apples,
600 Pounds ditto CHEESE,
1000 Jamaica ORANGES.
The above, with a general assortment of Choice GROCERIES, &c., are offered at the lowest rates. JAMES BUSTIN,
13th December, 1836. *King-Street.*

STEAM MILLS
TO LET.

THE Subscribers offer to Lease from 1st November next, those valuable Steam Mills in the Parish of Portland, in complete order for grinding Grain or sawing Deals or Boards. ALLEN OTTY,
I. L. BEDELL.
St. John, 25th October, 1836.

BRANDY, WINE, &c.
Per Aid-de-Camp, and Barlow, from London, and Glasgow from Greenock:
14 HHDS. prime Cognac Brandy,
15 Hhds. pale Hollands Geneva,
4 Puncheons prime Malt Whisky,
10 Hhds. } Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira
20 Qr. Casks } *WINES,*
A few Casks best quality London Brown Stout, in Pints and Quarts,
10 Hhds. Refined *LOAF SUGAR.*
Also—200 Barrels superfine Wheat FLOUR.
18th October. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, & Hides,

PER Brig Pleiades, from Montego Bay, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
27th December.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for Sale that most valuable Freehold ESTATE, at present in the occupation of Robert F. Hazen, Esquire,—situated at the South East corner of Charlotte-street and King Square.

The Property has a front of 110 feet on Charlotte-street, by 160 feet on King Square.

There is on the Premises a most substantial Three Story Brick Dwelling—exclusive of the Basement Story—with an extensive range of Out Offices; and affords to a purchaser one of the most eligible situations in the city for an HOTEL on a large scale.

This most valuable Property will be sold at a price far less than similar erections would now cost—allowing a fair value for the ground.

A Plan of the Premises can be seen at the subscriber's Counting House, where further particulars may be known. JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 7th Feb. 1837.—4†

JOHN KERR & CO.

Have just received, ex Brothers *from Liverpool:*
A GOOD assortment of Flannels, Serges, and Woollen Sateens.
Also, *on hand*—Kegs Tobacco, boxes Cavendish ditto, crates Earthen Ware, kegs White Lead, boxes old brown Windsor and scented Soaps, boxes mould and dipt Candles, Hhds. Loaf Sugar, coils Russian and Liverpool Cordage, chests Congou and Bohea Tea, bolts half and bleached Canvas, boxes fig Blue, boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins, casks and boxes superior Cooking Raisins;—black, blue, olive, and brown superfine broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Flushing, &c. &c.
St. John, January 31, 1837.

GLASS.

Received per brig Fenwick Keating, from Bristol:
100 BOXES Crown Window GLASS,—7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, and 10 x 14.—For sale low by
Sept. 27. S. WIGGINS & SON.

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; ditto Inkstands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards, patent Wire Lanthorns, plated Snuffers and Trays, brass Lamps, ditto Chair Nails, ditto Toddy Kettles, 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. &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 ditto Wooden Shovels,
411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR;
Which with his present stock on hand, will be sold low for Cash or approved payment.

On hand, a few barrels of Superfine FLOUR, for family use; Canso Herrings, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water-street, 4th October, 1836.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
November 12th, 1836.

EDWARD DRURY
HAS received per ship *Saint Andrew* from Liverpool, a neat assortment of superior
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,
hot water Jugs, &c. &c.—which he offers for sale at his usual low prices.
Water-street, Saint John, N. B.

SUGAR & BUTTER.
Per schooner Sable, from Halifax:
8 HHDS. Bright SUGAR, and 35 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,—for sale by
Dec. 27. LOCKHART & CRANE.

Choice Brandy, Wines, &c.

Just received per brig Gulnare, *from London, a choice selection of* Brandies, Wines, *Sperm and Wax wick* Candles, Pickles, Sauces, *&c. &c. for sale by the subscriber.*
5 PIPES & 20 Hhds. first quality BRANDY
18 Hhds. Hollands GENEVA,
2 Pipes superior Port WINE,
2 Pipes London Particular Madeira,
2 Pipes and 20 Qr. Casks Teneriffe Wine,
10 Barrels London double Brown Stout,
10 Casks Day & Martin's Liquid & Paste Blacking,
1 Cask PICKLES and SAUCES, consisting of Mixt Pickles, Piccalilla, Onions, Girkins, Walnuts, French Beans, Harvey Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, and Mushroom Ketchup;
50 Boxes wax wick London Mould Candles,
40 Boxes Sperm Candles.
—ALSO—
6 Bales Winter SLOPS, consisting of—Long and short Swanskin Drawers, blue and red Flannel Shirts, white and mottled Guernsey Frocks, Comforters, Flushing Trousers, Pea and Monkey Jackets, worsted Hose, &c.
December 6. JOHN WALKER.

Winter Stock of Furs.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE,
Prince William Street, December 5, 1836.
HAS received per 'Gulnare,' from London, an extensive assortment of FURS; Ladies' Winter BOOTS, lined; ditto GLOVES; Gents ditto. ditto.—Together with his former supply of DRY GOODS, he offers at uncommonly reduced prices for Cash, or approved short credit.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Gulnare from London, an extensive assortment of
FURS,
—consisting of:—
FINE Squirrel-back MUFFS and BOAS, silver Fox Boas, best Lynx Boas and Muffs, Sable Gill ditto, Lynx Pilerenes, Ermine Mantles, Boas & Muffs; children's Chinchilla, Squirrel, Seal and Cremer Turbans, Men's seal Scull Caps, sealett ditto, Men's lustred Sable Turbans and Canada Caps, children's Muffs and Boas.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Mahogany Dressing Cases, *and Rosewood* Work Boxes; a large stock best silk and metal Buttons, pearl Shirt ditto, a large stock gentlemen's, ladies' and children's winter GLOVES, best qualities fashionable Stocks, superior qualities Tapes, about 600 pieces new and fashionable Ribbons, black Bombazines, ladies' Bonnet Plush; best black silk Bonnet, Collar, and Vesting Silk Velvets; best Tailors' Raven sewing Silk, India Rubber Braces, Chenille Handkerchiefs and Shawls, 600 dozen best Cotton Reels, *&c. &c.*—For sale wholesale and retail, upon the subscribers usual liberal terms.
St. John, Dec. 15, 1836. P. DUFF.

December 1st, 1836.

London Clothing Store,
DOCK-STREET,
Opposite Mr. W. A. Robertson's, Merchant Tailor.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they can be supplied with Gentlemen's *READY MADE CLOTHING*, of all descriptions, at the above Establishment.

They have on hand,—A choice selection of claret, Adelaide, invisible green, black, blue and olive Broad Cloths; black and drab Cassimeres, Buckskins of various patterns, Petershams, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, white and grey Cottons, Men's Beaver Hats, cotton and linen Bedtick, Shirting Linens, Silk Vesting of various patterns, silk and cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, corded Muslin Cravats, &c. &c.

Also,—Superfine Black Coats, Vests and Pantaloons; superfine Frock Coats, Petershams, Pilot Cloths, Buckskin and Russel Cord Pantaloons; Petersham and Pilot Cloth long and short Coats, all of the latest fashions; Oilskin Cloaks, double and single breasted Vests, Flannel and Regatta Shirts, Flannel Drawers, Seamen's coarse Guernsey Frocks; fur, plush, cloth and sealskin Caps; India rubber and worsted Braces; with a supply of Buttons and Tailor's Trimmings, lately received by the ship *Calcutta*, from Liverpool.

Likewise,—One case STATIONERY, containing Murray's English Reader, Scott's Lessons, Manson's Spelling Book, Ready Reckoner, Poor Man's Manual, Arithmetics; Testaments, and Church of England Prayer Books, elegantly bound, with gilt edges, &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods will be sold on as reasonable terms as any in the City.
H. & P. M'CULLOUGH.

Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,
Merchant Tailor, &c., Dock Street,
RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has recently received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool, an assortment of first rate CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, &c., which he will dispose of either by the piece or smaller quantity, or make up to order for customers in the best and most fashionable manner, at short notice. St. John, 21st June, 1836.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Stephen R. Thorne, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of this City, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
MARIA C. THORNE, *Administratrix,*
A. B. THORNE, *Administrator.*
St. John, July 5th, 1836.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late LE BARON HAZEN, Esquire, will present them to the Subscriber—to whom all those indebted to his Estate will make payment.
R. L. HAZEN,
St. John, August 5, 1836. *Administrator.*

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. William Robertson.
WILLIAM JAMES CORBETT,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, November 19, 1836.

CORN & CORN MEAL—Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash or a short credit only.
Jan. 31. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

The Garland.

MY NATIVE PLACE.
BY RICHARD HOWITT.

O what a joy it was to me
To go unto my native place;
Where many were most dear to see,
To see and to embrace;

The kind old mother, she who long
Would anxiously my coming wait,
With patience and affection strong,
Beside the garden gate;

My father with that aspect bland,
Where less appeared of loving zeal;
Yet in whose cordial grasp of hand
Was felt how he could feel;

And brothers, sisters, not a few,
Who hailed me, half-way ushered in,
The elder with a tender view,
The youngsters with a merry din.

And then through those old fields to pass,
Where in our childhood we had played;
Flowers gathering in the sunny grass,
Or sporting in the shade.

O, then it was a joy to me
To go unto my native place,
Where many were most dear to see,
To see and to embrace.

Now, after many years, I go,
A grave and thoughtful man,
Many to meet, and few to know,
Slow pacing where we ran.

Little I find to love or praise
In haunts that were most dear,
But wander, in a thoughtful maze,
And nothing see nor hear.

The present is not:—in the past
Labours the mind, as in a dream;
And dimness from the heart is cast
On field, and cot, and stream.

My native home, when it is found,
The stranger in it dwells:
And there is sorrow in the sound
Of those old village bells.

Miscellaneous

A Highland Settler.—The best method of illustrating the prosperity of settlers (says M'Gregor, in his excellent work on British America), is by citing instances of individual success. Among the settlers in New Brunswick, I had some conversation with an old Highlander, from Sutherlandshire, one of the soldiers of the 42d regiment, who were disbanded in America after the revolutionary war. This man had settled on the banks of the Nashwaack, and had scarcely ever since been absent from his farm, except occasionally with his overplus corn or potatoes to Fredericton. He retained his native language with as much purity as if he had never removed from the vale in which he was born, by which I immediately discovered where he came from; the tone and accent of the Gaelic varying as much in one glen, or in one of the isles of Scotland, from the others, as the pronunciation of the inhabitants of the several counties in England does. When I addressed this good old man in his native language, his very heart seemed to feel all the rapture of early enthusiasm; and I never can forget the bright warmth of his countenance, and the ardour of his language, when inquiring about the state of the Highlands, and the condition of his countrymen. He said he used for the first few years to receive now and then letters from his friends, but that his relatives gradually dropped off, some by death, others by removal to distant countries; and that for the last twenty years he had no direct intelligence from Sutherland. Never could his country, however, cease to be dear to him. "Never," said he, "will we forget the tales, the songs and the music we heard in the Highlands; we recite or sing them during the winter evenings, and our children will ever remember them, and, I hope, transmit them to their offspring." He said, that although government did much for them (his neighbours and himself,) they nevertheless suffered very great hardships for the first few years after settling where they now live. "There were some idlers and faint-hearted people," he said, "among us, who left the settlement, but all those who have remained have prospered. I am myself as comfortable as I can be. All my family are married; some of them live with me; others have farms of their own. I have very little to do but enjoy myself among my children and my grandchildren; and although the best years of my manhood were spent fighting for my king, and the greatest part of my life since that period has been spent toiling for the support of my family, and for whatever I now possess; yet I have great reason," he continued, "to be thankful and grateful to God, in whom I trust, for a peaceful and calm retreat, through my declining years, to another world." This is nearly a translation of what he said, but destitute of the force of expression so peculiar to the language in which he spoke—that of nature.

Characteristics of Cork, Ireland.—Every thing about Cork bears an appearance of wealth. The gentlemen, the ladies, and the tradespeople dress much the same as in London; but among the common people the eternal great coat hanging down to the heels and the women's cloak with the hood over the head, are worn even in the hottest weather; under the cloak is generally a brown gown, a green petticoat, and blue stockings, if any of the latter be worn, which is not often the case; under the hood they sometimes wear a mob-cap. The most common vehicle is the jingle, they are very numerous in the streets. The charge is sixpence from any one part of the town to the other. Besides these, there are plenty of *Travellers*, as they are termed, which carry in the same manner for one shilling; they very much resemble "Brighton flys." From the moment the slightest intimation is made, or a supposed intention of engaging a vehicle, one is immediately beset on all sides with open mouths, proclaiming the superiority of their respective jingles, and pointing to the miserable horses, so much on a par, that it would puzzle the most learned in horse-flesh to come to a decision. To do so, however, is a matter of necessity, for so long as you hesitate you are almost torn to pieces; but the moment you have fixed upon your jingle, the squabbling is immediately at an end.

Domestic Felicity.—Mr. H—— took great delight in tormenting others, and his own family was generally the butt of his sport. One cold and blustering night he retired to bed at a very early hour, his wife being absent at a neighbour's. Sometime afterwards, she returned, and finding the door closed, demanded admittance. "Who are you?" cried the husband; "Let me in I am very cold." "Begone, begone, woman!" said the spouse; "I don't know you." "But I must come in." "What's your name?" "You know very well; it's Mrs. H——" The husband burst into a horse laugh. "Mrs. H——!" he exclaimed. "She is a very likely woman, she never keeps such late hours as this!" The lady instantly replied, "if you don't let me in, I will drown myself in the well!" "Do so," said her husband. She immediately took up a log of wood, and plunged it into the well, and retired to the side of the door. Mr. H——, hearing the noise, rushed from the house to save as he supposed, his drowning wife. She at the same time stepped in, and closed the door after her. Mr. H——, almost naked now demanded admittance. "Who are you, exclaimed the wife. "You know who I am," replied hubby, "let me in, I am almost frozen to death." "Begone, you knave." "I am no knave," sighed the husband. "I am Mr. H——." "Mr. H——, indeed!" exclaimed the wife; "that's a likely thing! my husband never keeps such late hours!" After keeping the poor wretch shivering in the cold till she thought that she had cured her husband, she re-opened the door and let him in. He never repeated such a cold trick.
—— *Boccacio*

Gentility.—The word 'Gentleman,' like the word 'esquire,' is in America given to every man whom we would not disgrace. But hear old Sir Charles Buck:—'Be it spoken with all reverend reservation of duty, the King (who hath power to make esquires, knights, baronets, barons, viscounts, earls, marquisses and dukes) cannot make a *gentleman*; for gentility is a matter of race and blood, and of descent from gentill and noble parents and ancestors, which no kings can give to any but such as they begat.'

Bread and Butter.—As I understand the English have lately made an improvement in the art of eating bread and butter, it may be conferring a benefit on society, to make known the invention.

The improvement consists in eating the bread and butter bottom upwards, which by bringing the butter into immediate contact with the tongue, instead of wasting its effluvia in the roof of the mouth, enables one half of the quantity to do the same service. Let every person try it, and eat his bread and butter bottom upwards, till butter gets down to the old price of ninepence per pound.—*B. H. Aurora.*

CHURCH SOCIETY
OF THE
Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick.

The first meeting of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick" took place, pursuant to notice, on Thursday last the 9th inst. the Clergy and Lay Deputies from several Parishes having assembled in General Committee the day before. The business occupied the whole of Thursday and the day following. A full report of the proceedings will be presented to the Public as soon as it can be prepared. For the present it must suffice to publish a brief abstract, containing a list of the officers elected, and the Constitution of the Society as finally agreed upon at the meeting, and then solemnly and unanimously ratified and confirmed.

The following Parishes sent Deputies to the meeting, whose names are given, though some of them were prevented from attending by necessary business in the Legislature and Supreme Court.

LIST OF THE CLERGY AND LAY DEPUTIES.
(*Those whose names are marked with * were present.*)

PARISH OF FREDERICTON.
Clergy, { The Ven. The Archdeacon, The Rev. John M. Sterling.
Deputies, { Hon. Thomas Baillie,* Colin Allen, Esq. M. D.*

KINGSTON.
Clergy, The Rev. Elias Scovil.
Deputies, { Gould Picket, Esquire,* Justice S. Wetmore, Esquire.

DOUGLAS.
Clergy, Rev. J. Somerville, L. L. D.
Deputy, George Clements, Esquire.

GAGETOWN.
Clergy, Rev. Samuel R. Clarke.

SAINT ANDREWS.
Clergy, Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D.
Deputies, { Thomas Wyer, Esquire,* Jacob Allen, Esquire.*

SAINT MARY'S.
Clergy, Rev. Edwin Jacob, D. D.

SAINT STEPHEN'S.
Clergy, Rev. S. Thompson, L. L. D.
Deputies, { Nehemiah Marks, Esquire,* Robert Watson, Esquire.*

WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH.
Clergy, Rev. Christopher Milner.
Deputies, { J. T. Coffin, Esquire, Capt. R. N. James Brittain, Jun. Esquire,* William Pywell, Esquire.*

MAUGERVILLE.
Clergy, Rev. Raper Milner.

WATERBOROUGH.
Clergy, Rev. Abraham Wood,
Deputy, Samuel Scovil, Esquire.*

SAINT GEORGE'S.
Clergy, Rev. Samuel Thompson.
Deputies, { Patrick Clinch, Esquire,* John Messimer, Esquire.*

CARLETON.
Clergy, Rev. Frederick Coster.
Deputies, { George D. Robinson, Esquire, George F. S. Berton, Esquire.

SUSSEX.
Clergy, Rev. Horatia Nelson Arnold.
Deputies, { John C. Vail, Esquire,* —— Bear, Esquire, Capt. R. N.

BATHURST.
Clergy, Rev. Alexander Somerville.
Deputies, { William End, Esquire,* Richard Carman, Esquire.*

WOODSTOCK.
Clergy, Rev. S. D. Lee Street.
Deputies, { Richard Ketchum, Esquire,* John Bedell, Esquire.*

SACKVILLE.
Clergy, Rev. John Black.
Deputy, Hon. A. Edwin Botsford.*

DUMFRIES.
Clergy, Charles O. Wiggins.

HAMPTON AND NORTON.
Deputies, { Samuel Hallet, Esquire,* Elias Scovil Wetmore, Esquire.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

President.—The Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Vice-Presidents.—The Venerable the Archdeacon; The Honorable the Chief Justice; The Members of His Majesty's Legislative Council; The Members of His Majesty's Executive Council; The Speaker of the House of Assembly; and the Judges of the Supreme Court—being Members of the Society; with William Scovil, and James Eccles, Esquires.

Treasurer.—Henry G. Clopper, Esquire.

Secretary.—The Rev. Frederick Coster.

Assistant Secretary.—The Rev. John M. Sterling.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George Clements,	Esquire,	Douglas,
Patrick Clinch,	"	St. George's,
John T. Coffin,	"	Westfield,
William End,	"	Bathurst,
Samuel Hallett,	"	Hampton,
Edward N. Kendal,	"	St. Mary's,
Richard Ketchum,	"	Woodstock,
J. A. Maclauchlan,	"	Fredericton,
Samuel Scovil,	"	Waterborough,
John C. Vail,	"	Sussex,
Justus S. Wetmore,	"	Kingston,
Thomas Wyer,	"	St. Andrews.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "CHURCH SOCIETY," AS RATIFIED AND CONFIRMED.

I. The society shall be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The society holds itself prepared to write and co-operate with any other society or societies which may be formed in the Diocese for the same object, and under the sanction of the Diocesan.

III. The society acknowledges itself subject, in all its proceedings, to the legal and canonical authority of the Diocesan.

IV. The payment at any one time of a sum, not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the society.

V. The society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, and an Executive Committee of Lay Members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the society, who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the Anniversary meeting.

VI. The officers of the society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee; five to be a quorum, and three of the five Laymen.

VII. The society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places.

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton.

Aid to Sunday and other schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.

The supply of Books and Tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VIII. The Society will employ no Clergymen or missionary services without the Bishop's licence and appointment, and will submit its choice of Divinity Scholars to His Lordship's approbation.

IX. The Society will circulate no Books which are not in the catalogue of the society for promoting Christian Knowledge, except such as the Bishop shall approve.

X. It shall be competent to any member of the society to limit his subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

XI. The Members of the Society in each mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary, shall constitute a Local Committee.

XII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the special consideration of the General Committee, in the appropriations of the funds of the Society.

XIII. The Society shall hold its anniversary at Fredericton on the second Friday in February in each year.

XIV. The Committee of each Parish or Mission shall hold an Annual Meeting, on some convenient day, previous to the Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, when the recommendation to the General Committee of special objects shall be determined on.

XV. Each Local Committee shall be empowered to depute two of the Lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the consideration of the General Committee.

XVI. For this purpose the Missionaries and the Lay Deputies shall meet in General Committee on the two days, or more if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to make the annual appropriation of the funds of the Society.

Extracted from the Minutes,
Frederick Coster, *Secretary.*
Fredericton, Feb. 14, 1837.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON,

Thursday, February 2.

The Bill for the better prevention of FIRES IN ST. JOHN, was committed.—Mr. M'Leod in the chair.

Mr. Woodward stated, that the object of the bill was, to prevent any wooden buildings being erected in St. John, in future, above a specific height; a precaution, of which the late calamitous fire in that city had shewn the necessity.

Mr. Wyer asked, whether there was not a petition coming up from St. John against the bill? If there was, the committee ought not to proceed at present with the bill.

Mr. Woodward was not aware of any such petition; and in fact, at the public meeting where it was determined to petition for this bill, there was only one dissenting voice; and he believed that even that opposition to the measure was now withdrawn. Such restrictions as were contemplated by this bill, had always been found necessary, in large and increasing cities; as wooden buildings of a great height exceedingly promoted the extension of fires, and were very dangerous in a crowded neighbourhood. There could be no reason, therefore, for not going on at once with the bill.

Mr. Gilbert thought there would be petitions against the bill from St. John; and therefore he hoped the committee would not proceed with it at present. He thought the house ought not to pass any act, to prevent the owners of property from enjoying the use of it in their own way: it would, no doubt, be very desirable to render buildings fire-proof, and to ensure uniformity in them; but many proprietors of ground had not the means to raise such buildings, and therefore they would be obliged to dispose of their property to capitalists, who could raise expensive buildings upon them.

Mr. Johnston knew of no petitions against the bill; but he was decidedly in favour of it, and thought the time was now arrived, when a stop should be put to the erection of such buildings as those which had lately been burnt down, and others which still remained in St. John. Many of those buildings were so high, that no engine could throw water to the top of them, and they were therefore exceedingly dangerous in case of fire. The principle of this bill was not new; it was in full force in other countries, and it could produce no serious injury to individuals; but, on the contrary, he thought, that when the great public benefit and security contemplated by the bill came to be fully considered, it would very generally be approved of. The fact was notorious, that when the stores on the Market Wharf were on fire, it was quite impossible to put any stop to it; the wharf being so narrow, and the heat and flames from such a range of high wooden buildings rendering it totally impracticable to get near them. It was now high time, therefore, to prevent the erection of any more wooden buildings above a certain height; and if parties wished to erect such high ranges of warehouses again, let them build them of stone or brick.

Mr. Burns expressed opinions similar to those of Messrs. Woodward and Johnston; and observed, that although the bill might operate in some degree to the inconvenience of a few individuals, yet the safety and welfare of the whole city required such an enactment.

Mr. Wyer did not wish to oppose the bill; but he had been informed that there would be a petition against it, and he therefore had thought it right, that if such was the case, the bill should not have been proceeded with before its arrival.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot considered the bill to be highly important and desirable; and although from having lost his own premises in the great fire, it would be to his interest to erect another wooden building, as high as he could, yet he thought that individual interests should not obstruct the passage of a bill, that would be so salutary in its effects to the whole city.

Mr. Partelow hoped the bill would pass, in the shape in which it was sent up from St. John; because its principle had been decided on, after full discussion, at a public meeting, and the bill framed according to resolutions then passed. That meeting took place on the 19th of January, and the bill was not introduced into the house till the 28th, so that there was plenty of time, after the publication of the resolutions, to petition against it; and as no such petition had yet appeared, it was fair to presume that there would be none. The petitioners in favour of [illegible] part of the wealth and respectability of St. John; and there could be but one opinion as to the propriety of passing this bill.

Mr. Hannington did not wish to oppose the bill, but thought there might be some doubts as to the propriety of going on with it at present; and as it could not become a law, even if passed at once by the house, before the end of the session, there could be no reason for hurrying it through. It certainly would interfere with private rights; because it appeared to be impossible to erect brick or stone buildings on the wharves; and if so, it would deteriorate the value of property very much, by compelling parties to erect small wooden buildings. The hon. member concluded, by supporting Mr. Gilbert's views.

Mr. Partelow, in reply, contended that the bill had not been hurried; but that it was absolutely necessary to get it passed now as early as possible, because some buildings were already commenced in the burnt district; and, unless some restriction of this kind were not speedily enacted, all the evils which it was intended to guard against would come into full effect again. It was therefore necessary to get it through both houses early, and to address his Excellency to request his assent to it forthwith. The value of property would be very greatly enhanced by this bill, from the additional security against fire that it would ensure; but he (Mr. P.) was satisfied, that if the new buildings were erected on the old plan, it would be impossible to effect insurances upon them.

Mr. Speaker thought that the bill might produce inconvenience to some individuals, because, where parties could only erect small wooden buildings, their ground-rents might in some degree be diminished; but most of the petitioners for the bill were persons, whose buildings had been destroyed by the fire, and if they were willing to suffer a little decrease of value for the general good and safety of the city, there could be no reason for opposing this bill. There had been ample time for petitioning against it, but no such petitions had appeared; and even should any such be yet sent up, requiring any specific alteration in the bill, the house could amend it hereafter, if deemed necessary.

Mr. End thought that no such petition should have any operation against the bill; there could be no question, that persons, having a small extent of ground, would rather build high houses thereon than low ones; but the question was, whether the Committee, as Legislators for the good of the people, should come to a conclusion to allow a continuance of the practice of erecting buildings of combustible materials and of a great height. He (Mr. E.) thought that they ought not; this bill was intended for the purpose of preventing such erections, and would tend to the benefit and safety of the public; and as it was a fundamental maxim of civilized society, that every individual must expect to give up some portion of privilege or liberty for the public welfare, such an enactment as this ought to be carried into full effect.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Street expressed similar views; and after a few repetitions of reply and counter-reply from those hon. members who had already spoken, Mr. Gilbert moved that the Chairman report progress, &c.

This motion was negatived without a division; upon which the Committee proceeded to consider the details of the bill, and it was finally *agreed to*, with some slight verbal amendments:—two amendments, offered by Mr. Woodward, to limit a particular district of the City, within which the bill should operate, and to except certain wharves from its operation, *having been negatived.*

PRIVATE BANKING.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Bill to regulate Banking in this Province.—Mr. Brown in the Chair.

Mr. Johnston said, that the object of this bill was, to prevent any person or persons from issuing any Promissory Notes in this Province, as *money*, redeemable in any thing but the current money of the Province; and also to prevent any Bank or other such Notes being issued as money, and not redeemable in specie at some place *within* the Province; but the provisions of the bill would not extend to common Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, or Notes of the United States Banks. The bill would also prevent any persons hereafter from carrying on Private Banking in this Province, but would not extend to interfere with the future incorporation of any Banking companies. He considered that such an enactment as this was absolutely necessary; because the unrestricted circulation of private bank paper might prove very injurious to the country. An individual might get a large amount of his paper into circulation, because most of the poorer part of the population, especially in the country, were incapable of discriminating between regular bank paper and such private paper; but what would be the effect, if any difficulty in circumstances, or death should happen to the party issuing such paper? There would be no security to the public for its redemption; and even though the estate of the party (if deceased) might be equal thereto, yet it might be only after very long delay and litigation that any such claims on it might be satisfied. These remarks were applicable only to notes, made payable within the Province; but there was paper circulating here, which was not redeemable in this Province at all; and the injury from which might be even far greater. It might be urged, that people were not obliged to take such paper; but the fact was, that if it was set afloat at all, parties often could not possibly help taking it, in the course of business, and country people could seldom discriminate between one paper and another, when all had an equally specious appearance; and therefore the Legislature were quite called upon to pass this bill for the public protection.

Mr. Clinch thought it would be unparliamentary to pass this bill, as a nearly similar one had already been introduced and lost this session.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot concurred with Mr. Clinch; and observed, that although this bill was called "A Bill to prevent Private Banking," But he (Mr. W.) was opposed to this bill, because it would tend to prevent the operations of Joint-stock Banks. He held another bill in his hand, which had been some time in the house, and which had been introduced by an hon. member then absent, (Mr. Council) which contained the most salutary and excellent provisions, for the regulation of Joint-stock Banks, and which would afford the public every security; and if the bill now before the Committee were pressed, he should move the provisions of the other bill as amendments to it.

Mr. Street said, that if the other bill contained the provisions of this bill, it would be unnecessary to go on with this at all; but he thought they were very different from each other: the other bill was for the regulation of Joint-stock Companies; but this bill went further, and was intended to prohibit Private Banking. He (Mr. S.) thought it very desirable to prevent Notes from being redeemable in anything but current money, and also to make all such Notes payable within the Province; which was the object of the first section of the bill. That section would not interfere with legitimate private banking, and it would be a very salutary and proper enactment. Joint-stock companies could not be affected by this bill at all; and therefore the fears of the hon. and learned member for York, on that point, were groundless.

Mr. Speaker said that the first section of the bill was inconsistent with the second: the former said, that Notes should not be issued, redeemable in any thing but current money of the Province; and thereby it virtually said, that such Notes might be issued, if made so redeemable; but the latter would prevent persons from engaging in private banking at all, and therefore the two sections were contradictory to each other. He thought the first section should be struck out altogether, and the second only retained. The bill had no reference to joint-stock banks, but merely apply to individuals only; and private banking was so great an evil, such a dangerous species of banking to suffer in a country, that it was highly necessary to prevent it entirely. This had been found to be the case elsewhere; and he hoped it would be effectually put a stop to in this Province.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot felt very much disposed to oppose any bill, that would give to the present banking corporations anything like a monopoly; which this bill appeared likely to effect. But the bill he held in his hand would facilitate the establishment and secure the proper regulation of joint-stock companies, which he was much more inclined to favour. But he thought it would be best to report progress now on this bill, and incorporate its second section into the other bill, and thus the whole might be rendered a more or less some and salutary enactment.

Mr. Johnston said, that this bill would give no monopoly to the existing banks; but, on the contrary, its first section would apply to bank paper of all kinds, whether issued by private individuals, bodies corporate, or joint-stock companies; and its object was to put a stop to the circulation of any paper, not redeemable in the Province and in the currency of the country. The second section was to prohibit private banking for the future; but he (Mr. J.) had no wish to extend the prohibition to joint-stock companies, properly regulated. But he was quite convinced, that it was full time to put a stop to private banking: he did not know of more than one private banker in the Province at present, but he would ask, what would be the effect of the failure or death of that individual? There was nothing whatever to secure the redemption of his Notes in circulation; and if they should not be redeemed, such a failure would produce a wide and general distrust of all other bank notes, and would most likely cause a general run on the banks; they would then be compelled to suspend their discounts, and thus a very general commercial distress and panic would ensue, and the consequences might be most serious to the whole country. Private banking was altogether very injurious and unsafe, and ought to be put a stop to; but as he (Mr. J.) was not particularly wedded to this bill, and as there appeared to be two bills before the house for the regulation of banking, he had no objection to their being incorporated together.

Mr. Partelow thought, that as this bill did not appear to be understood, the committee had better adopt the suggestion of the hon. and learned member for York, (Mr. L. A. Wilmot,) by reporting progress, to give time for incorporating both bills.

Mr. Speaker hoped the committee would remember the arguments of the hon. member for Queen's County, (Mr. Johnston,) which he (Mr. Speaker) considered were quite conclusive as to the danger of private banking.

The committee then agreed to report progress, &c.

Monday, February 13.

No interesting debate occurred this day.

Tuesday, February 14.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S LAW.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, the House went into committee of the whole, on the bill to relieve John Cunningham, a prisoner confined to the gaol limits of St. John, for debt.—Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Woodward stated the object of the bill to be, to relieve the person therein named from further confinement, to enable him to pursue his profession as an architect, for the support of his family and for the purpose of obtaining the means of discharging his debts. It had been expected, that the bill passed last year, to effect an alteration in the Insolvent Debtor's Law, would have afforded relief to this person; but as that had proved not to be the case, this bill had been introduced for that special purpose. The hon. member then read in support of the bill, a letter from Mr. Cunningham, and a copy of an affidavit filed in his behalf in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Burns opposed the bill and read a petition against it, from a number of creditors of J. Cunningham, stating that he had, in 1834, fraudulently assigned his property to three creditors, by which the rest were precluded from sharing the proceeds. The hon. member contended, that if the party suffered under any hardship, the Insolvent Debtor's act of last session would give him ample relief; denied that Mr. N. Merritt had pursued him in the virulent manner mentioned in the affidavit, and asserted that the suit under which Mr. C. was now confined, was instituted against him by Messrs. Milby & Thomas. The hon. member also contended, that such a bill as this would be setting a very dangerous precedent, which, he hoped would never be established in this country. There was ample provision for the relief of any honest man, under imprisonment for debt, by applying to the Supreme Court: and in fact this person was not deprived of an opportunity of following his profession, by confinement to the Gaol limits.

Mr. Johnston believed that such acts as this were frequently passed in Nova Scotia. Its object simply was, to protect the person of J. C. from arrest and imprisonment, on account of his present debts; so as to enable him to follow his avocations in business, for the support of his family; but if ever he should possess any property, his creditors would always be able to apply it towards defraying his debts. He (Mr. J.) hoped the bill would pass; he believed Mr. Cunningham had assigned all his estate for the general benefit of his creditors, and that its proceeds had been shared by them, with the exception of a few who would not come into the arrangement; and he (Mr. J.) therefore thought that he ought not to be any longer subject to persecution, from the ill feelings of those few persons. It appeared that he had been before confined to the Gaol limits, and discharged; but Mr. Milby then immediately commenced another action against him, and he was now confined to the limits again; and if it was true, (as alleged in the affidavit,) that Mr. Merritt had declared that he would keep him there all his lifetime, it would be such an act of cruelty, that the Legislature ought not to sanction. It would, indeed, be to the interest of his creditors, that he should be discharged; because he would then be able to earn the means of paying them. This bill was certainly something new in this country, but there was nothing objectionable in it; and there were precedents for it in the neighbouring colonies. He (Mr. J.) indeed, hoped the day was not far distant, when imprisonment for debt would be abolished throughout the British dominions; but, in the mean time, such extremely hard cases as this should be relieved.

Mr. Burns said, that if the petition read by him was correct, it could not be true that John Cunningham had assigned all his property for the general benefit of his creditors; because it was stated therein, that a suit in Chancery had been commenced against him, in consequence of an attempt to defraud his creditors. Therefore, this committee could not possibly pass a bill for his relief.

Mr. Partelow said that this bill was only to protect the person of John Cunningham, and would not at all affect his property. His real estate was all mortgaged for a large sum to Mr. N. Merritt; and as to an assignment of anything else was, that he had assigned to three trustees a small quantity of furniture and stock in business, to secure the payment of £100 which he owed to the *Province*, as Commissioner for building the Hammond River Bridge, and which preferred debt ought of course to have preference over individual ones. The facts brought forward by the hon. mover of the bill were, no doubt, correct; and though the precedent might be a very dangerous one, if indiscriminately acted on, yet the circumstances of this case were so very peculiar, that if the Legislature could relieve J. Cunningham, he (Mr. P.) hoped it would be done.

Mr. End said that the question as to abolishing imprisonment for debt was by no means settled, even in England, yet; opinions were very much divided about it; and many serious objections were made to the propositions, and particularly with regard to the question whether, by attempting to shew mercy to the debtor, great injustice to the creditor might not be sanctioned. He (Mr. E.) would not enter into this whole question now; but he certainly did think, that imprisonment for debt was not an numerical act; and in the course of his experience as a lawyer, for not hard-hearted creditor he had always found 500 fraudulent debtors. He considered this bill as so very dangerous a precedent, that it ought not to pass at all. Where was the principle to end, if it was once commenced? If this bill were passed, it would immediately be followed by many similar applications; and therefore, until the Legislature were prepared to go broadly into the whole question, they ought not to commence legislating on it at all. The precedents in Nova Scotia ought not to have any influence here; because, in this province, parties in such an unfortunate situation could petition the Supreme Court for relief; and where the law of insolvent debtors was so well defined as it now is in this Province, i should not be broken down in particular cases. In Nova Scotia, (he believed,) there was no such general discretionary jurisdiction given to the Supreme Court in such cases, as in this Province; and therefore special acts were necessary there, for the relief of particular individuals; but here no such necessity existed. He (Mr. E.) therefore thought that this bill could not be sustained.

Mr. Burns then moved, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months; which motion was seconded by Mr. End.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot thought that, as an act of humanity, the legislature should relieve this person, as he might otherwise be confined to the gaol for life; and he (Mr. W.) would always be for relieving any persons oppressed by a creditor from such ill feelings as appeared to be shewn in this case. But, on the other hand, whenever a debtor was proved to have acted fraudulently towards his creditors, it was but right and proper that he should be punished. There ought to be some provisions in the law to meet cases of this kind; but at the present, if the facts brought forward by the hon. mover could be substantiated, he (Mr. W.) would vote for this bill.

After a few more observations from Messrs. Woodward, Burns, Johnston, and End.

Mr. Street observed, that he thought the Supreme Court had not the power to effect what was contemplated by this bill; because the Court could only relieve the debtor from confinement on a particular suit or action; and though he might be discharged from confinement on one suit, he might immediately afterwards be arrested and confined on another, and so on from time to time. The Court, therefore, could not give such complete relief as this bill intended; but, it could, he (Mr. S.) would prefer seeing the relief emanate from that court, because it would be afforded then only on complete investigation and evidence of the circumstances, which the Legislature could not obtain. Therefore, as there was no bankrupt law in this Province, if the committee could be satisfied that there had been no improper practices on the part of the applicant, he (Mr. S.) thought that they would not be doing wrong by passing this bill, because it would make all his future property liable for the payment of his debts. The only question would be, whether a sufficient case could be made out, to justify their so doing.

Mr. Wyer briefly supported the bill.

After replies by Messrs. End and Burns,

Mr. D. L. Robinson contended that a private bill of this nature ought to be passed, only on the fullest evidence, on oath, of the facts alleged in its support; and that therefore it would be useless to pass this bill as it would certainly be thrown out elsewhere, for want of such evidence.

Mr. Partelow moved, as an amendment to Mr. Burns's motion, that the Committee do report progress, &c.; to give time for obtaining fuller information on the subject; which motion, after a few more words from Messrs. Street and Woodward, was adopted; and progress reported, &c. accordingly.

Wednesday, February 15.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. Palmer in the Chair.

Mr. Weldon, after some observations respecting the effect of the present duty on Wines, in which he stated his opinion, that an equal duty on all wines was best, as it tended to encourage the importation of a better kind of article, but that as it was so difficult a subject to determine on, it was not worth while to make any alteration this year; observed also, that some seemed to think a reduction of duty on Molasses would be advisable, and a supplying of the deficiency by adding to some other duty; he, however, thought the advantage of such a resolution would be in favour of the importer only and not of the consumer; there had also been suggestions of the propriety of reducing the duty on cattle this year, in consequence of the loss arising from insufficiency of food for them; but in this idea he could not concur, because he thought that there were quite cows enough in the country to replace the loss, and that, if they were once taken off, it would be difficult to get them on again. On the whole, therefore, as the Revenue did not appear to require any essential alteration, and there were no complaints against existing duties, he thought it would be best to continue the present duties exactly as it was; and he therefore moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Morehouse urged the necessity of taking off the duty on *cows*, in consequence of the failure of crops last season.

Mr. Wyer concurred.

Mr. Partelow urged that that was but a trifling consideration; and would be better considered when the Revenue bill was in committee. He thought that the present duty on wines was too high, and that, as it did, in some cases, to 4s. per gallon, and as the wine trade in St. John was at present in the hands of such highly respectable persons, who invariably paid all duties, and would scorn any evasion, yet certainly those duties offered a very great temptation to smuggling, and might induce others to engage in it. He thought, that if the duties could be incrementally decreased for one year, by taking off the specific duty of 3d. per gallon, and continuing only the *ad valorem* duty, it would be a very desirable experiment, and would increase the consumption of good wines.

Mr. Hill then moved an amendment to the resolution, to except the continuation of the duty on cows.

Mr. Wilmot opposed Mr. Hill's amendment.

Mr. Brown supported it.

Mr. Johnston thought the present duty on wines bore heavily on the higher descriptions; and that a specific duty of 1s. per gallon and a reduction of the *ad valorem* duty would operate more equally. The hon. member urged the importance of encouraging, as much as possible, a direct trade with the Mediterranean, for the purpose of introducing a wholesome beverage instead of ardent spirits, and of fostering an export trade in fish; and suggested that a graduated scale of duty on rums, according to their strength, would be more equitable than the present indiscriminate duty. He also thought, that facilities should be given for the importation of agricultural implements, as there were many articles of that kind that would be exceedingly useful in this Province, which could not be got here, and the present duties amounted to a prohibition. These trifling alterations, however, might be effected when in committee on the Revenue bill.

Mr. Allen thought that no alteration ought to be made in the duties on agricultural implements, as it would only tend to discourage the Mechanics of the Province, and all implements of common use could be had and made here as well as in any other country. He approved of Mr. Johnston's suggestions, respecting wine and rum, and also supported the proposition for taking off the duty on cows this year.

Mr. Burns wished to see the duty on Molasses reduced, and a small *ad valorem* duty imposed on tea, coffee.

Mr. Speaker opposed the alteration of the present revenue law at all, as he could see no reason for interfering with it at present. He thought no evil would arise from continuing the duty on cows, as the farmers had learnt a lesson this year which they would not easily forget. They had been too much in the habit of over-stocking their farms, the consequence of which was that, at the best of times, their cattle were very ill fed, and therefore did not yield as much produce as they ought, and on any scarcity of fodder arising, many of them were unavoidably lost; besides which, it required farmers to devote so much attention to raising hay, that they neglected the cultivation of grain, which was of much more importance.—He (Mr. Speaker,) was not disposed to establish a scale of duties on wines. If the wine trade was worth encouraging at all, a scale might be adopted, but wine was a mere article of luxury, the whole expense of which was so much money thrown away to no purpose, and therefore that trade did not need encouragement. He did not consider that an alteration of the wine duties would cause the introduction of a wholesome beverage, because he did not believe that any wines were wholesome; they were all a kind of slow poison, though some perhaps were rather less poisonous than others. The evils caused by the introduction of ardent spirits and wines were tenfold greater than any benefit to trade arising from the employment of shipping in importing them; loss of time, loss of health, and a whole catalogue of evils arose from those articles, and he (Mr. Speaker,) was therefore unwilling to effect any alteration in the revenue law, that would tend to encourage the trade in them, in any degree. On the contrary, he would rather see them taxed even to a prohibition. With respect to Mr. Burns' proposition, as to Molasses and Tea, he thought that it was not of sufficient importance to warrant an alteration of the revenue bill, and he therefore, on the whole, thought it better to continue it as it was.

Mr. Hill made some few remarks, which we could not distinctly hear; but understood him to contend for the reduction of the "cow" duty, as it was absolutely necessary that farmers should replenish their diminished stock.

Mr. Gilbert thought it a most extraordinary principle, that the duty on cows should be reduced for the encouragement of farmers; but in fact, it would have the very contrary effect. He believed there were as many cows in the country now, as there usually were at this season of the year; because the stock that had been reduced were not cows, but principally young cattle, and such others as were unfit for work. There could therefore be no necessity for altering that duty; farmers did not require it, because they could always export cattle on better terms and of better quality.

The hon. member fully concurred in the observations of Mr. Speaker, with respect to wines and ardent spirits; and also supported Mr. Johnston's proposition, with regard to agricultural implements, strongly contending that no good ploughs could be had in this Province.

Mr. STREET did not agree with His Honor the Speaker as to the duty on wines. Wine was a luxury, enjoyed by those who could afford it, and its use therefore caused a considerable circulation of money, which would not otherwise be promoted. He (Mr. S.) agreed with Mr. Partelow's suggestion on this point; and he also supported Mr. Hill's amendment to reduce the duty on cows.—With respect to agricultural implements, he thought that nothing should be done to discourage the manufactures of the Province, and he would only be for reducing duties on such indispensable articles as could not be well made here.

Mr. HANNINGTON contended, that the old duty of 1s. 9d. per gallon on all wines was the best arrangement, he would like to see the duties on molasses and sugar reduced, because they were common necessaries of life; but would not wish to impose a duty on tea, excepting on the best qualities. With respect to agricultural implements; he was a farmer, and would not wish to see the duties altered, because all that were necessary could be very well got in the Province, and he considered that the manufactures of the country should be encouraged. There was no reason either, for altering the duty on cows; because, if there was any scarcity of cattle in one part of the country, there were plenty in other parts, besides the resource that there was in Nova-Scotia.—He would indeed be glad to see a small duty imposed on those imported from Nova-Scotia, which would be an assistance to the agricultural produce of this country. On the whole, however, he was disposed to support Mr. Weldon's motion.

Mr. ALLEN, in reply to Mr. Speaker, said, that he was surprised to hear the Hon. Speaker stigmatize wine as a slow poison; because if that were fact, His Honor must have administered a great deal of slow poison at his sumptuous entertainments this session. He (Mr. A.) indeed had received a great deal of the Hon. Speaker's slow poison, and expected to get a little more of it that afternoon; but he had as yet, found no ill effects from it.

Mr. FREEZE said, that it was quite true, that many farmers kept so many cattle, that they could not be half fed, and many of them therefore died off in the Spring. But that was not his plan, and he thought it would be much better, if farmers generally would keep fewer cattle, and feed them better. But there could be no reason for reducing the duty. The country had already very good ploughs, and very good plough-makers, and such persons ought to be encouraged to live in the country; people could not want to go to the United States for such things, when they could get them well made here. As to wines and the like of that, he (Mr. F.) always found, that *the more he drank of them the worse he felt*; therefore he thought it necessary to keep up the duty on wine and rum, and all that kind of thing. He thought the proposal as to molasses and tea was too trifling to care about, at present; and that they had better keep the law exactly as it was. Therefore he was for the whole bill.

Mr. Gilbert made a few additional remarks on the respective merits of foreign and domestic ploughs.

Mr. Connell and Mr. Wyer briefly supported Mr Hill's amendment; and after a few minor observations from some other hon. members, the question was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment; which was carried in the *affirmative*, by 13 to 10.

The original resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, and the Committee rose.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

This Bill was committed for further consideration, (Mr. Wyer in the Chair,) and underwent a repetition of discussion. Nothing *new*, however, was offered, and it is therefore, unnecessary to repeat reports on the subject.

The Bill was supported by Messrs. Street, Weldon, Johnston and Partelow; and opposed by Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Woodward, Hayward, Gilbert, and J. M. Wilmot; and upon a motion by Mr. Woodward, to postpone the bill till next Session, the Committee divided, 13 to 11, and it was therefore carried in the *affirmative*.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Connell, Hayward, Stewart, Hill, Gilbert, Freeze, Palmer, Morehouse, J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Burns, Allen.—13.

Nays—Messrs. Ford, Weldon, Hannington, End, Wilson, Street, Partelow, Johnston, Brown, Clinch, Rankin.—11

Upon the House resuming, and the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Wyer) reporting the resolution,—

Mr. Weldon moved, that the report be not accepted; and upon which the House divided *equally*, as follows;—viz.

Yeas—Messrs. Ford, Weldon, Hannington, End, Wilson, Street, Partelow, Johnston, Brown, Clinch, Rankin, Wyer.—12.

Nays—Messrs. Connell, Hayward, Stewart, Hill, Gilbert, Freeze, Palmer, Morehouse, J. M. Wilmot, Woodward, Burns, Allen.—12.

Whereupon, Mr. Speaker decided for accepting the report.

To Jarvis Ring, Aaron Hartt, and others, the Committee of Management for the New-Brunswick Baptist Education Society, the sum of £500, to assist them in discharging the debt incurred in the purchase of the land and the erection of the Seminary, established in Fredericton.

To the Rev. J. Dunphy, and the Wardens of Saint Malachi's Church in Saint John, the sum of £100 in aid of individual subscription, towards the support and establishment of a free School at that place for poor and indigent children.

COLONIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

In the House of Assembly, on Saturday the 11th instant, Mr. HOWE submitted the following Resolutions, as an amendment to some which had been previously moved by Mr. JOHN YOUNG.—Mr. Howe addressed the House for about an hour and a half.

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to His Majesty, to embrace the substance of the following Resolutions:

2. *Resolved*, That in the infancy of this Colony its whole Government was necessarily vested in a Governor and Council; and even after a Representative Assembly was granted, the practice of choosing Members of Council exclusively from among the heads of Departments, and persons resident in the Capital, was still pursued; and, with a single solitary exception, has been continued down to the present time. That the practical effects of this system have been in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the country—inasmuch as one entire Branch of the Legislature has generally been composed of men, who, from the want of local knowledge and experience, were not qualified to decide upon the wants or just claims of distant portions of the Province, by which the efforts of the Representative Branch were, in many instances, neutralized or rendered of no avail—and of others, who had a direct interest in thwarting the views of the Assembly, whenever it attempted to carry economy and improvement into the Departments under their control.

3. *Resolved*, That among the many proofs that might be adduced of the evils arising from this imperfect structure of the Upper Branch, it is only necessary to refer to the unsuccessful efforts of the Assembly to extend to the Outports the advantages of Foreign Trade—to the enormous sum which it was compelled, after a long struggle, to resign for the support of the Customs Establishment—to the difficulties thrown in the way of a just and liberal system of Education; and to the recent abortive attempts to abolish the illegal and unnecessary fees taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

4. *Resolved*, That while the population of this Province is composed, as appears by the last census, taken in 1827, of 28,659 members of the Episcopal Church, and 115,195 Dissenters, which proportions may be assumed as fair at the present time, the appointments to the Council are always studiously arranged so as to secure to the Members of the Church, embracing but one fifth of the population, a clear and decided majority at the Board. That there are now in that body eight members representing the Church; that the Presbyterians, who outnumber them by about nine thousand, have but three—the Catholics, who are nearly equal, have but one; while the Baptists, amounting by the Census of '27 to 19,790, and the Methodists to 9498, and all the other sects and denominations, are entirely unrepresented, and shut out from influence in a Body whose duty it is to legislate for all.

5. *Resolved*, That while the Catholic Bishop has no seat at the Council Board, and while Clergymen of all other denominations are, as they ought to be, carefully excluded, the Bishop of the Episcopal Church always has been and still is a member.

6. *Resolved*, That while Dissenters, as they have a right to, justly complain of a state of things so exclusive and insulting, they would regard its continuance with more indifference, if it did not lead to a general and injurious system of favoritism and monopoly, extending throughout almost every department of the public service over which the local government have control; thereby vesting in the hands of a part of the population the resources arising from the industry of the whole, and creating invidious distinctions and jealous discontent in the minds of large numbers of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

7. *Resolved*, That two family connexions embrace five Members of the Council---that, until very recently, when two of them retired from the Firm, five others were co-partners in one Mercantile Concern; and to this circumstance may be attributed the failure of the efforts of this Assembly to fix a standard of value, and establish a sound Currency in the Province.

8. *Resolved*, That the Assembly of this Province have for years asserted, and still most respectfully assert their right to control and distribute the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Country---whether arising from the fees of Office, the sale of Lands, or the Royalty paid upon the produce of the Mines. But this House regret that hitherto their efforts to obtain justice in this respect have been unsuccessful. The lands of the Province are, in effect, mortgaged to pay to the Commissioners a Salary out of all proportion to the services he is called on to perform; while all the mines and minerals of the Province have been leased for sixty years to a wealthy English Company, without the consent of and independent of all the control by the Representatives of the People.

9. *Resolved*, That apart from the mere question of Judges' Fees, which this House has pronounced and still believes to be unconstitutional and illegal, the presence of the Chief Justice at the Council Board is unwise and injurious,---having a tendency to lessen the respect which the People ought to feel for the Courts over which he presides. From the warm interest he has always manifested in public questions, and particularly in some of those in which the Representative Branch and His Majesty's Council have been diametrically opposed, and from the influence which his position gives him over a numerous Bar, he has generally been regarded as the head of a political party; and frequently been brought into violent conflict with a people, imbued with the truly British idea that Judges ought not to mingle in the heats and contentions of politics.

10. *Resolved*, That the evils arising from the structure of His Majesty's Council, and the disposition evinced by some of its members to protect their own interests and emoluments, at the expense of the Public, are heightened and rendered more injurious by the unconstitutional and insulting practice still "pertinaciously adhered to" by that Body, of shutting out the People from their deliberations. This practice they still maintain; although it is opposed to that of the House of Lords in England, and that of the Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland; and notwithstanding the murmurs and complaints of the People for a long series of years, and the repeated representations and remonstrances of this Assembly.

11. *Resolved*, That while the House has a due reverence for British Institutions, and a desire to preserve to themselves and their children the advantages of that Constitution, under which their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have enjoyed so much prosperity and happiness; they cannot but feel that those they represent participate but slightly in these blessings. They know that the spirit of that constitution..the genius of those institutions..is complete responsibility to the People, by whose resources and for whose benefit they are maintained. But sad experience has taught them that, in this Colony, the People and their Representatives are powerless, exercising upon the local Government very little influence, and possessing no effectual control. In England the people, by one vote of their representatives, can change the Ministry, and alter any course of policy injurious to their interests..here the Ministry are His Majesty's Council, combining Legislative, Judicial, and Executive powers..holding their seats for life, and treating with contempt or indifference the wishes of the People, and the representations of the Commons. In England the Representative Branch can compel a redress of Grievances, by withholding the supplies..here, they have no such remedy; because, the salaries of nearly all the public Officers being provided for by permanent laws, or paid out of the casual and Territorial Revenues, or from the produce of duties collected under Imperial Acts, a stoppage of supplies, while it inflicted great injury upon the Country, by leaving the Roads, Bridges, and other essential services unprovided for, would not touch the emoluments of the heads of Departments in the Council, or of any but a few of the subordinate Officers of the Government.

12. *Resolved*, That, as a remedy for these grievances, His Majesty be implored to take such steps..either by granting an Elective Legislative Council, or by such other reconstruction of the local Government..as will ensure responsibility to the Commons, and confer upon the People of this Province.. what they value above all other possessions ..the blessings of the British Constitution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR,—I perceive in the last Chronicle some remarks of the Venerable the Archdeacon on my communication of the 30th January, relative to the Church Society. These remarks are avowedly and evidently written in haste, and it is not my intention at the present time to examine them in detail. I am anxious however to remove from the Archdeacon's mind an impression which he appears to entertain that my strictures, as he pleases to call them, were designedly kept back until a day or two before the meeting at Fredericton. This, as you are well aware, is not the case; they were sent for publication in the paper of the week previous; and but for obvious reasons arising out of the late calamitous Fire, would have been sent still earlier.—I much regretted their non-appearance in the Observer of the 31st January; the receipt of the piece was then acknowledged, but the press of more important matters I suppose compelled you to postpone it. I regret also that my first remarks were not brought under the Archdeacon's notice, as they were both seen and replied to by his brother. Whether that reply does contain a very satisfactory answer to my inquiries, can readily be judged of, as I fairly placed both question and answer at full length, before observing on them.

I have asserted, and shall until met by some better argument than I have yet seen, continue to maintain, calmly though firmly, the right of every Churchman to exercise his own judgment in a case like the present. There are moreover in the first institution of a Provincial Church Society, considerations of time, place and circumstance, on which I have dared to claim the right of examination, and free but temperate discussion for the laity, particularly those of this Parish, for whom my observations were principally intended; without being bound down to the exact mode prescribed to us, to which there were palpable objections.

I am, Sir, as sincere a Member of the Church as the Archdeacon himself; and as anxious to see her the blessed instrument of diffusing the light of Gospel truth, and promoting holiness of heart and life in the dark corners of our land as he can be, or I should not have troubled myself to come forward on the present occasion.

The objections I have urged to the plan proposed, were felt I have reason to believe by many others as well as myself; I was desirous that they should be known, and if possible obviated before the meeting took place.

Yours, &c. LAICUS.

St. John, 18th Feb. 1837.

MR. CAMERON.—The writer of a Communication, addressed to the Editor of the *Weekly Chronicle*, and signed "A LOOKER ON,"—which was to have appeared in your Observer of the 14th instant, but which, owing to a press of other matter, you found it inconvenient to insert, deems it better, for reasons unnecessary just now to give, to withdraw it for the present.

St. John, 17th Feb. 1837.

CONUNDRUM.

"Suppose," said Snooks, "the last Deputation from the House of Assembly to the Colonial Office, should frustrate the views of the Executive Delegate, what would they boast of on their return to the Province?"

"Why," said Bars, "they would only tell us they had succeeded in *Downing* STREET!"

Per AMERICA.

The subscribers have received by the above vessel, a small Consignment of—

PRINTED Muslins, printed Cottons, Palmyrenes, Poplins, figured Silks, Ribbons, Chenille and other Shawls, Tippets, Mantillas, Boas, Wreaths, &c. ALSO,—a few kegs fresh MUSTARD.

Invoice and patterns of the above are ready for inspection at the Counting House of

Feb. 4. ROTCHFORD & LUGRIN.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1837.

☞ *Another material part of our Press having broke last week, caused by laying received at the late Fire, the time occupied in getting it in a new piece cast and fitted has unavoidably caused a delay in publishing the paper this week until Wednesday morning.*

The American papers furnish English dates to the 4th of January, received at New-York.—There had been very extraordinary snow storms in the British Islands, &c. on the 24th, 25th, and 26th December.—A new attempt had been made to assassinate the King of France.—Extracts are subjoined.

BOSTON, February 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE...By the arrival of the packet ship England, at New York, London papers to Jan. 2, and Liverpool to the 4th, are received. They bring news of a favourable state of the money market, and also of the cotton market.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th of Dec. a snow storm of great severity prevailed throughout England, and interrupted the communications from abroad, as well as the progress of the mails throughout the country.

A new attempt was made on the life of Louis Philippe on the 27th of Dec. by three assassins, each armed with pistols, while he was on his way to the Legislative Chambers, for the opening of the session. One only of the assassins fired, and the ball broke the glass of the royal carriage, and passed between the heads of the King's two sons, but the King was not hurt. The assassins were arrested.

The King proceeded to the Chamber and opened the session by a speech. He congratulates the Chambers on the prosperity of the country, on the pacific assurance which he receives from all foreign Princes, and on the security of the peace of the world. He laments the fatal dissentions which prevail in the Peninsula, and applands himself for not having interfered in the internal affairs of those countries. He laments the losses which have been sustained in Africa, and intimates an intention to secure the preponderance of the French arms, as well as security to the French possessions there. He alludes to the renewed attempt on his life, and to the recent futile attempt at insurrection, both which passages of the speech were received with repeated acclamations. He announces that he has given orders for submitting to the deliberation of the Chambers a great number of propositions, for the improvement of the navigation of rivers, the establishment of canals, ports and rail roads, and public institutions which will augment the greatness of France.

The papers contain the tardy resolution of the Cortes, recognized by a decree of the Queen, and published in the Madrid Gazette, authorizing the Government to conclude treaties of peace and amity with the States of Spanish America, on the basis of the acknowledgement of those States, and the renunciation of all territorial rights, and the sovereignty on the part of the ancient government.

The affairs in Spain were nearly in statu quo. Bilboa continued to hold out against the Carlists, but had not been relieved.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Consol Market which yesterday gave signs of improvement, has made to-day a still more rapid advance, and it has altered for the time the transactions on the Stock Exchange. The advance in Consols for account was from 89½ to 90¾ at which price they left off. Exchequer Bills experienced a considerable advance, closing at 25s. a 27s. premium. India bonds also partook of the improvement.

January 2.—Three o'clock—Consols for account 90.

Great Snow Storm, 12 to 16 feet deep.—The storm though everywhere heavy, seemed to have been rather heavier to the south of the metropolis than in the other directions, and has laid a complete embargo on all news from abroad, and on almost all from the interior. Never before, within our recollection, was the London mail stopped for a whole night at a few miles from London; and never before have we seen the intercourse between the southern shires of England and the metropolis interrupted for two whole days. None of the regular coaches due on Monday from any part of the country had arrived during the night. The Dover, Hastings, Brighton, Chester, Edinburgh, also the Liverpool and Leeds evening mails, had not reached London at 12 o'clock.

The disasters to the shipping occasioned by this storm were very numerous and many lives were lost. In the single port of Harwich, eleven vessels were driven ashore.

The failure of a long established Foreign House has this day been announced. The debts amount to upwards of £200,000. A Calico Establishment has also given way.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It is expected that the Legislature will be prorogued about the 1st of March. It is also rumoured that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will immediately afterwards *evacuate* Government House, and proceed to England,—leaving the Civil List Bill and the 9000 *squatters* to their fate!

We think it due to the highly respectable author of "LAICUS," to state, that his Communication dated 30th January, (which appeared in the Observer of the 7th instant,) was received at our Office on the morning of the 30th, and would have been published on Tuesday the 31st, had we not been anxious to insert in the paper of that day the entire debate in the Legislative Council on the Civil List Bill—which was the only cause of the non-appearance of "Laicus."

A splendid new Packet Ship of 680 tons, 144 feet in length and 34 beam, called the *Mediator*, has been added to the New-York and London line of Packets. Her name is in honor of His Most Gracious Majesty, WILLIAM IV. on account of his happy mediation between the United States and France in the late dispute between those countries.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—It always gives us much pleasure to notice the erection or improvement of establishments for the manufacture of articles of utility in our neighbourhood; and those which we would now make mention of are most essential. We allude to two Flour Mills, recently erected—one on Cunnabell's Point at the Falls, by Messrs. C. D. & T. C. Everitt, and the other on the Cold Brook Stream, near the head of the marsh, by the same enterprising Gentlemen and Mr. John Berryman. The articles produced at these establishments are, we understand, of excellent quality, and the reduced prices at which they are sold, will, we are sure, be duly appreciated by all classes at the present moment, and cause a corresponding demand. We wish these and all similar establishments, every success.—*Courier.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We give to-day certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, adopted after receiving a very long Report from a Committee appointed to take that part of the Governor's Message relating to this subject, into consideration. Ten thousand copies of the report and resolutions are ordered to be printed for distribution; and private letters from Augusta, state that great exertions are making to raise the feelings of the people on this question, and if possible, induce a border war, for the purpose of *forcing* a settlement of this long disputed Boundary. A series of very violent articles on this subject have lately appeared in the Augusta *Age*, well calculated to excite the passions of the mob, but by far too scurrilous to have any weight with the better informed part of the American community, who we believe possess too much coolness and calculation to be led away by mere declamation, or the plentiful use of abusive epithets. As a specimen of these articles, we give an extract or two from the last received:—

"Citizens of Maine!—If you care for your honor, "if you fear disgrace, it is time to arouse. Your State "has been invaded, and is now held by England—a "nation which above all others has injured and insulted "America, which by an uniform system of oppression first forced us into a war for independence, "and afterwards by acts, which to call insults and "injuries were to make them honors and favors, forced us into another for national existence;—this "nation has committed upon Maine the extremest "outrage which can be offered to a State—that of "seizing her territory."

"Are we willing to look on in silence, and permit "this high-handed measure to be carried into effect? "There is not a doit in all the British Provinces so "stupid as not to perceive that if it is carried into effect the most important advantage which could be "wrested from the United States, is secured to Britain. That if the Northern part of Maine becomes "a British Province, and the attempted line of communication is formed, the growth of the Provinces, "already according to their own statements, *proportionably more rapid* than that of the United States, "will be vastly increased at the expense of the latter, "and particularly of Maine."

In this we can clearly discern what we have been inclined to believe for some time past—that the rapid advancement of this Province in wealth and prosperity, is a rising source of jealousy in Maine. Possessing as we do more extensive Rivers, with a greater abundance of natural resources, which are being daily and hourly developed by the spirit of enterprise and activity now prevailing among us, they feel that we are rapidly gaining ground upon them and will eventually become their superior. Much of the capital employed in this Province is drawn from Massachusetts, and if not employed here would almost as a matter of course be invested in Maine. This is another source of dissatisfaction and dislike.

As appearing in the *official* paper of Maine, and smelling of gunpowder, we give another extract:

"The course which Maine should pursue is plain. "The State must not be dismembered. She must "exercise jurisdiction over the whole of her territory. "It is the duty of the Legislature to take measures "*forthwith* for incorporating the citizens of the Madawaska settlements with their fellow citizens. "The administration of justice in our own tribunals "should be secured to them, and the further sufferance of the outrage of dragging them to the gaols "and court-houses of New-Brunswick, should immediately be stopped."

"The propriety of establishing a Military post at "Madawaska, either by removing the detachment "now stationed at Houlton to it, or if the latter post "be too important to be abandoned, by ordering a "distinct force for the purpose, should be urged upon "the President of the United States. The fact that "a body of United States troops has been placed at "Houlton, puts it beyond a doubt that when the National Government is informed of the immensely "greater importance of Madawaska, in a military "point of view, it will hasten to avail itself of it."

We have reason to believe that it is the intention of Maine during the next Summer to run the line according to the Treaty of 1783, establish military posts along it, lay out the lands to the westward in Townships and place settlers thereon. That this will be done even without the sanction of the General Government we also believe, and in such case we may anticipate a *fracas* on the border, and some *amusement* cut out for the gallant 43d Light Infantry, as well as our own Militia, who may thus have an opportunity of seeing a little service.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, February 3.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the N. E. Boundary of the State, made a long Report, accompanied with the following Resolves:

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolved, That we view with much solicitude the British usurpations and encroachments on the North Eastern part of the territory of this State.

Resolved, That pretensions so groundless and extravagant indicate a spirit of hostility which we had no reason to expect from a nation with whom we are at peace.

Resolved, That rigilance, resolution, firmness and union on the part of this State, are necessary in this state of the controversy.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized and requested to call on the President of the U. States to cause the North Eastern Boundary of this State to be explored and surveyed and monuments erected according to the *Treaty* of 1783.

Resolved, That the co-operation of Massachusetts be requested.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be *instructed*, and our Representatives be *requested* to endeavor to obtain a *speedy* adjustment of the controversy.

Resolved, That copies of this report and resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of the several States.

The Report was accepted, and 10,000 copies of the Report and Resolves ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Washington, February* 1, 1837.

The following message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private secretary, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr. Esq.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I herewith transmit to the House, the copy of a letter addressed to me by the Governor of the State of Maine, on the 30th of June last, communicating sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that State, and claiming the reimbursements of certain moneys paid to John and Phineas R. Harford, for losses and expenses incurred by them under circumstances explained in the accompanying papers.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 30th January, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Augusta, June* 30, 1836.

To his Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, *President of the United States:*

In compliance with a request of the Legislature of this State, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying resolutions.

It will be recollected that in August, A. D. 1831, a meeting of the inhabitants of Madawaska was held for the purpose of organizing the government of said town, by the election of town officers. A subsequent meeting of said inhabitants was held for the choice of a representative, to represent them in the Legislature of this State. In consequence of these meetings, a British military force arrested several of our citizens concerned in said proceedings, carried them to Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and there confined them in jail. John Harford, to escape capture, fled to the woods, and secreted himself for about sixty days. His crops in consequence were damaged by the irruption of cattle into his fields, and he has since been compelled to abandon his land. Phineas R. Harford, at the time of the approach of the British military force aforesaid, fled to the upper settlements of Madawaska, where he was chosen by the inhabitants to accompany John Baker to Portland, to convey to the Executive of this State the situation of affairs at Madawaska.

For the losses and expenses thus incurred by the said John Harford and Phineas R. Harford, there has been paid to each of them, from the Treasury of this State, the sum of one hundred dollars.

It has been made my duty, by a resolution of the Legislature of Maine, to bring this subject to your Excellency's consideration, and I would respectfully request that the sums paid as aforesaid to the said John Harford and Phineas R. Harford, may be reimbursed to the Treasury of this State by the Government of the United States:

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high considerrtion and respect, your excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

The message and letters of the Governor having been read, were, on motion of Mr. Evans, referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

War Message against Mexico...The President on Tuesday sent to the two Houses of Congress, a Message, in which he states that the injuries complained of against the Mexican Government have been neither redressed nor acknowledged, and that these injuries are of a character to justify immediate war. He thinks however, that, considering the embarrassed condition of that Country, it would be wise to give Mexico "one more opportunity to atone for the past." He therefore makes the following recommendation:

"To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end, I recommend that an act be passed, authorizing reprisals, and of the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government, to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the Coasts of Mexico. The documents herewith transmitted, with others sent to the House of Representatives heretofore, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course pursued, and to decide on the necessity of that now recommended."

We trust that Congress will have the wisdom to adopt no such measures as is here recommended. It would be most disgraceful to this Country to become parties in a war with Mexico, in her present situation, for the causes alleged...[*Boston paper.*

The Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada has informed the Assembly that the Home Government is disposed to give up the casual and territorial revenues of the Province for an adequate Civil List.

DIFFICULTIES WITH NEW GRENADA.—A letter, received by a gentleman in this town, dated Kingston, Jamaica, January 11, states that in consequence of the Government of New Grenada, having refused to comply with the demands of the British Government of reparation for the insult and volence offered to Mr. Russell, its Vice Consul, the Commodore, with H. M. ship Madgascar, and a brig of war, had sailed to blockade Carthagena; and the Admiral, with all the disposable ships at his command, would immediately follow, for the purpose of enforcing the demand. It was also thought that troops would accompany the ships for the purpose of occupying any fortress on the coast which it might be found necessary to take possession of. The Carthegenians were busy in putting their fortifications in order.

In the year 1740 the British forces sustained a loss of 4 to 5000 men in the capture of Carthagena.—*Halifax Journal.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,
From the 14th to the 20th February.

Day.	Sun rise.	Noon	10 P. M.	Wind, Weather, &c.
Tues.	—9	19	26	S.W. fine.
Wed.	30	39	26	W.S.W. cloudy; snow.
Thur.	26	31	11	S.S.E. cloudy; fine at noon.
Fri.	—2	2	—4	S.E. heavy snow storm.
Sat.	—6	15	7	S. fine; at noon, W. very fine.
Sun.	12	28	24	W.N.W. fine.
Mon.	25	40	32	S.S.W. cloudy; snow.

DIED,

At Digby, N. S. on the 6th inst. Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Captain Freeman Hughes, formerly of this place, aged 83 years.

At Halifax, on the 14th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Howe, aged 74, relict of the late John Howe, Esq.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

This Day, schooner Argonaut, Betts, New-York 8 days—flour, &c.

CLEARED,

Ship Stirling, Everitt, Liverpool, timber.
Brauches, Huggins, Dublin, timber.
Brig Fenwick Keating, M'Kenzie, Liverpool, timber
Sch'r Spray, Delue, Boston, coals.
Elizabeth, Hilton, Halifax, salt, &c.
Thistle, Best, Boston, coals.
Henry Bowser, Vaughan, Portsmouth, coal.

Brig *Highlander*, of Liverpool, from St. John, N. B. for Jamaica, with loss of one man, and a part of her cargo thrown overboard, was spoken 19th ult. by ship Susan at New York.

The wreck of the brig *Despatch*, lumber loaded, stripped, and masts gone, was fallen in with, lat. 23, lon. 65, by ship Samuel, at Savannah from Liverpool.

Brig *Union*, of Halifax, was spoken, lat. 30, lon. 68, and reported that they had struck on one of the Bahama Islands, and would make the first W. I port.

LOST or mislaid, between Wednesday and Saturday last past, an enclosed application to THOMAS JONES, Esq. *City Bank*, covering JOHN WISHART's Note, for Discount, for my account, dated 1837, January 12th, at four months, for amount of £36 19s. 7d. Said Note was in favour of W. P. Scott, and was endorsed by him, as well as George Thomas, and myself. Whoever has, or may find said Note, will please leave the same at the City Bank, or with the subscriber.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing the aforesaid Note, as payment of the same is stopped. BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, 21st February, 1837.

A GOOD MILCH COW, accustomed to Town, for Sale. Enquire at the Courier Office. Feb. 21.

Orrel and Pemberton COALS.

THE subscriber has on Sale in his Coal Yard—Best HOUSE and SMITH'S COALS.

21st February.—6† T. L. NICHOLSON.

Teas, Teas!---Fresh Teas!

Just received from on board the schooner Elizabeth, Vaughan, Master, from Halifax:

HIGH priced TEAS, *at reduced rates*, from the Warehouse of the Agent to the Hon. East India Company. The same will be sold, as heretofore, at six, nine, and twelve months credit, for approved paper, by BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1836.

FOR LONDONDERRY, Direct.

The fine fast sailing copper-fastened Ship

AMERICA,

PETER B. MACKIE, Master;

Will sail for the above Port on or about the 4th March next.—For Passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of JAMES KIRK.

21st February.

CORN MEAL & APPLES.

Landing, ex sch'r Postboy:

150 BARRELS CORN MEAL, and 30 ditto New-York APPLES.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

21st February.

Genteel Boarding House.

TO LET, for one or more Years from the 1st of May next,—Three large Parlours, sitting room, six Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Wood-house, Cellar. Barn, well calculated for a genteel Boarding House, in that pleasant situation, next to Trinity Church in Germain-street.—Apply to

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

January 31. *on the premises.*

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Acres of LAND on the Gondolo road.—Terms moderate.

—ON HAND—

FROM one to two millions of Spruce and Pine SHINGLES, which can be delivered in the course of the ensuing Spring, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, 50,000 to 60,000 feet of Spruce BOARDS.

Jan. 31. H. P. WHITNEY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that as the FLOUR MILLS at *Cunnabell's Point* and *Cold Brook Stream* are now in operation, Purchasers will be supplied at the Subscriber's Store, Market Square, at the Store of THOMAS G. EVERITT & Co. foot of Dock-street, and at Mr. JOHN BERRYMAN'S, Prince-street, with

Superfine Wheat FLOUR, warranted good and sweet, at 25s. per Bag of 98lbs., exclusive of bags, which can be returned;

Rye FLOUR at 20s. per Bag; other qualities of FLOUR at reasonable prices; and

BRAN at 1s. per Bushel.

☞ TERMS:—*Cash on delivery.*

21st February. C. D. EVERITT.

☞ FARMERS and others can have their Grain ground at either of the Mills on reasonable terms.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Fire Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the above Company, for the purpose of electing Directors, will take place at the Company's Office, on Monday the 6th of March next, at 1 o'clock.

D. JORDAN, SECRETARY.

18th February, 1837.

To all whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS certain Individuals have taken up and purchased Articles in different Shops or Stores (so called) in this City, in my name, for some time past, and the amounts being but trifling I paid them rather than have any altercation with the persons who had that general opinion of my paying for any thing that should have been received in my name. Yet I being well aware of paying certain accounts that I never contracted, neither had any knowledge of—I therefore caution all persons, whether Merchants or Shopkeepers, or others, against giving any person or persons, (*no matter whom they be,*) any thing in my name, without a written order, the money sent, or myself personally with them, otherwise I never shall pay one iota of whatever shall be given without such order, from this date forward. Therefore persons may govern themselves and act accordingly.

THOMAS JONES, *King Street.*

Dated St. John, N. B. 21st Feb. 1837.

Thomas Nisbet & Son

Have just received per Ship AMERICA,—

A LARGE assortment of British LOOKING GLASS Plates. Also, on hand, a large assortment of GERMAN PLATES, in frames of various patterns,—which, together with their extensive assortment of FURNITURE, they offer for sale on moderate terms and liberal credit.

February 14, 1837.—6†

FLOUR.

300 BARRELS Fine FLOUR, for sale by

14th February. HUGH DOHERTY.

Spanish Cigars.

The subscriber has just received:—

20,000 VERY superior Jamaica CIGARS, which he will sell low if applied for immediately.

MICHAEL FRIEL,

February 14.—3† *Kingstreet.*

FIGS.

150 DRUMS New FIGS,—Landing ex *Leo*, from Malaga. Apply to

14th Feb. JAMES MALCOLM.

CONTRACTS.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, until Monday the 27th instant, at noon, for the fulfilment of the following Contracts viz:

For Finishing the Cabin of a Vessel of 350 Tons Register.

For making Sails for ditto ditto.

For fitting the Rigging for ditto ditto.

To be marked on the back "Tender for finishing Cabin,"—"Tender for making Sails,"—"Tender for Rigging."

Specifications and a Plan of the Cabin will be shewn, and any other information given, by applying at their office.

THOMAS NISBET, *President.*

St. John, 14th February, 1837.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Per late arrivals:

300 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 50 do. Liverpool Wax Wick Mould Candles; 40 do. London do. ditto, 15 do. Sperm and Wax ditto, 25 do. Dipped Candles;—which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Notes.

14th February. JAMES MALCOLM.

NOW LANDING,

Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

25 BAGS choice COFFEE; 25 boxes CHOCOLATE; and 30 chests fine Bohea TEA;—for sale by

14th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Prime Molasses,

100 PUNCHEONS *very superior* Demerary Molasses, landing ex brig Kingston, at the North Market Wharf, for sale low from the vessel, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

February 13.

Superior Dressed Bear-Skins.

ONE Case of very Superior Dressed BEAR-SKINS. For sale low by

14th February. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

From the first of May next,

THAT STORE in the subscriber's House in Dock-street, St. John, 25 feet deep by 18 broad, occupied at present by Mr. Elijah Barker. Also,—Apartments on the second flat for a small family—separately or together.—Application to be made by letter, post paid, to

A. C. EVANSON.

Essex Vale, Feb. 3, 1837—2

HOUSE FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, and possession given on the 1st May next.—A neat and commodious COTTAGE in Queen-street, on the East side of Queen Square.

—Apply to JOHN M. ROBINSON.

24th January.—4†

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS.

Just received, per sch'r Elizabeth, from Halifax:—

12 PUNS. High Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS;—for sale low while landing.

February 14. JOHN WALKER.

30th JANUARY, 1837.

LOST—On the Night of the Fire, the 14th instant:—Two BOXES, marked 1804 and 1857, 14 by 10 inches, painted imitation Oak, containing Letters, Accounts, and other Papers of no use to any person but the owner. *Also*—A number of loose Papers, consisting of Letters, &c. directed to the subscriber. Whoever will deliver the above, or any part of them, to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded. N. MERRITT.

JAMES HOLMAN

BEGS to intimate, that since the late Fire, his Stock of MERCHANDIZE will for the present be offered for sale on the very lowest possible terms, in the Store owned by JAMES KIRK, Esq. in Nelson-street, and formerly occupied by Mr. C. M. Gove. The whole of which, consisting of good staple articles, and in the best order, (nothing having been injured,) will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low rates for prompt payment.

N. B.—To any person desirous of purchasing *his whole Stock*, a bargain will be offered.

St. John, 6th February.

Sales by Auction.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock,

At the Warehouse occupied by the subscribers will be sold, the CARGO of the schooner LEO, *Captain* Rees, *just arrived from Malaga and Gibraltar—consisting of:*

175 QR. Cocks Dry White WINE,
400 boxes best Bunch Alessandria RAISINS,
800 half boxes ditto ditto ditto,
100 qr. boxes ditto ditto ditto,
300 boxes fresh Bloom and Muscatel ditto,
150 kegs Muscatel ditto—20 lbs. each,
30 kegs ditto ditto—20 lbs. each,
80 jars GRAPES,
8 mats soft shelled Almonds—100 lbs. each,
5 ditto hard shelled ditto,
25 cases Florence OIL—36 flasks each.

☞ The above articles are all of the best possible quality—the Raisins particularly, which were put up expressly for the *London* markets—and afford an excellent opportunity for wholesale dealers to replenish their stocks.—*Terms liberal.*

21st February. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REMARKS

On the Geology and Mineralogy

OF

NOVA-SCOTIA,

BY

ABRAHAM GESNER, Esquire.

This deeply interesting, instructive, and most valuable work, contains a correct account of the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova-Scotia, and reflects great credit on the author. It indeed would be a difficult thing in measured terms to speak of its merits, and we feel confident in recommending it as a very useful volume, and well worthy of public notice.

☞ Copies of this excellent work may now be had, neatly done up in cloth, illustrated with two beautiful Lithographic Views, and a new colored Map of Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and part of New-Brunswick, at the very low price of 8s. 9d.

Sold by A. H. NELSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller and Stationer, Cross-street.

St. John, February 14, 1837.

FRESH TEAS—*Per Renfrewshire.*

940 PACKAGES of fresh imported in June, from China,—consisting of, Congo, Twankay, and Young Hyson *TEAS:*
48 Cases (2lb. Canisters) Young Hyson Ditto.

January 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

IRON AND COPPER,

Ex Beverley.

1400 BARS common and refined IRON, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
160 Bars Bolt COPPER, ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
20 Bags SPIKES, 6, 6½, and 7 inch.

Also—*On Hand:*

200 Bolts Gourock CANVAS.—For sale low for prompt payment.

January 32.—4† MILBY & THOMAS.

SHOE TACKS.

Landing from the Ship "AMERICA, 4th February, 1836.

LAST quality, new patterns, Brass CARPET TACKS; 4-8 Brass Stair Rods, in 4 pieces very fine quality White Twilled FLANNELS; stout milled Red Kersies, for Men's Drawers; 4-4 & 6-4 fine Scarlet printed SALISBURY FLANNELS; a fine assortment, best patterns, 7-4 & 8-4 Scotch manufactured Woollen PLAID SHAWLS; Fancy Damask patterns, colored Table Covers; 220 pieces *Heather's manufacture*, 4-4 Irish Shirting LINENS; and 25 LAWNS, [illegible] quality; a few pieces 42 & 44 inch brown Linen WINDOW HOLLAND; Black Holland, Sleeve Linings, &c. &c.

☞ Which, with the subscriber's former Stock on hand, will be open for Sale at the usual low prices, on or about the 8th instant, in his New Shop, under Mr. HAY's Chair Manufactory, Prince William-street, next to Messrs. Street & Ranney's new Warehouse, in Mr. Merritt's Brick Building.

P. DUFF.

RECEIVED,

Per brig Sea Gull, Foreman master, from Liverpool:

1 BALE, containing 30 pieces Superfine Red Blue and White BUNTING.

Also—*in store*

30 Barrels "*Irish*" Superfine FLOUR; 60 do. English Herrings; 20 do. Pilot Bread; 20 do. Navy Bread; 20 kegs of 12lb Nails; 10 rolls of sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10lb. per foot; 250 kegs White Lead; 2 pipes boiled Linseed Oil; 20 kegs each black, red and yellow Paint; 200 fathoms each of ⅜, 7-16, ½, ⅝, ¾, & 7 inch close-tak Cables; 3 doz. copper tinnished Lamps, 1 case each of Brass and Wood Compasses; 2 bales English Pump Leather; 3 dozen each of Ensigns and Union Jacks, 10 do. Tea Kettles; 12 do. long handled Frying Pans; 2 do. cross cut Saws; 8 do. hand Saws. JAMES OTTY.

31st January. *North Market Wharf.*

Removal by Competition.

From No. 20, South Market Wharf,
To No. 3, in the Brick Building, of N. Merritt, Esq., Water-Street.

GEORGE THOMAS.

JOHN O'DONNELLY,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that since the late calamitous Fire, he has for the present removed his establishment to a shop in Duke-street, in the first house west of the residence of Benjamin C. Chaloner, Esq. where he will be happy to attend to his City and transient customers as usual.

☞ A variety of Boots and Shoes constantly kept on hand for sale. St. John, 7th Feb., 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms for approved payments:

30 PUNS. Jamaica SPIRITS; 30 do. Demerara RUM; 8 do. WHISKY, (Irish and Scotch); 15 do. prime retailing Molasses; 5 pipes Cognac Brandy; 40 hhds. do. ditto; 20 do. Hollands Geneva; 80 quarter casks Madeira Wine; 6 pipes Marsella and Sicily Madeira Wine; 5 pipes Port Wine, 5 hhds. and 10 tierces refined Sugar; 20 boxes Hyson Tea; Chests Congo and fine Bohea Tea; 30 brls. Irish Prime Mess Pork; 40 boxes London wax wick Mould Candles; 40 do. Liverpool Mould Candles; 40 do. do. Dipt ditto; 10 do. Sperm Candles; 10 do. Windsor Soap; 40 do. Liverpool Yellow Soap; 60 do. Muscatel Raisins; 2 carroteels dried Currants; 100 dozen Codlines, 9, 12 and 15 thread; 200 bolts Canvas, (bleached,) assorted Nos.; Bales Cotton Warp; ditto Slop Clothing, &c. &c.

31st January. JOHN WALKER.

JAMES MALCOLM,

Dock Street,

OFFERS for Sale a large assortment of Raw and Refined Sugars; Black and Green TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Fruit, Spices, Confectionary, Molasses, Candles, Cheese, Hams, Soap, Starch, &c. &c.—Wholesale or retail at his former cheap prices.

J. M. would also intimate that he is fitting up a shop in the building occupied by Mr. Hay as a Chair Manufactory, next the Brick Building of N. Merritt, Esq., Prince William-street, which he will open with a fresh Stock of Groceries early in February.

January 31.

FOR CORK,—*25th instant.*

The fast sailing Barque

BROTHERS,

POOLE, Master;

[illegible] Tons Register.—Can accommodate two or three Cabin Passengers, by early application to Captain POOLE, on board, or at the Office of

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

14th February

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of Five per Cent. on the capital [illegible] Saint John *Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, being Ten Shillings on each Share, is required to be paid in by the Stockholders, at the Office of the said Company, on or before Tuesday the 21st day of February next.

THOMAS NISBET, PRESIDENT.

N. B.—Stockholders residing in Fredericton and its vicinity, can pay the same into the Fredericton Bank, where a receipt will be given for the same.

St. John, Jan. 21st, 1837.

☞ NOTICE.

ONE who wishes to employ some leisure time, would be happy to engage with any Merchant or others, to write two or three hours in each day, at a moderate remuneration.—Application to be made at this Office. *St. John, January 31.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to close their Business to the 31st of December last past, request all amounts against them, up to that date, to be presented immediately; and all unsettled accounts unpaid on the 28th of February next, will then be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NATHAN & C. GODSOE.

St. John, 3d. January, 1837.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has, for the present, removed to that House immediately adjoining the Masonic Hall, and recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Abbott, Tallow Chandler.

January 31. E. STEPHEN.

FLOUR, MEAL, HIDES, &c

For sale, if applied for immediately:

250 BARRELS Canada Fine and Superfine FLOUR,
50 barrels CORN MEAL,
7 Kegs TOBACCO,—10 hands to [illegible]
Rowland's Mill Saws; Also 2 do. do.

—ALSO—

Ex schooner Margaret, from Africa:

204 Salted HIDES,
26 Cwt. (Second hand) CORDAGE.

Enquire at D. Harfield's Dwelling, Prince William-street.

31st January. D. & P. HATFIELD.

FLOUR & MEAL.

THE subscriber will continue to sell his present stock by retail, for Cash, as heretofore, say *Hamburgh FINE FLOUR* at 32s. 6d. per Barrel, and CORN MEAL at 30s. per Barrel.

24th January. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Landing ex the Frances from Boston:

A Fresh supply of Mocha and Java Coffee; New Rice; soft shell ALMONDS; Walnuts; Honey; Butter and Water Crackers; Corn Brooms, Saleratus, &c. for sale by JAS. MALCOLM,

28th January. *Dock Street.*

FLOUR & LEATHER.

Just received and for sale

100 BARRELS fine and superfine FLOUR,
115 Sides Neats Upper Leather,
75 Ditto Sole ditto,
1 Bale Regatta Shirts.

31st January. J. & H. KINNEAR.

MEXICAN DOLLARS,

At 52d. Sterling each,

WILL be received for Bills of Exchange on the Treasury, at the Commissariat Office. St. John, 23d Jan. 1837.

TO LET,

FOR One Year from 1st May next,—A commodious Dwelling House, in Charlotte-street, lately occupied by Mr. James Lyall.—Also, an extensive and neatly fitted up for a School Room.

WILLIAM DOUGAN

Saint John, 31st January.

TO LET,

FROM the first day of May next:—Two STABLES, in rear of the subscriber's House, Duke-street. JAMES HOLMAN.

February 14.

TO LET,

TWO large and convenient Rooms in the Coffee House, fronting on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. John Leon.

Apply to W. M'CANNON.

24th January.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of 100 to 150 Tons, for a Cargo to a Port in JAMAICA, and back. Apply to

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

7th February.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Ex brig "Gabaree," from London:

THREE Thousand Reams of PAPER,—comprising every variety of Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papers.—Also, a large assortment of Binding, Cartridge, Elephant, and Blue and Purple Paper. For sale by

27th December. JOHN KERR & CO.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, a Single (or will answer for a Double Harnessed) SLEIGH—Cushioned and Lined, and fit for immediate use. Please apply to Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. or to

St. John, Dec. 27. BENJAMIN SMITH.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Goods.

The subscribers have received per ships Bain *from London*, Glasgow *from Greenock*, Sarah Potter, *and* Scotia *from Liverpool:*—

PART of their Fall Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the Season, which are offered wholesale and retail for approved payments.

Also—*In Store:*

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

PARKS & HEGAN

St. John, 18th October, 1836.

To All whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given—That by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Chancellor of the Province, bearing date the 17th day of August last, the Subscribers have been duly appointed a Committee for the care and custody of the Person of JAMES STEWART, late of this City, Merchant, a Lunatic, and for the management of his Estate; and having entered into the requisite security, and taken upon themselves the discharge of said trust—All Persons having claims on said Estate are therefore required to present the same for adjustment, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

JOHN WISHART,
EDWD. J. BUDD, } COMMITTEE.
E. STEPHEN,

St. John, 1st October, 1836.

Flour, Pork, Soap, &c.

Landing ex ship America, *Captain* Mackie, *from Liverpool.*—

516 BARRELS Hamburgh FLOUR,
250 do. Irish Mess PORK,
3 Hogsheads BRANDY.

For sale by JAMES KIRK.

6th February, 1837.—4†

Cognac Brandy & Wines.

Now landing from on board the ship America, Mackie, *master, at the South Market Wharf:*

10 HHDS. first quality Cognac Brandy,
3 Pipes, 10 half pipes, and 10 [illegible] Sicily Madeira WINE.

For sale low from the Quay.

February 6 JOHN [illegible]

Provincial Legislature.

Friday, February 3.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The House went into Committee of the whole, in consideration of the report of the Select Committee appointed in March 5th, 1836, relating to Internal Improvements,—Mr. D. L. Robinson in the Chair.

The Report having been read,

Mr. HILL said, that there was a popular impression abroad, that there was too great a tendency in the Legislature towards sectional interests; a propensity to fritter away the public monies on objects of minor importance, when it happened to promote some local advantage; and if this impression were correct, (and he was not able altogether to gainsay it,) it would oppose an obstacle to any general system of internal improvement, which it would not be easy to withstand. It might be laid down as an axiom in the economic arrangements of a country, that that system which was best fitted to promote the great leading interests of a country, was also most conducive to the interests of particular localities. The country would have no sufficient security against improvident expenditure, if the general improvement was to be lost sight of, in those combinations for local benefits, which too frequently degraded the character of Legislative Assemblies. The Revenues of the Province, as well territorial as ordinary, being now about to be placed equally under the management of the House of Assembly, a serious obstacle to entering upon a general system of improving the internal communications of the Province, and promoting its settlement, would be removed; and the time had arrived, or was near at hand, when the agents of the people were to demonstrate their competence, as well as their worthiness, to discharge the high trusts confided to them. The responsibility created by the important interests about to be devolved upon them, ought to operate as a powerful motive, to dismiss from their minds all considerations of a selfish or local nature; especially, as the destinies of the Province would receive a lasting impress from the Legislative action of the present (or, at furthest, of the next ensuing) Session. A mistake in ordinary municipal regulation might be rectified at a subsequent period, without any material inconvenience or injury to the public welfare; but a mistake in the destination of the public monies would be beyond the reach of any effectual remedy. That a judicious application of the fiscal means within, or about to be placed within the reach of the Legislature, for the purpose of opening roads of communication and for settlement, would contribute in the most effectual manner to the growth and prosperity of the country, and to the rapid developement of its resources, was a proposition which required an argument to enforce it.—Among the first objects of Peter the Great, (the wisdom of whose policy rescued his country from a state of barbarism, and placed it in the rank of civilized nations,) was the construction of roads throughout his vast Empire, some of which were more than a thousand miles in length. An English writer observed, "that no country in the "world was so well provided with roads as his "own, and that that was one of the chief causes "which had placed England at the head of the "civilization of the world; that, where these do "not exist, there could hardly be said to be a "Community; and that a country entirely with-"out roads would of necessity be savage." It should not be forgotten, that the expense of making roads through our wilderness lands would be amply repaid, by the augmented value of those lands; and, besides, the increased population would produce increased consumption, so that both revenues would be benefitted by the same process: like the fabled Phœnix, a new revenue would be created from the expenditure of the old. Roads were the veins and arteries, through which the vital principle of national prosperity is diffused through all parts of a country: they were the ligaments which bind it together, and give it a one-ness of feeling and of interest. Would the Legislature bent down local feeling, interest and prejudice; let them open roads of communication and for settlement; let them thus bring all parts of the country into a commercial intercourse with each other, and thus realize the moral chemistry, which combines discordant materials into one homogeneous mass, one harmonious whole. The policy, which would oppose obstacles to projects of internal improvement, on the ground that some local interest might be injuriously affected thereby, was miserable indeed; it was narrow and selfish; it was anti-social, and anti-provincial, and hostile to the best interests of the country. The people of the old world were beginning, in this matter, to take lessons from the new; they were beginning to find out, that there was something better for a country than an embroidered coat or a golden epaulette, the insignia of military honours and a war-worn population. They were beginning, in good earnest, to improve their condition by means of internal improvements. Did Buonaparte rest his remembrance with posterity, on his splendid victories, the countries he had conquered, and the homage paid him by subjugated Kings? No: he pointed to his road across the Simplon, his splendid docks, and other works of internal improvement: he said, "these are the "imperishable monuments of my fame, with "which my name will be associated and carried "down to posterity; these will be remembered, "when my military renown shall have been buried in oblivion."—Common Roads, (to borrow an expression of O'Brien in "*Peter Simple*,") were the "*Gentlemen-ushers*" of railroads and canals; they would bring the country into a condition to want them, to demand and have them: they were the first process in a progressive system of internal improvement. He (Mr H.) would now follow up the suggestion, contained in the last paragraph of the Report before the Committee, by moving the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is expedient to place on the Great Road establishment, such of the roads mentioned in the said Report, as have already been explored; and, where further explorations shall be deemed necessary, to render the lines of route complete, that further appropriations of money be made for that purpose; and *further Resolved*, That appropriations be made to explore such other lines of road, mentioned in the said Report, as may be deemed of the most importance; with the view of carrying into effect, with as little delay as possible, consistently with the fiscal means of the Province, the objects contemplated by the said Report; and *further Resolved*, That this resolution be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER expressed his admiration of the remarks made by the hon. and learned member who had just sat down; and hoped that the sound doctrines advanced by that hon. member would be publicly diffused.

Mr. HILL observed, that, as the time, perhaps was not far distant, when the House would have the command of very large additional revenues, it would be well to consider to what objects they *should be appropriated*. He thought that the Legislature could not do better than devote them to the opening of roads; this Resolution would be a preliminary step to the great plan of internal improvement; and tho' it might not be entirely prosecuted for some time, yet this would be a good commencement.

Mr. JOHNSTON was decidedly of opinion that there could be no better object of appropriation, than opening and improving roads. This Report distinctly pointed out what new lines had been already partially explored and approved of; and he could see no possible objection to granting a small sum of money for completing such explorations, nor to placing such important roads on the Great Road establishment. It would not follow as a matter of course, that large sums must from time to time be granted for those roads; but it would be desirable to bring them into use as fast as circumstances would allow, as some of them would prove of great importance to the Province. He would particularly mention one, which he would be glad to see as quickly as possible placed on the Great Road establishment, viz.—that lately explored, from Miramichi to Saint John, by the Grand Lake and Salmon River, which would be a very important and necessary road.—On the whole, he was favourable to this Report and Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER liked the Report very much, but could not entirely accord with the Resolution; because he was unwilling to place these new lines on the Great Road establishment at present.—Some of them ran through wilderness lands; and therefore, if they were adopted as Great Roads, it would be necessary to establish houses of entertainment upon them, and they would be a great additional expence to the Province, in paying Supervisors to keep them in repair. But he would be inclined to grant a sum of money to finish the explorations, as well as to explore such others as were recommended; but he would let all such lines remain as Bye Roads till they were well settled, and had become of sufficient importance to be established as Great Roads.

Mr. END said, that if the Province had population or money enough, to authorize them in assuming the whole purport of this Report, he would be for doing so; but both were wanting. The house already contemplated expending about £30,000 on the roads this year; and they could not go far beyond that, without so increasing the price of labour as to defeat their own intentions. He concurred heartily with the hon. member for Queen's County, (Mr. Johnston) as to the importance of the line of road mentioned by him, and the necessity of opening it as soon as possible, and would like to see it made a Great Road; but he could not at present go the whole length of the Report. The great fire at St. John would no doubt, cause a great rise in the price of labor; and he believed the building of the bridge there had already done so in some degree; and if so much road work were now to be entered into, it would take away the labor from agricultural pursuits, and cause such an increase of expenditure, that the Legislature would perhaps have to borrow money again, and great mischief might ensue.

Mr. CRANE approved, generally, of the views expressed by the hon. and learned mover, (Mr. Hill) but he (Mr. C.) also agreed with others, that at present it would be rather premature to go so far as the Report contemplated. He thought there were sufficient Great Roads already; more, indeed, than could be kept in perfect repair; for it was notorious that there was not one really good carriage road in the country; and when it was considered, also, what a great effect the climate had upon the roads, and what large sums it would require to keep in repair so many great roads as this report enumerated, he thought it scarcely possible to adopt them at present. He therefore concurred with his Honor the Speaker's ideas on the subject. He would like very much to see the line of road, lately explored by Mr. Blair, from Fredericton to Westmorland, by the Grand Lake, established as a great road; but he knew that, at present, the country had not the means to do so much. He thought, however, that the time was now arrived, when means should be adopted, to obtain better explorations than had generally been made hitherto. He would be inclined to employ scientific men, and pay them handsomely, so that they might devote their whole time to inspecting and improving all the great roads of the Province; and then, when those already made were perfected, new ones should be explored and made. But, at present, he was not disposed to add to the great road establishment.

Mr. ALLEN thought that the Committee could not adopt this report to its full extent; though the select Committee who prepared it deserved great credit for their labours. But with regard to the roads proposed in it, he very much agreed with his Honor the Speaker, that it was not expedient at the present time to add to the number of great roads. With respect to explorations, it should be remembered, that in a new country it was impossible to ascertain the best line at first; the roads must run through the wilderness, and in process of time alterations would naturally be required; therefore it would not be desirable to establish too many great roads, till the Province was more advanced and experienced in such matters. The hon. mover (Mr. Hill,) had alluded to the expected great accessions to the provincial resources, from the Casual Revenues; but he (Mr. A.) thought it would be hardly prudent to anticipate them at present. The sanguine expectations of the Legislature and of the whole country, in that respect, might not be realized yet; and even if they should be, the House should act with great caution and consideration, before deciding to devote them entirely to the making of roads. He thought, however, that the resolution before the Committee could not be sustained at present.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT suggested, that the motion should be amended, by striking out all the resolution, excepting that part which tended to refer the Report to the Committee of Supply; as the whole question must be debated there, and it was scarcely worth while to make long speeches about it now.

Mr. BROWN said, that it was intended to dispose of this report, because the great road bill partly depended on it; but it seemed now to be the general opinion, not to add to the great road establishment at present; and he confessed that he felt inclined to be of the same opinion, after what he had heard from the Hon. Speaker and other members; and he was therefore willing to adopt the mode suggested by them, as it would answer the same end at last, by continuing the explorations that were recommended; and certainly no money ought to be granted for making roads, till the best lines had been accurately and thoroughly explored. It would be of no consequence, therefore, whether the roads were laid out at first as Great Roads or Bye Roads; the only difference being, that in the latter case, the commission payable for keeping them in repair would be only £5 instead of £10 *per cent*. and therefore the Province would save the difference. The hon. member therefore thought that the amendment suggested by Mr. Wilmot would do very well.

Mr. SPEAKER then moved the following amendment, in accordance with Mr. Wilmot's suggestion:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Report now under consideration be referred to the Committee of Supply, with a view to the making of such special grants, as may, in that Committee, be deemed necessary for opening and improving the Roads mentioned in the said Report, or as many of them as the funds of the Province may at this time warrant.

Mr. STREET thought that the amendment would not embrace the object, at first contemplated, by going into Committee on this report; because he had understood, that this Committee were to decide on a number of great roads, to be added to the present number, and inserted in the Bill.

Mr. BROWN presumed that, from the course this discussion had taken, it would be settled now, that no new great roads were to be established at present.

The amendment was then carried in the affirmative, and the Committee rose.

Friday, 10th February.

Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Roads, submitted a further report, which is as follows:—The Committee appointed to inquire into the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report what monies it may be necessary to appropriate for repairing and improving the same, have had under their consideration the subject of Great Roads, as also the expediency of making certain special Grants for Roads, and recommend that the sum of £15,000 be granted and appropriated as follows, viz.

GREAT ROADS.

From St John to the Nova-Scotia line, including the Marshes;	£1,800
" Saint John to Saint Andrews,	1,250
" Fredericton to St. John, via Norepis,	800
" Nerepis Road to Gagetown,	200
" Dorchester to Shediac,	175
" Shediac to Bend of Petitcodiac,	200
" Shediac to Richibucto,	900
" Richibucto to Chatham,	400
" Newcastle to Restigouche,	1,500
" Fredericton to the Canada Line,	2,000
" Fredericton to the Finger Board,	600
" Belisle to Saint John,	125
" Fredericton to Newcastle,	3,500
" Ditto to Saint Andrews,	400
" Woodstock to Houlton,	250
" Connell's at Waiweg to the Bridge at Saint Stephen,	150
	£14,250

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Hammond River to Hopewell,	£200
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	200
Oromocto to Gagetown, on the old military road, in rear of the present road at Swan Creek,	150
For improving or cutting down a street in the City of Saint John, in aid of an appropriation from the Corporation,	500
	£1,050
	14,250
	£15,300

HUGH JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 10th Feb. 1837.

Thursday, February 9.

Resolved, that there be granted to Jarvis Ring, Aaron Hartt, and others, the Committee of Management for the New-Brunswick Baptist Education Society, the sum of £500, to assist them in discharging the debt incurred in the purchase of the land and the erection of the Seminary, established in Fredericton.

To the Reverend J. Dunphy, and the Wardens of Saint Malachi's Church in Saint John, the sum of £100 in aid of individual subscription, towards the support and establishment of a free School at that place for poor and indigent children.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland, the sum of £50, to be applied in aid of individual subscription raised by the inhabitants of that County, for the purpose of building a Wharf for the use of the public at the Bay de Verte.

To Edmund Crowell, of Seal Island, the sum of £20 to reimburse him for expenses incurred in support of part of the crew of the Barque Kent, wrecked on that Island in December 1835.

Saturday, February 11.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the 23d day of December last, to revise and amend the Militia Law, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to report what alterations they may deem necessary to have made therein, having attended to that duty, beg to report:

"That they consider the present system extremely burthensome upon the Country, inasmuch as two day's drill and one day's inspection in each and every year occupy a great deal of valuable time, which otherwise could be more beneficially employed. Your Committee are satisfied besides, that no good arises so far as regards the improvement of the Militia in martial exercise, and from the good understanding that now so happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, without the most remote prospect of interruption, they can discover no good reason for continuing the present annual call upon the industry of the Country. The services of the Inspecting Field Officers having been also some time since dispensed with, renders that part of the Law which applies to an annual inspection, nugatory, and forms an additional reason for some alteration.—Your Committee, therefore, conceive that the best course to be adopted is, to suspend the Militia law now in force, and to substitute for it an Act providing for one day in each year Company muster, with suitable penalties in cases of non-attendance. The effective strength of the Province would by the operation of such an Act be correctly ascertained, as the commanding officers of Battalions would be required to send annual returns of their respective forces to the Adjutant General of Militia, to be laid before the Commander in Chief and the Legislature.

"Your Committee believe, that in the neighboring Provinces generally, a system such as that now recommended is acted upon, and for the reasons set forth they respectfully beg to report a bill to suspend the laws now in force, and to make other enactments in lieu thereof.

"J. R. PARTELOW, THOS. GILBERT,
L. BURNS, J. M. CONNELL,
JAMES BROWN, JR.

"Committee Room, 10th Dec. 1837."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted. The Bill as reported by the Committee being then handed in was read a first time.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, praying for a grant towards the building of a public Infirmary in that City be postponed to the next Session of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, the sum of £ for the purpose of enabling His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to employ some competent person to make a Geological Survey of the northern portion of the Province. Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Rankin, Stewart, Ford, Weldon, End, Partelow, Street, Woodward, and Taylor.—10.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Connell, M'Leod, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Freeze, Morehouse, D. L. Robinson, Burns, Hanington, Palmer, and J. M. Wilmot.—14. And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

To Charles Barker Turner, late one of the Inspecting Field Officers in this Province, the sum of £200, as a compensation in full for any losses he may have sustained by reason of the House not having made the usual allowance for his services. Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution the Committee divided as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, End, Weldon, Partelow, Wilson, Street, Johnston, J. M. Wilmot, D. L. Robinson, Ford, Wyer, Stewart, Brown, Clinch, Hill.—15.

Nays—Messrs. Palmer, Hanington, Burns, Taylor, Morehouse, Freeze, Woodward, Connell, Rankin.—9. And it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a petition from Jas. A. Pierce, a prisoner confined in the common Gaol of the County of York for a breach of the Privileges of this House, praying that he may have the privilege of going at large on the Sabbath, that he may be enabled to attend Divine Service; which he read. And upon the question, that the said petition be received and lie on the table, the House divided—Yeas, 4.—Nays, 20. And it was decided in the negative.

[From the Courier of Saturday]

We publish to-day, the Address of the House of Assembly to His Majesty, (founded upon the Resolutions previously passed by the House, and inserted in our last number,) together with His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell's reply on being presented with a copy of the Address.—The latter document, we think, would astonish our readers, were it not that the Acts of the Provincial Executive, for some time past, have been altogether astonishing. But when it is known that, as we learn, His Excellency subsequently stated to some of the Committee who presented the Address, that he had anticipated the Assembly in requesting his removal from the Government of the Province, having tendered his resignation some months ago, and would be off in less than six months, his recent acts are not to be wondered at; and it is naturally to be expected, that, being deficient in those qualifications which are requisite for conducting the Civil Government of a Province, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, he should put forth his Military renown as a shield against the well-founded complaints of the Representatives of the People. But to get his advisers, who are doubly culpable, out of the dilemma, will, we think, require all the known cunning and manœuvering of the Exclusives of Fredericton.

It is currently reported that Sir JOHN HARVEY, the present Governor of Prince Edward Island, is to succeed to the Government of this Province. During the few months that Sir John has administered the government of Prince Edward Island, his conduct appears to have received very general approbation. His opinion upon the important questions that now agitate New-Brunswick, will be known by reference to his Speech at the opening of the Legislative Session, which we published last week. It is sufficient to say that it is on the side of the people.

An endeavour has been made by a certain party to censure those who believed and asserted that the Hon. G. F. STREET's visit to England was for political purposes, while private affairs *might be* the object of his voyage. We have been shewn a letter, written by the Hon. Councillor himself a few days before his departure from Fredericton, but which was not delivered until after he had sailed from this City, which will, we think, set all cavilling on the subject at rest. In it, Mr. Street distinctly states, *that he had been unexpectedly called to leave home for about three months on* PUBLIC BUSINESS!

FIRE.—A small building, in King's Ward, near the Block House, owned by Mr. Thomas G. Hatheway, and occupied by colored people, caught fire about eight o'clock this morning, and was destroyed before assistance could be rendered to extinguish the flames.

QUEBEC, February 3.

Sir George Gipps, one of the Royal Commissioners sent out to enquire into the complaints from Lower Canada, sets out, on his return to England, in the beginning of the ensuing week. We hear that he will visit Boston and the intermediate places as far as Washington, and sail from New-York about the middle of March.—Mr. Elliott, the Secretary of the Commission, will leave Quebec in two or three weeks, and probably sail from New-York at the same time as Sir George Gipps.

The business of the Commission might be considered as closed last fall, when Sir Chas. Grey returned home, and the final report of the Commissioners was forwarded to England.

The idea of sending out a Commission originated during Sir Robert Peel's ministry. It was followed up by the recommendation of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1834, referring the complaints in the 92 Resolutions to the King's responsible advisers. The measure was adopted by the successors of the Peel Ministry, with very little variation, excepting in the number of Commissioners.

The Commission, as was to be expected, has been viewed with jealousy in the Colony. We trust, however, that it will have contributed to the adoption of proper measures, by the Imperial authority, to secure the permanent happiness of the inhabitants of the Province and its future prosperity, all of which have been scandalously sacrificed during the last five or six years to foolish projects of fundamental constitutional changes, which *cannot* be realized in our day.—*Gaz.*

We find from the Shipping List, that 957 vessels were built last year in the United States, and that the tonnage was 118,330, viz. 98 ships, 95 brigs, 497 schooners, 180 sloops, 88 steam boats—Total, 957.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Barque John Cock, Williams, of and for this port, from Gloucester, England, with a cargo of salt, put into Saint George's, Bermuda, on the 1st January, in distress, being in want of water and provisions.

Arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 16th, ship Evergreen, Moran, Quebec.—On the 12th Dec. lat. 47, long. 26, the Louisa, from St. John, spoke the Frances, which two days previous had spoken the James Grant, from Miramichi, for Liverpool, with loss of rudder, deck load, &c. and five feet water in her hold.

The Sarah, Sinclair, arrived at Liverpool; fell in with the Othello, Dott, from Quebec, with loss of rudder and water-logged, took off the crew.

At the Clyde, on the 13th December, barque Chieftain, M'Bride, Quebec, for Liverpool—lost both topmasts and sails split off Liverpool Banks.—The master was washed overboard two weeks previous.

Schr. Triumph, Pierce, of Cork, from Harbour Grace, N. F. for Alicant, dismasted, and in a sinking condition, was spoken on the 20th Dec. lat. 46, 20, long 18, 30, by brig Clifton, at New-York, and took off her captain and crew, who had been on the wreck 15 days.

Schr. Queen Adelaide, from Dominica for Norfolk, out 46 days, was spoken, short of provisions and water, and supplied, by brig Darien, at New-York.

The brig Lester, Hayward, just arrived from London, fell in, on the 29th Dec. in lat. 47, 42, long. 27, 48, with the wreck of a ship of about 350 or 400 tons burthen, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned. She was laden with deals, had formerly a poop, which was washed away, with the whole of her stern, consequently could see no name; but having boarded her and found a large block with "Ruckers" branded on it, supposed that to be the name of the ship. She was painted with a broad white streak, and painted ports, with the bust of a female head. Every thing had been washed from the deck, the bulwarks were gone, and some fragments of clothing and bedding were on the forecastle, but nothing appeared to enable Capt. H. to form any satisfactory conjecture as to the fate of the crew.—*St. John's, N. F. paper.*

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 14.—Several vessels have arrived during the last week, forced in by distress,—among which were the Am. Schooner Franklin, Capt. Case, with a cargo of flour, from Richmond, Va. bound to Portland,—was driven off the coast, having thrown overboard part of her cargo; the Am. Schooner Amethyst, Captain Titcomb, from Baltimore, bound to this port with a deck load of 40 oxen, 32 of which were lost from the severity of the weather; Am. Brig Perseverance, Burnham, from Exuma, bound to Norfolk, with a cargo of salt; and the Am. Schr. Gardiner, Haskell, from Curacoa, bound to New York, with corn, skins, salt, wood, and cigars.

The Am. brig Dawn, Lee, from Boston, for Turks' Island, with an assorted cargo, put into Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 24th December, in distress.

JANUARY 24.—The ship Roseau, Symmes, Master, of New York, from Petersburg, bound to Baltimore, out 81 days, went into St. George's on Tuesday last, in distress; having sprung her rudder off the Western Islands.—She attempted to put back in some port in England, but was prevented by very boisterous weather. She then bore up for Bermuda to repair, and will sail again in a few days.

SAINT GEORGE'S, Bermuda, Jan. 17.—Am. schr. Two Brothers, Albee, master, out 21 days from Boston, bound to Norfolk, Va. put into this port on Saturday last, leaky, and in want of sails, spars, and water.

Barque Canton, of Baltimore, from Malaga, bound to Baltimore, out 42 days, put in on Wednesday; lost her first mate by fever, and her Captain is dangerously ill: has been in charge of the second mate three weeks. She is now in quarantine, and will not proceed till the Captain recovers.

Schr. Arab, of Kennebunk, Haskell, master, from Curacoa, bound to New York, having been blown off the coast, put in on Tuesday last, to repair damages.

Ship Amelia, Hutchinson, Master, of Philadelphia, from London, bound to Philadelphia, out 70 days—had been on the coast and was blown off—put in on Sunday last, in want of provisions, sails, &c.

Corbet & Trentowsky

Beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have re-commenced Business in the Ware Room, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in Prince William Street, three doors from the residence of *Nehemiah Merritt*, Esq. where they offer their former assortment of choice WINTER GOODS, at reduced prices;

Consisting of—

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other Fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, ribe and olive Cloths; ladies' do.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Petersham, Pilot Cloth, and Bear skin;
4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double twilled;
Rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, Worsted and Scotch Shawls, and travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handk'fs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet and Chenille bordered Handkerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas;
Full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends;
Black, white and colored 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 embossed Satin & Sarsnets;
Rich Chalis, Muslins 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 Hdk'fs;
Grey, black and blue beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassels; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to sarink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto;
And a variety of other GOODS.

They hope for a continuation of that patronage they so liberally enjoyed in their former stand.

☞ *Wholesale or retail.*

Saint John, January 28th, 1837.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

SINCE the late calamitous Fire, the Subscriber has taken a Store near the Market Slip, in Carleton, where he hopes to be enabled to keep on hand a general assortment of FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c. at the market prices. He recommends himself particularly to those persons who have hitherto been compelled to cross the Ferry, for their supplies, and he assures them, and the public generally, that under the present, especially, and under all circumstances, the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

21st January. ROBERT SALTER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by late arrivals, the following GOODS,—which with his former Stock, he offers for Sale on reasonable terms; VIZ.

BLACK, blue, green, claret, Adelaide, brown and crimson MERINOS;
Black, blue, green, claret and brown Bombazets; Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Petershams; White and Grey Cottons; Calico; Flannels;
Baize, Diaper, Canvas; jaconet, Scotch and French Cambric; thread & other Insertions;
Quillings; Thread and Lisle Lace, Edgings;
Blond; Bobbinett; woollen & worsted Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's. kid Gloves, lined with Chamois, and fur tops; lambs-wool Hose;
Cotton Reels and Cotton Balls; Pins, Thimbles, Umbrellas, Silk Vveiet, &c.

December 10. ZEBULON ESTEY.

SPIKES, TIN, SALT, FLOUR, AND BUTTER.

7 CASKS 5 to 9 inch SPIKES; 40 boxes TIN; 3000 bushels SALT; 100 barrels Quebec FLOUR; 30 firkins first quality BUTTER; Ship Bread, and Corn MEAL.

For sale by H. BLAKSLEE.

31st December, 1836.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received per ship NORVAL, *part of his Fall Supply of British Merchandise; consisting of—*

PRINTED and Furniture Cotton; white and grey ditto; blue, white, and true blue Scotch Homespun; linen and cotton Sheetings; white and colored Jeans; Scotch Hollands; colored Lining Cottons, in different widths; double and single width Merinos and Bombazette; dark blue and brown Camblet, for Gentlemen's Cloaks; do. do. for Ladies' ditto; crimson and drab Moreens; a few pieces Corduroy; linen Diaper; black Lasting; plain and striped black and mixed Cassinetts; white and colored Counterpanes; 8-4 damask Table Linen; linen Cambric; linen Lawn; white and grey damask Table Cloths; Huckaback for Towelling; cotton Redtick; white and colored Stays, assorted; fine Whalebone for ditto; black and colored Gro de Nap; ditto, assorted colors; Satins; black Bombazines; do. Crapes, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4; spotted Crape de Lyons, assorted colors; filled centre Shawls, in great variety; rockapus, French fringe, and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; black and colored silk Neck ditto; spun Silks, Paris Bandanna, and best India silk Pocket do.; a great variety of gauze, sarsnet, and satin RIBBONS; muslin Collars and Capes, assorted sizes and patterns; jaconet, medium, mull, stripe, check, and book Muslins; Bishop Lawn; black and colored book and jaconet Muslins; toilonet and Valentia vestings; India nankeens; check Table Covers; blue and green Damask ditto; fancy and plain Stocks; do. with long fronts; black and colored silk and cotton Velvets; black lace and gauze Veils; black silk, woodstock, beaver, and woollen GLOVES, assorted; worsted Comforters; red and green Baize; red, white, yellow, blue, and green FLANNEL; twilled Flannel, for Drawers; Cotton Warp; black and drab Beaver Bonnets; white and black Wadding; Pasteboard, Umbrellas, web and india rubber Straps for trowsers; shirt Fronts and Collars; Bobbinette; Laces and Edgings; black, blue, and scarlet Shalloon; fancy twilled Sleeve Linings; black and colored sewing Silk and Twist, best quality; fancy Vest Buttons; wood, horn, and bone ditto, for overcoats; best drilled eyed Needles; white, black, and grey Worsted; white and colored Knitting Cotton; best six cord Cotton Reels; ditto Floss ditto, on reels and balls; rug Worsted and Cruels, with a variety of articles not enumerated, which with his former stock, will comprise a very general assortment, well worthy the attention of purchasers, the whole of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for approved payment, at his Store, North-east Corner of the Market Square.

Oct. 1, 1836. C. PATTON.

Gold & Silver Watches &c.

Received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Patent Lever Horizontal and Vertical WATCHES. Also—Silver Patent Lever, improved Skeleton Lever and Vertical Watches; JEWELLERY; Plated and Britannia Metal Wares; German Silver Table, Tea and Mustard Spoons, Dinner Forks, &c; Argentine Tea Spoons; German Silver Butter Knives, plated on steel; Table and Dessert Forks, Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases; double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, and Watch and Clock Materials.

Also, on hand—Silver, Tea, Table, Mustard and Salt Spoons, and Sugar Tongs; Eight-day CLOCKS, &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,

July 2d, 1836. Coffee House Corner

MORE FURS!

C. D. EVERITT

HAS just received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further supply of Fur, Seal and Sealette CAPS, of various sizes, shapes and qualities; MUFFS, BOAS, FUR TRIMMINGS, all of which, with a large stock of HATS and BONNETS, on hand, are offered for sale at his usual low prices—wholesale and retail.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS of every description.

Market Square, 10th December, 1836.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Doherty & Burgoyne,

Beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have commenced selling off their extensive Stock of Domestic & Fancy Goods,

AT PRIME COST!

comprising in the assortment, a handsome variety of—

PLAIN, figured and, plaid Silks; silk and cotton Velvets; Fancy Cloakings; Furs; Plain and figured Satins; plain and damask Merinos; Bombazetts, Bombazines, Crapes, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Linen and Cotton Shirtings; 4 4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Lawns, Linen Cambric, damask table Linens and Napkins, plain and twilled Printed Calicos, an extensive assortment of SHAWLS, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Lace and Muslin Collars; silk, worsted, cotton and lambs'-wool Hosiery; kid, silk, lace, woolien, and fur-trimmed Gloves; plain and figured Blonds, Blond Laces, Quillings and Edgings, ditto Edgings, Lace Veils and Squares. Thread Laces and Edgings, Mecklin ditto; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Evening Dresses, Jewellery, and German Silver Goods; habit and pelisse Cloths, Silk Camblets, Scotch Plaids, plain and fig'd Bobbinetts, Lace Caps, English, Welch, and Saxony Flannels, Linen and Cotton Bedtick, &c. &c.—*by wholesale and retail.*

☞ The subscribers will feel obliged, if parties indebted to them, will call and settle their accounts to the present time.

Dock Street, 17th December, 1836.

Notice to Pewholders.

THE Proprietors of PEWS, in *Saint Stephen's Church*, are hereby requested to call on Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, Treasurer, and settle for the Purchase Money, as also to pay the advance Half-yearly Rent of same, to 1st May next.

☞ A number of GALLERY PEWS, remaining unsold, may likewise be Purchased or Rented, on application to the Treasurer.

By Order of the Committee of Management.

JOHN WISHART, *Secretary.*

St. John, 1st November, 1836.

PORK & TOBACCO.

34 BRLS. and 37 half do. Irish PORK; 10 kegs Tobacco; for sale by

Nov. 26. WM. ROBERTSON.

JOHN WARD & SONS' Counting House is, for the present, in the Building opposite the *Commercial Bank.* Jan. 21.

ON HAND,

And for sale at the lowest market prices, Wholesale or Retail:

10 KEGS CURRANTS, 16 lbs. each; 59 baskets Cooking Raisins, 56lbs each; 1 cask Dry Apples,
Starch, ground and raw Ginger, Alum, Glue,
Jars Preserved E. I. Ginger, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Camphor,
Saltpetre, Cream Tartar, Sulphur,
Saleratus, chests Congo TEA,
Lorillard's, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuffs,
Tierces white Beans, ditto whole Peas,
Bags split Peas, Pearl Barley, Loaf Sugar,
Hhds. MOLASSES, Lamp OIL, Tobacco,
Kegs Gunpowder, Fur Caps,
Quebec rolled Leather, brls. Hickory Nuts,
Kegs *Bent's* cold water Crackers,
Half-barrels Butter Crackers,
Corn and palm leaf Brooms, Painted Pails,
Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
Setts Measures, Putty in bladders,
10x12 and 10x14 Window Glass,
Crates well assorted Earthenware,
½, 1 and 2 gallon Jugs, black glazed Teapots,
1 hhd. curled Hair, 6, 9 & 12 thread Ratline,
Black, blue and colored S'fine Broad Cloths,
Plain and striped Buckskins and Cassimeres,
Blue, brown and white Pelisse Cloths,
8-4 and 6-4 colored and black Merinos,
Blue and brown Camblets,
Red and white Flannels, Welsh Flannels,
Grey and white Cottons—3-4 to 5-4 wide,
Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Blue, red and white Cotton Warps,
Candle Wick, No. 5 Canvas, Quills,
Wrapping, pot and letter PAPER,
Wafers in 1 & 2 oz. boxes, black lines Thread,
Yeoman Cravats & Pelerines, white & col'd,
Common, green and yellow Shoe Threads,
Sets Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,
Ditto Buck Horn do. ditto ditto,
Ditto Horn Tips do. ditto ditto,
Good assortment common Knives and Forks,
Jack, pocket and pen Knives, Scissors,
Common and patent Sheep Shears,
Mill, cross-cut and hand Saws,
Rack and fine Combs, Shoe and Tar Brushes,
Plated and Mosaic Gold Thimbles,
Iron Shovels and Ditching Spades,
Thompson's Screw Augurs, ¾ to 2 inch,
Blue and drab Monkey and Pea Jackets,
Ditto do. Trowsers, Long Drawers,
Red and blue Flannel Shirts, Guernseys,
Scotch Caps, Patent Felt Hats,
Ladies' Carpet Slippers, do. ast'd Shoes,
Gents. Clarence and Blucher Boots,
Ditto Dress Pumps, ditto Slippers,
20 barrels American TAR.

WILLIAM H. SCOVIL,

Dec. 20. North Market Wharf.

INSURANCE.

To Merchants and Ship-Owners.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company* having determined, at their Annual Meeting, on the 1st instant, to close the Business of said Company—the subscriber, with the advice of his friends and under the sanction of a number of Merchants and Underwriters, begs leave to tender his services as an *Insurance Broker*, and will attend to any business relating to Insurance of Ships, Cargoes, &