The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1835.

Vol. VII. No. 41.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; *(half to be paid in advance.)*

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

April—1835.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
15 Wednesday - -	5 21	6 39	10 4	0 36
16 Thursday - -	5 19	6 41	11 19	1 17
17 Friday - -	5 18	6 42	morn.	1 58
18 Saturday - -	5 16	6 44	0 27	2 41
19 Sunday - -	[illegible]	6 45	1 26	3 32
20 Monday - -	5 14	6 46	2 1[illegible]	4 29
21 Tuesday - -	5 12	6 48	2 5[illegible]	5 45

Last Quarter 19th day, 6h. 29m. morning.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for April:

JAMES HENDRICKS, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

Marine Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of Marine Insurance, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. Stark, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.

☞ Office in the Store of A. M'Kenzie & Co., Prince Wm. Street. }

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.

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, 1831. Agent and Attorney

**PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'Kenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from Belfast, Derry, and Dublin, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports *once every Month* during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

SUGAR.—15 hhds. and tierces excellent Sugar, just received and for sale by
16th Sept. JAS. T. HANFORD.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.

On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two Stores, one 24 by 20 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

JOHN CREAR,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
South side of Kingstreet, three doors from the Market Square,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.

☞ He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.

Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

D. & P. HATFIELD
Have recently received an assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot Cloths, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Petershams and Flushings, Tales Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons Tartans, Merinos, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, black Veil Crape, Cassimere Shawls, Linens, Sedinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

☞ All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.

St. John, 4th November, 1834.

JAMES KIRK
Has imported per Brig Comet, *from* London, *and other recent arrivals:*

160 BOLTS Coker CANVAS,
18 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
8 Tons best London OAKUM,
Chain CABLES, assorted sizes,
6 Casks London LOAF SUGAR,
27 Tons Refined and Common IRON,
Bolt COPPER,
6 Hogsheads Boiled Linseed OIL,
20 Barrels Coal TAR,
Sheet LEAD, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

2 Puncheons WHISKEY,—ex *Lady Campbell* from Greenock.

November 11.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS just opened a case of superior French MERINOS; Green, Claret, Dark Brown, Hair, Cinnamon do. Easterhazy and Coburg, at the low price of 4s 3d and 4s 6d.

He will also sell his Stock on hand at reduced prices.

Sixty firkins of first quality BUTTER, which will be sold low.

No. 3, Sands' Brick Building, }
December 6, 1834. }

NEW FRUIT,
OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received per the ship Formosa, from Liverpool:

100 BOXES prime Bunch table RAISINS,
50 Frails of fresh FIGS,
25 Kegs, } Cooking RAISINS,
25 Half-kegs } of *excellent quality,*
} Growth of 1834.

—ALSO—

2 Puncs. JAMAICA SPIRITS—*Fifteen years old.*

January 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SUGAR, RUM, &c.
Landing ex sch'r Emily from Jamaica:

6 HHDS., 6 Tierces, and 12 brls. SUGAR,
8 Puncheons RUM,
82 HIDES, and 22 Logs MAHOGANY.

For sale by
10th Feb. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BUILDING LUMBER.
The Subscribers have for Sale at Gilbert's Wharf,

SEASONED clear Pine Boards and Plank;
Ditto Merchantable ditto ditto;
Refuse Pine and Spruce ditto ditto;
Spruce SCANTLING, assorted.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of unseasoned Clear and choice Merchantable Pine Lumber—which will be sold in lots of 5000 feet or upwards, at reduced prices, *before Storing.* Application may be made to Mr. Joseph Fairweather, or to

27th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, &c.
The subscriber offers for sale,

PIPES and hhds. BRANDY—*Martell's*
Pipes and hhds. superior GENEVA,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Madeira WINE,
Hhds. and quarter casks Teneriffe do.
Hhds. and quarter-casks Marseilles do.
Hogsheads PORT WINE,
Hhds. double and single refined SUGAR.
Also—2 tons Sheathing Paper.

December 6. JOHN WALKER.

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship *Liverpool*, for sale low in lots, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

27th January.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Book Store of Mr. John M'Millan, *Prince William-street:*

"The Rising Village,"
WITH OTHER POEMS.
BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

(In one Vol. 18mo. bound in silk, with gilt edges.)

January 17, 1835.

The Garland.

THE RAINBOW.

From Mrs. Hemans' Hymns for Children.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—Gen. ix. 13.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower
From April's changeful skies,
And rain-drops bend each trembling flower,
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call
A thousand buds to day,
Which, waiting for that balmy fall,
In hidden beauty lay.

Even now full many a blossom's bell
With fragrance fills the shade,
As if verdure clothes each grassy dell,
In brighter tints arrayed.

But mark! what arch of varied hue
From heaven to earth is bowed?
Haste; ere it vanish, haste to view
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold
The emerald's verdant rays,
The topaz blends its hue of gold
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight
Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of colored light,
And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep
Fast by the Eternal chained,
No more over earth's domain shall sweep,
Awful and unrestrained.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,
Fix'd by his sovereign will,
Shall, in their course, bid man behold
Seed-time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,
When vernal zephyrs blow;
That still the vine its fruit shall yield,
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth! which yet
Smiles, with each charm endowed,
Bless thou His name, whose mercy set
The rainbow in the cloud.

Miscellanea.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

FAMILY AFFECTIONS.

In the chequered and often weary pilgrimage of life, there is nothing, after religion, which yields so uniform and unfailing a measure of comfort as the affections springing from the ties of blood. To all men we are in some measure brothers: there are general sympathies which bind the whole race together as one family, and others which, uniting larger or smaller parties, and inspiring them with common objects, form solid brotherhoods, and corporations, for general and individual advantage. In all these unions, however, the binding sympathies are of a vague nature, compared to those which knit together the little circle of a domestic hearth. It is there alone that the reasons for union exceed in number and strength the reasons for disunion, and there alone that we may hope to find an attachment, which will be alike ready to resist and to consult a sense of interest. In the world at large, the sympathies of those around us are only to be roused by a particular exigency, and we might live for ever without acquiring a single friend. In our homes, on the contrary, every man feels as if he were hedged round by a faithful and devoted body-guard, whose eyes are as beacons to guide and welcome him to their hearts, and whose best offices can only be withheld when they are either repressed by coldness or eminently undeserved. In all spheres of life this is the same, and the poor man, though doomed, perhaps, to suffer under the contumely of the proud, finds as much esteem and affection in his own humble circle, and is thereby as much comforted and supported, as if he possessed all the boasted advantages of fortune.

Since such are the blessings which Almighty Providence has conferred upon us through the medium of family ties, of what importance must it be that we cultivate these ties with all tenderness and care, and scrupulously avoid every occasion of doing them injury! Of how much importance is it, in the first place, that we give that honour to our parents, which, leaving out of view the sacred command of our Divine Father, is so strongly required of us, not only by gratitude for early nurture, and for the trouble, anxiety, and cost which they have freely suffered and expended in our behalf, but in order that we might continue to enjoy the full measure of that parental affection, which, to all young people of right minds and feelings, has heretofore been the greatest blessing of life! Of what importance is it, with a view to ourselves becoming the honoured head of a family circle, that we do not at the very first step—namely, in marriage—barter away the affections, and all their golden associations, for some unworthy object, the end of which will be loneliness and sickness of heart, and an endless train of miseries, perhaps, which even wealth, though it may gild, can never alleviate! Or what importance is it, that, in all our intercourse with brothers, with sisters, and even with more distant relations—for, thanks to the Fountain of all Good, there is much earnest affection beyond the immediate family circle—we should avoid all those nameless and almost imperceptible causes of wrath, which so often arise, like the viewless pestilence, to dissever the hearts which nature has intended to be the fondest, and leave, each to the loneliness of his own desolate and angry feelings, those who know that they ought to be as one, and, even in their disunion, wish to be so!

The general sense of mankind is well aware of the blessing of the affections, and of the necessity of guarding and fostering them by all attainable means. When a child offers an indignity to his parent, society feels it as a common wound. When a matrimonial alliance is formed, in which the affections are obviously disregarded that some sordid interest may be consulted, all rightly-constituted persons experience a distressing sensation, as if some insult were offered to nature, and, through nature, to themselves. When an estrangement takes place between brothers, or any other nearly related persons fall into a quarrel, every individual who knows the parties experiences as real a shock, and as definite a pain, as if a blow were given. On the other hand, there are few things (apart from what immediately concern themselves) which so readily brighten the countenance of men, as to observe or to be informed of any instance in which relations live harmoniously, and in the habitual exercise of a loving kindness towards each other. We are all, in general, cold enough; of that there can be no doubt. Yet no man is so abandoned to the empire of an evil nature, that he will not survey with pleasure, and a contagious goodness, however transient, the tenderness, for instance, of a pure and gentle daughter towards a helpless parent—the devotion of an only son to a widowed mother—the friendship of brothers seeking to support each other against the general calamities of life. Such sights as these elevate and refine every nature, for they are all of heaven that has been left upon the earth.

It unfortunately happens, notwithstanding all the blessings to be derived from family affections, and the general respect which is sure to be paid to any instance of their being properly cultivated, that kinsmen often fall out, and that no hostility is so ill to heel as one between such parties. The principal causes of this may, we think, be easily traced, and some precautions may as easily be taken to obviate them.

It has pleased the Creator of the human race to inspire them with different dispositions, different likings and dislikes, and many various passions, which, if allowed free scope and exercise, would not only be vicious in themselves, but produce infinite mischief from the simple circumstance of their running foul of the passions and dispositions of others, and so leading to endless warfare among men. To prevent the diverse tastes and tendencies of mankind from jostling each other, society has established a conventional system of manners, known by the phrase 'good breeding,' which prevents one person from saying such things as he pleases, if the saying of such things be likely to displease others. This check, unfortunately is of least avail in families, being there deranged in its exercise by the easiness and familiarity which near relationship and early habits have introduced, and even rendered in some measure laudable. As it is at the same time a fact in nature that greater differences of disposition prevail among at least collateral relations, than what are to be found from any number of persons elected at random from the community, and as relations, moreover, are most frequently engaged in the transactions which are apt to produce contrariety of interest, and excite opposite natures, the result obviously must be, that dissensions more frequently take place among them than among other persons. When once offence has been given and taken among friends, it is easy to see that a reconciliation must be more difficult and hopeless than in any other case, since, even if there were no other causes, the very fact of the offence having been given by a friend must make it seem less excusable.

Now, nothing can be clearer than that the true way to avoid such unhappy enmities is to call into exercise in families, if not the formal manners which are necessary to avoid divisions in general society, at least a greater share of that mutual bearing and forbearing which constitutes the best part of 'good breeding.' Some one has remarked with much force, that as two hard substances are necessary to strike fire, so two obdurate natures are requisite in a quarrel. In all dissensions, each invariably thinks himself the innocent and ill-used party, and throws the whole blame upon his neighbour. But this is an absurdity in nature. If either had had a sincere desire to avoid quarrelling, a little endurance and a little forbearance—no matter from which side—would have had the effect. Did words come from one side?—would not 'a soft word' from the other have 'turned it away;' Hence, it may be observed, that an imperious and a yielding nature form a union little to be disturbed by quarrels. Let no one say that to be constantly giving away to the worse passions of a neighbour is an unmanly sacrifice, that ought not to be paid. 'Peace, peace, peace,' as the good Lord Falkland cried, 'give us peace upon any terms.' And, moreover, will the want of reason in one person excuse the want of a gentle spirit in another? Ought we not, rather, by yielding, to hold up an example to our less happily constituted friend, or, if all other good ends fail, by forgiveness heap coals of fire upon his head?

The following singular case ought to operate as a caution to persons entrusted with the care of children. On the return last Thursday night of Mr. G. Wieland, of Drury-lane Theatre, who is a widower, from his duties in *King Arthur*, to his abode in Wakefield-street, Regent's Square, he was informed by his housekeeper that his child (18 months old) had been disturbed several times, but from what cause she knew not. She had taken the infant up three times, but being overcome with sleep, had laid her down again. Mr. Wieland, it appears, took no immediate notice of the circumstance, but was shortly afterwards alarmed by hearing a dreadful scream. He flew to the bed room and took up the child. On removing the sheet he gave the infant to the woman to examine, and in the meanwhile turned down the bed-clothes, when a tremendous rat started forth. With great presence of mind Mr. Wieland quickly covered the clothes all over the bed, and tacked them tightly round, by which means he was fortunately enabled to catch and destroy the animal. The first toe on the right foot of the infant was bitten completely round the joint, and on the side of the right foot the rat's teeth had met in two places. The little sufferer was placed under the care of Dr. Ramadge, of Fly-place, Holborn, who has pronounced her out of danger, and expressed his astonishment at her miraculous escape. The rat measured 16 inches, and it is supposed must have made its way from the kitchen to the top of the house.—[London paper.]

Abolition of Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope.—Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th of December have been received. The 1st of December, the day on which the bill for the abolition of slavery came into operation in that colony, had passed over with the greatest tranquility, amidst public rejoicings. The manumitted slaves had drawn up a petition, and set it to one of the papers for insertion, expressive of their sentiments of gratitude for their new condition of freedom. This document, which as a novelty is well worth preserving, is as follows:—

"Cape-town, Dec. 1, 1834.

"The free persons of this colony take the liberty of writing a few lines to return their most grateful and humble thanks to his Majesty the King of England and all the honoured gentleman of the Parliament, not forgetting at the same time our Governor and all the worthy gentleman of this colony, who have deeply interested themselves in the behalf of the freedom of the unfortunate slaves. It is not in our power to express the feelings and gratitude of our hearts, but we shall never fail to offer up our fervent prayer to the great Father of all to shower down his blessings tenfold on all our kind benefactors, and we also pray to the Great God to enlighten our minds, that we may search his word and walk in his paths. With a hope that we shall be pardoned for the liberty we take in writing these few lines, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves his Majesty the King of Great Britain's humble and faithful servants.

(Signed by a large number of the Apprentices under the Abolition Act, residing in Cape-town.")

Fortitude.—A remarkable instance of fortitude was witnessed in Maidstone a short time since, in a surgical operation performed on a person of advanced age. The patient, Mrs. Friend, upwards of seventy, some time since injured the wrist of her right hand, in attending on a sick daughter. The bone became diseased, and the only mode of relieving her was amputation. Mr. Sanders performed the operation, during which the old lady suffered no one to hold her arm, but bore the trial without uttering a complaint. The stump is now completely healed, and the old lady has learned to work with her left hand.

Death of an Indian Princess.—Died on Sunday night, the favourite squaw of the Michegan chief, Makoorse, chief of the Chippewa tribe, who has lately been exhibiting his skill in the use of the rifle, at the Strand and Victoria Theatres. Consumption was the cause of her death, at the age of 28. She was, for an Indian, a beautiful creature, possessed of a fine attractive figure, and a fine Grecian face, and was the daughter of a French General officer, by an Indian Princess. The object of the Chief and his warriors, who accompanied him to England, was to obtain a sum of money due from the British Government, for a tract of land sold by the grand-father of the present Chief. He comes on the right of his wife and self, as the land partly belonged to the tribe of which she was Queen. She is to be temporarily buried at St. John's Church in the Waterloo-road, until her remains can be conveyed to her own country.

The Lumbermen are returning from their winter quarters, and their departure is marked by movements somewhat similar to the breaking up of a muster or ball. The cattle are brought down in droves and carried away to be refitted by food and rest for employment another season. The weary teamsters, with long beards, and tattered garments, are emerging from the depths of the forest again to breathe the atmosphere of civilized life. After having been pent up through the dreary winter months, in their camps in the woods, it must be pleasure indeed for them to join their families again, and count their gains, while they recount their hardships.

We possess advantages here for a systematic business which are to be found in few other places in the world. In most places, there is a particular season for business, which, when over, leaves the individuals without any resource for occupation, and obliges them idly to sit down and await another harvest. At the North the winter cuts off much business—at the South the summer—the hurricane months in the West Indies, and something every where; but here, as soon as winter closes our river, all eyes are turned toward the forests—the river open, all eyes are turned to the ocean. If at any time we feel the lack of something to do, the void is soon supplied by imitating the example of the two Yankee boys, who it is said, when shut up in a room, "*both* made money by swapping jackets;" so we, when we have nothing else to do, and can't sleep, go to work and speculate in house lots, wood lots, and timber lands. There are more examples among us of the real plotting, busy, go-ahead yankee, than in any other place with which we are acquainted. If John Neal wishes to retrive his credit by writing another "Yankee," let him come to Bangor; we will engage to furnish him with a store of incidents, and at least five or six hard characters.—*Bangor Whig.*

TEMPERANCE.

The nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side of the grave is to enjoy from Heaven health, wisdom, and peace of mind.

These blessings, if thou possessest and would preserve to old age, avoid the allurements of Voluptuousness, and fly from her temptations.

When she spreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the cup, when she smileth upon thee, and persuadeth thee to be joyful and happy: then is the hour of danger, then let reason stand firmly on her guard.

For if thou hearkenest unto the words of the adversary, thou art deceived and betrayed.

The joy which she promises changeth to madness; and her enjoyments lead on to diseases and death.

Look round her board, cast thine eyes upon her guests, and observe those who have been allured by her smiles, who have listened to her temptations.

Are they not meagre? are they not sickly? are they not spiritless?

Their short hours of jollity and riot are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection; she hath debauched and pulled their appetites, they have now no relish for her nicest dainties. Her votaries are become her victims; the just and natural consequence which God hath ordained in the constitution of things, for the punishment of those who abuse his gifts.

But who is she that, with graceful steps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain?

The rose blusheth on her cheek, the sweetness of the morning breatheth from her lips; joy, tempered with innocence and modesty, sparkleth in her eyes, and from the cheerfulness of her heart she singeth as she walks.

Her name is health. She is the daughter of Exercise, who begot her upon Temperance; their sons inhabit the mountains that stretch over the northern regions of San Too Hoe.

They are brave, active, and lively, and partake of all the beauties and virtues of their sister.

Vigour stringeth their nerves; strength dwelleth in their bones; and labour is their delight all the day long.

The employments of their father excite their appetites and the repasts of their mother refresh them.

To combat the passions is their delight; to conquer evil habits, their glory.

Their pleasures are moderate, and therefore they endure; their repose is short, but sound and undisturbed.

Their blood is pure, their minds are serene; and the physician knoweth not the way to their habitations.

SUPERSTITION.

The following anecdotes, recorded in the very interesting voyage of Messrs Bennet and Tyermaun round the world, are extracted as showing the absurdity and groundlessness of some superstitious fears.

"Our chief mate told us, that on board a ship where he had served, the mate on duty ordered some of the youths to reef the main-top-sail. When the first got up, he heard a strange voice saying, "It blows hard." The lad waited for no more; he was down in a trice, and telling his adventure. A second immediately ascended, laughing at the folly of his companion, but returned even more quickly, declaring that he was quite sure that a voice not of this world had cried in his ear, "It blows hard!" Another went, and another, but each came back with the same tale. At length the mate, having sent up the whole watch, ran up the shrouds himself, and when he reached the haunted spot, heard the dreadful words distinctly uttered in his ears, "It blows hard!" "Aye, aye, old one! but, blow it ever so hard, we must ease the earings for all that," replied the mate undauntedly; and, looking round, he spied a fine parrot perched on one of the clues, the thoughtless author of all the false alarms, which had probably escaped from some other vessel, but had not previously been discovered to have taken refuge on this.

Another of our officers mentioned, that on one of his voyages, he remembered a boy having been sent up to clear a rope which had got foul above the mizen-top. Presently, however, he returned back, trembling, and almost tumbling to the bottom, declaring that he had seen "Old Davy" aft the cross-trees; moreover, the evil one had a huge head and face, with prick ears and eyes as bright as fire. Two or three others were sent up in succession; to all of whom the apparition glared forth, and was identified by each to be "Old Davy," sure enough. The mate, in a rage, at length mounted himself, when resolutely, as in the former case, searching for the big bear, he soon ascertained the innocent cause of so much terror to be a large horned owl, so lodged as to be out of sight to those who ascended on the other side the vessel, but which, when any one approached the cross-trees, popped up his portentous visage to see what was coming. The mate brought him down in triumph, and "Old Davy," the owl, became a very peaceable ship-mate among the crew, who were no longer scared by his horns and eyes; for sailors turn their backs on nothing when they know what it is. Had the birds, in these two instances, departed as secretly as they came, of course they would have been deemed supernatural visitants to the respective ships, by all who had heard the one, or seen the other."

BRITISH NEWS.

KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 24.—At 12 o'clock ladies began to arrive, and soon completely filled the side gallaries, and more than half the body of the House. Ten Judges were present and a larger diplomatic corps than we ever before witnessed on similar occasions, the number being nearly thirty. At two o'clock the guns were heard announcing His Majesty's departure from the palace, and shortly after the trumpets (never heard in the old House) announced the King's arrival. The Commons having been summoned, his Majesty delivered the following speech in a firm tone of voice :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people. You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, which has been long appropriated to the use of the House of Parliament. Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions, that the best provision of which the circumstance of the case would admit should be made for your present meeting; and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament, as shall be deemed, in your joint consideration, to be the most fitting and convenient. I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which it was founded.

The assurances which I receive from my Allies, and generally, from all Foreign Princes and States, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace. The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest, which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain. I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my Allies, the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the Treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that Treaty. I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and to be laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy; and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands of the public service, will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion, within our recent experience.

The satisfactory state of the Trade and Commerce of the country and of the Public Revenue, fully justifies the expectation that notwithstanding the reductions in taxation, which were made in the last Session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect will tend to diminish the existing Surplus of the Public Revenue, there will remain a sufficient Balance to meet the additional Annual Charge, which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of Slavery throughout the British dominions.

I deeply lament that the Agricultural interests continues in a great state of depression. I recommend to your serious consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the Public Service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges, which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land—and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the Acts passed, in execution of the law for the abolition of Slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to those important measures; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue.—Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament—the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the Public Interests. Among the first in point of urgency, is the state of the Tithe Question in Ireland—and the means of effecting equitable and final adjustment of it.

Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects—to promote the commutation of tithe in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church, from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage, according to its rites.

I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations, but I have reason to believe that it will soon be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you, at an early period.

I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the episcopal duties; the state of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established Church, and devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the Clergy in their respective Benefices—The especial objects which I have in view in the appointment of this Commission is, to extend more widely the means of Religious worship according to the Doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people. I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your attention to the condition of the church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship, for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom. It has been my duty on this occasion to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

I rely with entire confidence on your willing cooperation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects, I rely also with equal confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of Laws, which affect any extensive and complicated interests and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed. I feel assured, that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of these institutions in Church and state, which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which amidst all the viscissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the surest guarantees of their Liberties, their Rights, and their Religion.

After a debate of three days, an amendment on the address in reply to the King's speech, was carried by a majority of 7, the numbers being 309 against 302. The amendment was—

'To assure his Majesty that his Majesty's faithful Commons acknowledge, with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the representation of the people were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into law by His Majesty's Councils will be directed in the spirit of well considered and efficient reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our Municipial Corporations under vigilant popular controul, remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries. To represent to his Majesty that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of those and other reforms should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were most anxiously and justly directed."

The report on the address was brought up on Friday by Sir Edward Knatchbull, and on the question, that it be received being but, Sir Robert Peel said that he did not intend to attempt the subversion of the vote of Thursday, by again appealing to the sense of the house, but to assent to its decision. The address as amended was then agreed to, and the following is his Majesty's answer :—

'I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful address of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance of our institutions in Church and State.

'I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

'I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

The debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech, which commenced on Tuesday evening, was continued by adjournment, until Friday morning, when it terminated in the defeat of Ministers.

In the House of Lords, an amendment to the address was moved by Lord Melbourne, though, as he confessed, with little hopes of success: nor were his anticipations disappointed, as the amendment was negatived, and the original address was carried without a division.

From the St. Andrews Standard, April 9.

We have received by the *Susanna*, London papers to the 11th March, the files are incomplete and we are at a loss to know the fate of several questions that have been agitated—for instance it is stated that Mr. G. R. Robinson and not Mr. Hume asked Sir Robert Peel what was intended to be done relative to the North American boundary line. A Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt will be carried, and will likely be the forerunner of similar bills in the Colonies.—A commission has passed the Great Seal to enquire into the practicability of doing away with Military flogging.

Intense interest attended the opening of Parliament. The choice of a Speaker was taken up as a point of principle and ably debated. Sir C. M. Sutton was proposed by Lord Francis Egerton; Mr. Abercrombie, by Mr. Dennison. The late Speaker denied having advised the dismission of the Melbourne administration, and defended his political conduct; he eulogized his opponent, but averred that himself was the fitter person to fill the Chair. Lord Stanley sat with the Ministers "and delivered one of his most petulent and least successful speeches." It is replete with disingenuousness, and became more and more testy as he felt that he had no hold on the attention of the House—after saying that his political views did not differ materially from those of either of the Candidates, he made a desperate attack on the principles of Mr. Abercrombie, and declared his conviction that Mr. Spring Rice was the best qualified person in the House to do justice to the office of Speaker.

Lord John Russel made a most admirable speech, in which he accused Sir C. Sutton of trimming to the tories, and aiding the formation of the provisional ministry which consisted solely and entirely of the Duke of Wellington. He maintained that their choice should be directed by the desire of having a Speaker who held the same views as the majority of the House, and who would prove the honest medium for the declaration of its sentiments when it was necessary to express them—Sir Robert Peel supported Sir C. M. Sutton; several whig members explained their reasons for taking the same course.—The numbers on the division were as follows:

For Mr. Abercrombie - - -	316
For Sir C. M. Sutton - - -	306

So that out of the 658 members there were only 36 absent.

Sir Chas. M. Sutton has been elevated to the Peerage as Lord Lexington.

It is remarkable that not one syllable is uttered in the Royal Speech on the late great change in the Administration; and the dissolution of the late Parliament is merely alluded to in a cursory sentence.

Ministers had a majority of 158 on Lord Chandos' motion to repeal the Malt Tax; 350 voted with them.

A grand review of 40,000 Prussian troops is to take place in Silesia.

The Duke of Cambridge now at Hanover, is to visit England in May.

The French Ministry has again fallen to pieces, and Paris papers of March 8th leave us ignorant of who are to form the new Cabinet. It is generally thought that *Soult* will be War Minister, *Molé* ministers for Foreign affairs, and *Duperre* for the marine. *Louis Phillippe* intends to preside in Council on every important occasion. The difficulty of selecting his ministers is declared to be the difference of opinion which exists in the minds of the leading individuals upon the great question of the American claims.—The temporary Government are dissatisfied with the Americans; and evince suspicions that the intentions of Congress are not so friendly as their expressions. A ship of war has been sent to Mahon to watch the American squadron which is to assemble there.

(From Papers by the Frederick.)

London, March 16.—The impression in favour of the stability of the present Administration is generally gaining ground, and the contrary opinions of even the most violent have considerably relaxed. In a commercial point of view the duration of the Ministry is much to be desired, as all political changes materially affect the trading and manufacturing interests of the country, destroy commercial confidence, and increase the difficulties of a class of people, which, under our free-trade system, are sufficiently oppressed without the intervention of such occurrences. The Government of this country has now fallen into the hands of a party under which our foreign relations are strengthened, and our commerce has advanced with strides so rapid that the history of the country can hardly afford a parallel. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of wonder amongst those who have anything to lose that the continuance of the present Ministers in office should be anxiously desired.—*M. Herald.*

The most impotant article of intelligence contained in the Paris Journals last received is that which announces the death of the Emperor of Austria. It appears that he died on the 2d inst. at one o'clock in the morning.

The *present* Emperor of Austria will be 42 years of age in the course of next month. In February, 1831, he married Anne Caroline, daughter of Emmanuel, late King of Sardinia; and in September of the same year was crowned King of Hungary. The most material circumstances connected with the present Monarch is his avowed dislike of Prince Metternich, against whom personally he entertains the most rooted aversion. This is the pivot upon which the future policy of the Empire will turn.

House of Lords, March 16.—Soon after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, the Marquis of Londonderry rose and said, that in consequence of what had occured in another place on Friday evening, he had thought it his duty to resign the appointment of ambassador to St. Petersburg, and which he had accordingly done.

The sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland, returned to serve in the new Parliament :—Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Home, Elgin, Airlie, Leven, Melville, Selkirk, and Orkney; Viscounts Arbuthnot, and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Colville, and Reay.

Army Estimates.—The army estimates have been laid on the table of the House of Commons, and the amount to be provided for the effective service to the 1st of March, 1836, is £3,293,072, being £64,000 less than last year. In the amount to be provided for the non-effective service there is also a reduction of £96,000, making the total reduction in the army estimates for 1836, as compared with 1835, of £160,000. The charge for the non-effective service is £2,587,736, being £706,000 less than is required for the effective service.

France.—The Moniteur contains ordinances appointing the Duke de Broglie President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count de Rigny Minister of War *ad interim.*

From the New-York Emigrant,

A meeting of the Ship Owner's Society took place in London in the latter part of January, when a long Report was read. The Report stated that the depressed state of the British Shipping still continued, and required renewed efforts for its alleviation. The committee, however, congratulated themselves that persons were now in the Cabinet who were favourable to their interests; and Alderman Thompson remarked, in the course of his speech, that the Colonial Timber duties would probably not be altered, as many persons now in the ministry opposed the Whigs when the latter attempted some alleration of these duties. The inference seems but a fair one, and as it is of importance to many of our readers in the British North American Colonies, we call their attention to it.

That the depression on British Shipping has been severe and extensive we admit, although we must think that the worthy London ship owners do make the most of it. For instance, we observe at the late meeting at the London Tavern, the following increase of trade in the port of London put forth as a grievance :—

Entries—Port of London.

In 1832—British ships,	3167	Tonnage,	626,026
Foreign "	850	"	130,394
In 1833—British "	3305	"	669,835
Foreign "	1031	"	171,750
In 1834—British "	3541	"	730,554
Foreign "	1254	"	212,514

Now we admit the increase of Foreign Shipping is important and progressive; but yet the increase of British shipping is also progressive, which go to prove this great fact—that the general trade is steadily upon the advance. What more can English men desire? But it is said that the Foreign trade increases in a greater ratio than the British: the figures undoubtedly indicate this; but may it not be explained on principles not disadvantageous to Great Britain?—perhaps the Foreign trade may have been increased by the introduction of some new branch of commerce which has been brought to light by foreigners, or which is conducted to more advantage under the foreign flag? At all events, so long as the British is not decreasing, but actually increasing, we do not see so much cause of despair.

But whatever may be said of the shipping of London, there can be little doubt of the prosperous condition of that of Glasgow. It appears that in the year 1833, 141 vessels entered that port from foreign ports, while in 1834 no less than 176 vessels entered. The clearances outward were for 1833, 121—which in 1834 had increased to 144. The Revenue at the Custom House increased in a corresponding degree. With these facts before us, we cannot see so much ground for despair, as many do. Liverpool and many other ports are equally prosperous while the opening of the East India Trade will tend still further to push forward British commerce. We strongly recommend the article on Glasgow Shipping to the attention of our readers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fredericton, April 7, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir,—I have read with attention the conflicting opinions which have been published, respecting the loss of the Appropriation Bill, and I have been amused at the different constructions of the Parliamentary question at issue between the Legislative belligerents, whose re-enforcements in the Press have drawn copiously from Law authorities, which, with their characteristic peculiarity, have accommodated the rival disputants, each with subsidiary sentences, while at the same time the fulminations of some of the writers, like smoke upon the field of battle, have obscured the real object of attack, namely, the spirit and temper of Resolutions, which avowed the hireling principle of the resolving majority in His Majesty's Legislative Council, and its dictatorial arrogancy. Common sense, without wandering through the labyrinthic intricacies of Constitutional rights, points to that extraordinary resolution, which was headed by the *President* of the Council, as the sole origin of the difficulties into which the Country is plunged. The labouring advocates of an erring Council may bolster their tottering cause by references to Blackstone, Chitty, Delolme, and Stokes, in the hope of burying a disgraceful resolution beneath the rubbish of inapplicable quotations—they may, in the fervour of Tory-devotedness, proclaim our vassalage to a Colonial Minister and his underlings—they may exhibit the mockery of our rights and privileges—they may assure us of the dignity of their Honourable Resolutionists, and endeavour to vitiate the conduct of the Representatives by the imputation of sordid feelings,—those ambitious citizens, who admire the measures of men in authority, and write speeches under the delirium of imaginary elevation, may cover the nakedness of their arguments with their mantle of equalizing principles, which it appears from their own metaphorical allusion hangs like a loose garment upon them, worn closely in adversity, and ready to be thrown aside under the warming influence of Power—they may wage a wordy war, and bring forward undisputed truths, which exert no important bearing on the question—they may apply the soothing unction of approbation to the returning senses and sensibilities of mercenary Councillors, who placed their love of money in one scale of the Legislative balance, and the acknowledged rights of the People in the other, and manifested to the astonished Province, that £30 per Councillor could outweigh the rights of Representatives, the poor man's expectation, the just demands of creditors, and the prosperity of New-Brunswick—they may endeavour to transfer public odium from the Council to the Representatives, but they cannot convince one reflecting individual that the loss of the Appropriation Bill is not exclusively attributable to the conduct of the Council—they may satisfy their Hudibrastic sceptics, but until they can adduce an analogous resolution from the annals of Legislation, the resolution of the 16th of February must stand recorded, a solitary and unprecedented instance of Legislative avarice, petulance and vindictiveness.

It is truly surprising that a moment's reflection did not convince the *writer* and *mover* of the resolution, that its spirit would reduce the dignity of the Council, deteriorate its Legislative character, and lower it in public estimation, that it would excite the indignation of the Representative Body, and ultimately create the difficulty which has already followed, and will be continued unless the Council is made to re-resolve and retrograde, or the House succumbs unworthily to unwarrantable dictations.

If the resolutions of the Council *could* be supported by Parliamentary usage, still they receive no countenance from expediency or dignity—*Retaliatory measures* have been adopted between avowed belligerents, but they are inadmissible and reproachful in the deliberations between Councillors and Representatives, whose common object should be public good, and not their own individual emolument.

Laying aside the humiliating avowal of the resolution, I would ask, with what grace can the *Honorable Orators* for pecuniary assistance solicit aid from the public purse, when they will not admit the contributors to that purse as auditors of their sayings?* Many of the Councillors are already paid by Government for the devotion of their time to its service—if there are any who cannot afford to give those services, it is to be regretted that their respective Counties do not make the requisite provision—if they are men in possession of public confidence and estimation, let the Counties be assessed for the purpose, to prevent "*Rich Boobies*," as a public writer has observed, being exclusively the agents of Royalty.

It is to be hoped that the present difficulties may lead to ultimate good—that the chain, which enslaves the independence of avaricious men, may be broken—that the Representatives and Councillors may be released from the bondage, which the love of, or necessity for money, creates; and that the public prosperity may not be retarded by any *accommodating measure*, originating exclusively from sordid principles,—and that *Members' Pay*, and Councillors' *desire for pay*, may never, after the settling of the present question, disgrace the records of our Legislative journals; but that the respective Counties shall pay their Representatives, and Councillors also——if those Counties are privileged to send such Representatives of Lordliness.

In my next letter I shall resume the consideration of this subject, and make a few remarks upon the selection of Officers of Government as Legislative Councillors. I am, sir, your's, &c.

COLONIST.

* The late resolution of the Council, to open their doors in future, refers only to *Members of Assembly*, and persons *introduced by individual Councillors.* The audience, therefore, will be *very select.*—ED.

MR. CAMERON,

Sir,—A writer in your paper under the signature of "A Juryman," wishes to know "whether a Constable is authorised by our Laws to add Eight Shillings to a fine of £3 imposed by the Court upon a Petty Juryman for non-attendance?"

To save you the trouble of answering this question, I beg to refer "A Juryman" to the 2d vol. Province Laws, page 122—where he will find, "That all fines which may by Law be imposed on Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, Constables, and other Officers or Ministers of the Law whatsoever, for non-attendance on any Court, on which by Law they are bound to attend, shall and may be recovered and levied by writ of general *levari facias*, issuing out of the Courts imposing such fines respectively, *together with the costs of levying the same*," &c.

The writ of *levari facias*, it is well known by every gentleman of the profession, is a judicial writ, issued to the Sheriff after judgment has been passed against the parties making default, and *is in the nature of an Execution*, being directed to be levied upon the goods and chattels of each defaulter.

The Sheriff's authority (or Constable if duly authorized to act by the Sheriff or his Deputy) for charging eight shillings on a fine of £3, is drawn from the Provincial ordinance, or fee table, where "A Juryman" will find, page 10, that the Sheriff is allowed for "*Levying, receiving and paying all monies on Execution to £40, one shilling per pound—Execution and return thereon (besides mileage) five shillings.*" Thus on a fine of £3, he is entitled to charge *three shillings* poundage, and *five shillings* for Execution, making Eight Shillings as charged.

This statement it is to be hoped (on reference to the authorities named) will prove perfectly satisfactory to "*the unfortunate Juryman*" and all others equally interested. Had the question, however, been privately asked, from the proper quarter, instead of through the columns of a newspaper, it would doubtless have been as explicitly and as fully answered.

In justice however to the Sheriff, I may add, that he has never in any one instance taken the 3s. poundage, to which he is entitled, but has invariably given up all his fees to the Officer, for collecting; who has had, in some instances, the disagreeable duty of levying and selling the goods of delinquents to recover the fine.

Although the payment of the fine *alone* may be considered by the Juror as a serious grievance, it would still be a greater hardship on the Sheriff, to pay the fees of collecting out of his own pocket, when he is not allowed to deduct that expense from the fines received, before paying them over to the County Treasurer. The Sheriff has always wished to do this, but it has been objected to by the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions. He is therefore obliged to collect the fine, without any remuneration for keeping a record of all fines imposed by the Courts, and rendering an annual account to the Magistrates.

Jurors can always save the expense of collecting, by paying their fines to the Clerks of the respective Courts, previous to the writ being issued.

I am, sir, your obdt. servt. P.

St. John, April 11, 1835.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1835.

By an arrival at St. Andrews from Exeter, London dates to the 11th March were received in this city on Saturday evening, furnishing His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament, &c.—The English Mail for March arrived yesterday, with London dates to the 9th.—The King's speech with other extracts will be found in preceding columns.—Mr. Abercrombie, Member for Edinburgh was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, by a majority of 10.—For Sir C. M. Sutton, the former Speaker, 306; for Mr. Abercrombie, 316. Sir C. M. Sutton was subsequently elevated to the House of Peers, with the title of Lord Lexington.

The *Frederick*, Capt. Westcott, which arrived this morning in 25 days from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 18th March, with which we have been politely favoured, and from which we have made such extracts as our time and limits would allow.

We had prepared some Editorial observations on the recent Parliamentary news from Great Britain; but a sudden press of advertisements has compelled us to defer them till next week.

In referring our readers to the communication of our correspondent "*Colonist*," in another column, we may as well state, that we do not intend trespassing on their patience, by any *very* lengthy editorial remarks on the "Appropriation" question this week. The subject has been well canvassed on both sides, and the public must, by this time, be pretty well informed on its merits. It is certainly a matter of the most vital importance to the constituency of the country, and can never be too thoroughly enquired into, or too pertinaciously pressed on the attention of the people at large, till they have become completely acquainted with it in all its bearings, and resolutely determined to support their Representatives in their patriotic struggle for popular rights. But, for ourselves, we have already explicitly and unreservedly stated our opinions on the subject; and we have supported those opinions on consistent principles of ratiocination, and by adducing incontrovertible authorities and proofs, none of which have been overturned. We brought to the contest a disinterested and unprejudiced mind, and were willing to be convinced by sound argument and rational disputation, if stronger grounds than our own could be brought to bear against our position. This, however, has not been the case: we have seen the sophistical fabrics of the more moderate portion of our opponents, successively demolished by repeated and irresistible attacks; their specious assertions and assumptions have crumbled into dust under the searching ordeal of reason and truth, and their tottering cause, therefore, is now left without a single atom of support. Other combatants, less respectable and less competent, incapable of reasoning, unacquainted with the subject, and unable to comprehend the principles involved therein, but blindly devoted to the worship of power, influence, and office, have vainly endeavoured to annihilate us, by hurling at our heads all the artillery of dogmatic assertion without a shadow of argument or proof, of virulent abuse in despicable inuendo, of arrogant assumption and dictorial nonsense, cemented together by a full share of ridiculous ignorance and reckless falsity. With such writers, folly, falsehood and abuse have been their main dependence; and as it would have been too degrading to encounter them with their own weapons, and no other were applicable to such assailants, we could only suffer them to wallow, comparatively unheeded, in their own filth. The last effort of this kind, and which stamps the character of the whole, appeared in the editorial column of the *City Gazette* of last Thursday; in which some miserably lying scribbler has had the impudence to charge us with having written *communications* on this subject for the *St. Andrew's Standard*, and then weakly copied them into our own paper!—A falsehood so audacious, so preposterous, so utterly groundless, and so easily refuted, that it only excites our astonishment how any individual, pretending to take an *editorial* share in the discussion of public matters, could wantonly betray such a reckless disregard for truth. So far from writing for the *Standard*, we have *never*, in *any shape whatever*, written or compiled one single phrase or sentence on this question, further than has appeared in our own editorial articles. The same *veracious* and *learned* writer has wisely talked about "*the Act of the Imperial Parliament* which established" the Legislature of this Province! We should like to see this wonderful act: perhaps our contemporary can refer us to it; we are quite confident nobody else can, and we should therefore be glad of a peep at a novelty so peculiar. We had always understood that His Majesty, in Privy Council, by and with the advice and consent of his Cabinet, conferred Legislative privileges upon his Colonies; and Lord *Mansfield*, (a judicious authority too high for controversion,) decided, in a cause argued before him, in which the principle was involved, that "by the establishment of an Assembly, the King *irrecoverably* grants a *constitution of the representative kind*, to the inhabitants of a colony"; and *hence* it is, that Colonial Assemblies derive all those "*inalienable and inherent rights*" which pertain, *per se*, to every British *Representative* Legislature, and for the integrity of which we have contended, but of which our contemporary, in the plenitude of his ignorance, knows nothing, and which he is so ready to assist in wresting from the people.—Another writer in the same paper, under the signature of "*Investigator*," has put forth a ludicrous compound of absurdities and inconsistencies, totally irrelevant to the question, and has also commenced with such a farrago of *falsehoods*, that we must, perforce, expose them. He attempts to assert that the noble *protest* of the Hon. Messrs. Black and Simonds is *not theirs!*—and accompanies the assertion with the following series of falsities:—"A fabrication of some malicious enemy."—(*L** *the first!*)—It is impossible that the document should be genuine."—(*L** *the second!*)—"It is not *theirs*."—(*L** *the third!*)—"They could not have written it."—(*L** *the fourth!*)—Four falsehoods in as many lines!—To which we answer, that the document is *genuine*, that it is *no fabrication*, that it *is theirs*, and that they *did write it*, and greatly to their honour too. Now, should we venture to state all this, and to publish such a document, under the very noses of those hon. gentlemen, with their names affixed to it, if it were not a true and genuine one; when any individual might in an instant ascertain from their own mouths whether it was so or not? They are perfectly accessible and affable; and therefore the authenticity of the document could at any moment have been ascertained by any respectable individual. Whether it was published with their *sanction*, or how we obtained a copy of it, is no business of "Investigator's;" we did publish it, and when those hon. gentlemen *disavow* it, will be time enough to deny its authenticity. We have before stated that it was prepared and offered for insertion on the Journals of the Council, and rejected in the *absence* of its authors: *why* it was so rejected, is known to the magnanimous majority.—Such specimens of falsehood and ignorance as the foregoing serve to shew the degraded nature of the means employed by the champions for the Council, in their endeavours to abuse and mislead the public on this question. Their efforts, however, will be unsuccessful; because all their arts and duplicities must inevitably come to light. We entreat the constituency of this country to view this matter as it ought to be viewed; let them peruse and circulate what has appeared in our columns during the last month, which will shew them the true state of the case; and let them be assured, that to the Council, and the Council alone, can be attributed the loss of the Appropriations for the present year; and that the House of Assembly, in their whole conduct, were influenced only by a determination to resist the unjust claims of the other House, and to preserve, in a "parliamentary, constitutional and justifiable manner," the rights and privileges of themselves as a body, and of their constituents as a people. Interested parties—squabblers and seekers for preferment, profit, and place, sycophantic ticklers to power and influence may endeavour to persuade the ignorant to the contrary; but such alone is the simple and undeniable fact. Had the House chosen to *pay the Council*, there never would have been one atom of difficulty. Before concluding, we may remark, that as the deceased *Orion* ventured to quote Mr. *Huskisson's* opinion, relative to the practice of sending up *Resolutions* of Appropriation to the Council, it was a pity he did not quote *another* paragraph from *the same dispatch*, wherein Mr. *Huskisson* declares, that the *practice of sending up Resolutions cannot be reconciled with any principle of the British Constitution!*—Alas, for Orion's argument! Let "peace be to his manes."—We now leave the subject for a time in the hands of the constituency of the Province; we have "said our say," and shall hold fast to our opinions; our columns shall be open to the expression of public sentiment, and we feel little doubt, from the manifestations already apparent, that its tone is rapidly becoming more and more similar to our own.

It must be highly gratifying to every right-minded man in this Province, to learn that our late excellent Lieutenant Governor, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, has been honoured by His Majesty with the important appointment of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Sir Howard's wise and impartial administration of the Government of this Province, his freedom from party feeling, the magnanimity of mind which ever led him to treat those who opposed some of his favourite measures as British Legislators ought to be treated,—in short, the honesty and benevolence of his intentions, the goodness of his heart, his accessibility to men of all parties, the zeal with which he laboured for the country's good, added to the manners and habits of a perfect gentleman and an impartial Governor, have endeared him to a people who will never cease to respect him.

New Appointment by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—W. H. STREET, Esq. to be Mayor of St. John, for the current year.

As we have now a new *Street* to our Corporation, we may reasonably hope for improved *streets* to our city; and we would therefore respectfully suggest to His Worship the necessity of an immediate purification of all the streets, lanes, alleys and ways of St. John. We may anticipate, almost for a certainty, the speedy re-appearance of that awful pestilence which partially manifested itself at the commencement of the late winter; there has been no known instance of such a commencement, unsucceeded by a thorough and searching progress upon the first seasonable opportunity; and we cannot therefore hope to escape thus lightly its devastating ravages. Many of our streets and alleys are at present in a most disgusting and pestilential state of filthiness, from the thawing of the accumulated corruptible deposits of the winter; while a great number of the enclosures belonging to private residences are almost intolerable nuisances: the action of the sun upon such masses of offensive matter must be highly deleterious, and no time should be lost in enforcing their complete removal. The city should forthwith be thoroughly cleansed, and the kennels and drains well sprinkled (as they daily were in New-York last summer,) with Chloride of Lime. The roaming of CATTLE and SWINE through the streets, which is an especial nuisance in more respects than one, should also be peremptorily prevented; and every possible precaution taken to promote, as far as human measures can, the preservation of the public health. We trust that these hints, respectfully offered, will not be slighted by our new corporation; and that *all* our *Streets* will be speedily exalted in public estimation.

We understand the Commissioners of Bay of Fundy Light Houses at this port, took much pains during last winter, to put in train, by application to the Legislature, a petition to the Admiralty for *a full and corrected Chart of the Bay of Fundy*—and that the Chamber of Commerce have also lately interested themselves in the same matter; so that, through the recommendation of the Executive of this Province, and probably that of Nova-Scotia, little doubt can exist of the matter being carried into effect.—While recently looking over the late Admiralty Chart, (1824), we were surprised to find the total absence of

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To Correspondents.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first of the promised series of communications from our country correspondent, "*Colonist*"; but would suggest to him the propriety of, in future, taking measures to ensure a more prompt delivery of his letters, to prevent such a delay of two or three days as appears to have taken place on the present occasion.

Our correspondent who promises an article addressed to the *New Mayor and Common Council*, on the subject of an *Assize of Wood*, shall be attended to next week, if his communication be sent in time.

The communication of "*A Subscriber*," giving an account of the late meeting in Westmoreland, has come to hand; but as it contains nothing in *addition* to, or *contradiction* of another account of the same meeting, which was previously received, and partly in type, at the time "A Subscriber" came to hand, we considered it needless to insert both.—A Subscriber states, that of the persons present, six were Magistrates.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Peter Lawson, to Mrs. Ann Bibber.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Russell to Miss Margaret Dalzele, both of this parish.

On Thursday, by the same, Mr. Francis Coleman, to Miss Mary M'Coy, both of the parish of Wickham, Queen's County.

At Miramichi, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr. Angus Ramsay, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Urquhart, all of the Parish of Newcastle.

DIED,

On Sunday the 29th ult. at Richibucto, at the house of her son, George Pagan, Esquire, Mrs. M. Babcock, in the 69th year of her age.

On Friday morning, at the same place, Mrs. Hannay, wife of the Reverend James Hannay, after having given birth to a still-born child. Her mild deportment, unaffected manners, and benevolent disposition, endeared her to all who knew her.

At Sea, on the 18th January, Mr. William Kay, chief Mate of the ship Albion, of this port.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

30. *Wednesday*, ship Amy, Young, London, 53, via Falmouth, 25—Scovil & Summers, ballast.
37. Brig Myra, Goreham, Philadelphia, 15—B. Tilton, flour & corn.
38. Sch'r Isabella, Pangbourne, Boston, 12—Master, assorted cargo.
39. Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax, 14—S. Wiggins & Son, teas.
40. *Thursday*, ship Margaret, Addison, South Seas, —Charles C. Stewart, full cargo of oil, &c.
41. Brig Emperor, Beyea, Barbadoes, 23—D. & P. Hatfield, ballast.
42. Sultan, Brown, Jamaica, 24—Ratchford & Lugrin, rum, sugar and molasses.
43. Sch'r Sarah Ann, Mackie, Kingston, (Jam.) 27 —Ratchford & Lugrin, rum, sugar, &c.
44. Herald, Lyons, New-York, 9—H. Gilbert, wheat.
45. Friendship, Garrick, Boston, 7—J. Hughson, ballast.
46. Boxer, Fields, Boston, 7—I. Ketchum, assorted cargo.
47. Boundary, Shackford, Boston, via Eastport, 7—specie.
48. Thos. Wyer, Beck, Boston, 2—B. Tilton, flour.
49. *Friday*, ship Pacific, Tozer, Savannah, 15—E. Barlow & Sons, pitch pine timber.
50. Sch'r Cordelia, Crowell, Philadelphia, 9—Reid & Perkins, flour.
51. *Saturday*, sch'r Antioch, Pettingell, Philadelphia, 7—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.
52. Oneco, Williams, Philadelphia, 7—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.
53. *Monday*, ship Athol, M'Cready, London, 21—(14 from land to land)—John Robertson, goods.
54. *This morning*, ship Frederick, Westcott, Liverpool, 25—S. Wiggins & Son, merchandize.
55. Brig Civilian, Lawson, Hull, 27—John Robertson, coals.
56. Charles, Dudne, Demerara, 23—J. Ward & Sons, rum, sugar, &c.
57. Peter I. Nevius, Scribner, Philadelphia, 9—D. & P. Hatfield, flour, corn, &c.
58. Sch'r Post-Boy, Heney, Eastport.—shingles.
59. Lavinia, Vaughan, Halifax,—assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Brig James Hay, Leavitt, Demerara, lumber.
Lerwick, Kinney, Montego Bay, fish, &c.
Sch'r Industry, Johnston, Philadelphia, plaster.

The Frederick sailed in company with the John Bently for Halifax, and Woodman for St. John; Elizabeth, Scott, to leave next day; Margaret, Russell, and Isabella, to leave in a few days for this port. —The Elizabeth Bently, to sail about the 24th for Philadelphia; the Granville, Cock, to leave in about 3 days—all of this port.

The Frederick spoke, March 23d, Saltees bearing North, American ship Brooklyn, of New York, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, out 37 days; April 1st, lat. 45, 34. long. 39. 14. spoke ship Tally-Ho, from Liverpool for New York, with passengers, out 12 days.

Barque Portland, Leadbeatter, hence, at Cork 3d March; Edmond, Strang, at Cork; Wm. & Robert, at Cork.—Ships Ann, Smith; China, Bell; Beverly, Lawson; and Sarah, Sinclair, hence, at Liverpool.

Brig James Caskie, at New York from London, spoke 1st April in lat. 42 33, long. 56, a British ship, lumber loaded, with loss of rudder and short of provisions, but could render no assistance on account of a heavy sea.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT GEORGE.

THE Anniversary of SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY the 23d instant, at Mr. NETHERY'S, Princess-street.—Gentlemen wishing to participate in the said Festival, can be furnished with Tickets at the CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and at Mr. NETHERY'S.

R. F. HAZEN,
J. V. THURGAR,
A. R. TRURO,
CHARLES HAZEN,
WM. SCAMMELL,
JAMES OTTY, } *Committee.*

By order, A. R. TRURO, Sec'y.
14th April, 1835.

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners of LIGHT HOUSES for the Bay of Fundy, will receive Tenders, till the 15th May, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL, not exceeding

2000 Gallons,—*and*
500 Gallons of Porpoise OIL,

The same to be delivered to them at this Port, in such sized Casks or Barrels as the Commissioners shall furnish—and the Oil to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.—Payment to be made for the same in one month after that date, or sooner, if before then the Oil is delivered.

Tenders to be left with either of the Commissioners. St. John, 14th April, 1835.

COALS.—The Cargo of COALS on board the brig *Civilian*, from Hull, for sale on liberal terms.
April 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

New London Goods.

The subscribers have received per Ship ATHOL, *from London:*

PART of their SPRING SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the season, which will be sold at their usual low prices.—☞ The remainder daily expected. PARKS & HEGAN.
April 14th.

New Goods for Sale.

JUST RECEIVED,—One Invoice of Manchester GOODS, assorted,—Sterling value £1200. —Inquire of JOHN HAMMOND.
14th April.

14th April, 1835.

Per ATHOL *from London, the subscribers have received:*

18 PIPES, 29 hhds., 40 qr.-casks of Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsalla WINES,
9 Pipes, 12 hhds. BRANDY and GENEVA,
4 Cases Chedder CHEESE,
20 Hogsheads PORTER,
50 Boxes London Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
20 ditto best London SOAP,
6 Cases best CHAMPAGNE.

The above will be sold at a very small advance, if applied for while landing. Of the WINES, is some superior Port in quarter-casks and larger packages.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

☞NOTICE.

THE Business of MACKAY & Co., at their different Establishments, will in future be conducted by the subscribing Firm.
MACKAY, BROTHERS CO.
St. John, 14th April, 1835.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, respectfully intimate that they intend carrying on a Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Business, under the Firm of

LOCKHART & CRANE.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART.
THOMAS P. CRANE.
Saint John, 2d April, 1835.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully takes leave im this manner to offer his unfeigned thanks to his friends in the City, for the very energetic support rendered to him in the Election on Tuesday last,—made more particularly grateful from its being wholly unsolicited on his part; and although they did not attain the object of *their* wishes, yet he will ever consider the circumstances of that day, as affording to himself a marked proof of their confidence and affectionate regard. GEORGE MATTHEW.
11th April, 1835.

LONDON GOODS.

Per ATHOL, *from London:*

280 BUNDLES best OAKUM,
240 bars $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, 1, & $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Bolt Copper,
100 bolts No. 1 to 6 Irvine Canvas,
70 coils Staple Cordage, 20 do. White Rope,
50 boxes Poland Starch, 6 boxes fine Cinnamon,
2 chests Liquorice, 3 bags best Cloves,
7 Bales, containing—Printed Calicos, grey Cottons, Beaverteens, silk & cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.
50 kegs Blasting Powder,
20 casks assorted Glassware,—for sale by
14th April.—1† J. & H. KINNEAR.

LONDON HATS.

GEORGE & EDWARD SEARS,

Have just received per ATHOL, *from London, part of their* SPRING SUPPLY, *consisting of*

GENTLEMEN'S best London black and drab HATS, of the latest fashion,
Ditto 2d and 3d quality, do. do. do.
Ditto 1st, 2d, & 3d quality Gossamer do.
Ditto Plated Hats,
Gentlemens', Youths', and Boys' Cloth Caps, Travelling Caps, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale at their Hat and Fur Store, on reasonable terms,—wholesale or retail.
14th April.—3†

W. H. SCOVIL

Has received per late arrivals from Philadelphia and New-York:

100 BRLS. Rye FLOUR,
100 do. Corn Meal,
500 Bushels Yellow CORN,
20 Bags *Family MEAL*,
20 Barrels PITCH and TAR,
Tierces of RICE; Do. White PEAS.

In Store—Hhds. Sugar, puncheons Molasses, quarter casks Sicily Madeira Wine, kegs Tobacco, with a General Assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES; all of which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. 14th April.

Figs, Raisins, and Lemons.

Per Frederick, from Liverpool:

100 HALF Drums } fresh FIGS,
100 Quarter Drums }
100 boxes prime bunch Raisins,
30 boxes Lemons. *Also*—
2 Pipes } prime Cognac BRANDY,
3 Half pipes }
5 Half pipes first quality Hollands GIN.
14th April. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

LONDON SLOPS, &c.

Received per the ATHOL, *and for sale:*

13 PACKAGES, containing—assorted Summer SLOPS, a variety of JEWELERY, Dressing Glasses, Hardware, one case of Views and Pictures, &c. &c.
April 14.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ship Frederick *from Liverpool:*

50 BALES and Cases of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, comprising an extensive and general assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he offers for sale on liberal terms.
April 11. JOHN KERR.

Per the ATHOL, *from London,*

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING:

20 HHDS. COGNAC BRANDY,
10 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL,
200 Kegs best London White LEAD,
100 Bolts Bleached CANVAS,
2 Barrels NUTMEGS,
2 Cases Men's fashionable black and drab Hats.

Which will be sold at a small advance for approved paper, by JAMES T. HANFORD.
14th April, 1835.

A YOUNG MAN, brought up in this City, and possessing a thorough knowledge of Mercantile business, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in a respectable Establishment. Good reference given as to character and abilities.—Apply at this Office.
April 14.

For Sale—to arrive,

375 TONS Pitch Pine TIMBER, expected per Brig *Mary Cumming*, from Charleston.
April 10. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Rice & Rye Flour.

10 TIERCES very superior RICE.
50 Barrels Philadelphia Rye FLOUR,—just received by
April 14. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Rye Flour & Corn Meal.

Just received per sch'r Oneco, from Philadelphia, and for sale:

250 BLLS. Rye FLOUR,
150 do. CORN MEAL.
April 14.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

The subscriber has just received,

50 PUNCHEONS fine flavored and high proof Jamaica RUM,—which is offered for sale on reasonable terms.
14th April. JAMES T. HANFORD.

FOR SALE:

45 KEGS TOBACCO,
40 brls. Alexandria Mountain FLOUR —(in Bond);
50 ditto Genesse Flour; 25 half-do. do. do.,
2 casks Clover Seed; barrels Navy Bread,
50 bags best round Yellow CORN,
Tierces Rice; 10 cwt. best COFFEE,
Firkins Butter; bags Pimento; ditto Pepper,
Barrels No. 2 Mackerel; do. No. 1 Herrings,
2000 bushels SALT,
100 bottles West India PICKLES,
20 barrels silver-skinned ONIONS,
50 ditto PITCH and TAR,
20 kegs wrought and cut NAILS, assorted,
10 dozen steel plated Hoes,
Boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 GLASS,
50 boxes Havana Cigars,
42 puncheons superior MOLASSES,
1 ton CORDAGE, assorted,
Hogsheads and barrels Muscovado SUGAR,
100 Chairs, assorted; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

8 Chain CABLES, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch,
5 ANCHORS, from 2 to 15 cwt.,
Second-hand Sails and Rigging.

LOCKHART & CRANE.
St. John, 2d April, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED, per schooner *James Clarke*, from Boston:—140 barrels first quality NAVY BREAD.
11th April. LOCKHART & CRANE.

PORK.

Per schooner Boxer, from Boston:

30 BARRELS prime PORK, *in Bond*,
20 kegs superior Fig TOBACCO,
2 tierces CLOVER SEED,—for sale by
April 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

—IN STORE—

5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

LANDING

Ex Sultan, and Sarah Ann, from Jamaica:
RUM, SUGAR, SHRUB, & HIDES.
Ex Yarmouth Packet, from Halifax:
40 chests first quality CONGO TEA,
1 half-pipe } O. L. P. MADEIRA.
2 qr.-casks }
For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
9th April.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,

APRIL 13th, 1835.

THE whole of the CAPITAL STOCK having been subscribed, and One Moiety thereof paid in agreeably to the Royal Charter—*Public Notice is hereby given*, That the business of the BANK will commence on the 14th instant.

The President and Directors congratulate the Public on being enabled thus early to realize their expectations, and give relief to the very heavy pressure in the Money Market; and they tender their thanks to the Stockholders who have so readily responded to the call made upon them, and will on their part endeavour to conduct the business on the most approved system of Banking—thereby encouraging the enterprising to advance this promising Province to that importance which the natural resources of the Country warrant; and they trust that His Most Gracious Majesty will not have cause to regret granting to his faithful subjects in New-Brunswick, a ROYAL CHARTER.
H. GILBERT, *President.*

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

APRIL 13th, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual discount days will be Tuesday and Friday, in each week.

Hours of business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged, before 3 o'clock, on the days preceding the discount days.
A. BALLOCH, *Cashier.*

☞N. B. Good Friday being a Holiday, there will be but one discount day this week, which will be on Wednesday the 15th.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the first Annual *General Meeting* of the Stockholders, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on Tuesday the fifth day of May next, agreeably to the Royal Charter, at one o'clock, P. M.
H. GILBERT, *President.*
28th March, 1835.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1835.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General SWINNEY, at his Office, Saint John, New-Brunswick, until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 12th of May next, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies—viz:—

FLOUR.

1050 Barrels WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered into the King's Magazines at this place, at the following periods:

200 Barrels, on or before the 15th June, 1835.
200 ditto, " 1st September, "
650 ditto, " 15th October, "

To be of the quality termed "Scratched Superfine," —each barrel weighing 196 lbs. net—free from grit or any bad taste whatever, fresh and sweet, warranted to keep good for one year from the day of delivery.

COALS.

At Saint John, 350 Chaldrons, } 3 of which to be delivered at Partridge Island.

At Saint Andrews, 40 Chaldrons.—To be delivered at each of the posts on or before the 1st of October, 1835. The Coal to be of the best quality of Newcastle, Liverpool, or Sydney, "screened," and delivered into and piled in the King's Fuel Yards, at Saint John, Saint Andrews, and Partridge Island.

FIRE WOOD.

At Saint John, 50 Cords—to be delivered on or before the 1st September next.

At Fredericton, 1100 Cords, viz:

200 Cords, on or before the 15th January, 1836.
200 ditto, " 31st ditto, "
400 ditto, " 28th February, "
300 ditto, " 31st March, "

The Cord to be English Measure.

All further particulars, touching the terms and conditions of the Contracts, and the penalties annexed to each, will be furnished on application at this Office.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contracts.

Two Approved Securities will be required for the due performance of the Contracts.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick,
Saint John, 11th April, 1835.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of about 250 to 350 tons Register, to carry a Cargo to the Port of Newry. Apply to WILLIAM DOUGAN, or
ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
14th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner MARGARET, burthen 46 tons, only one year old, built of the best materials, sails well, and is well found. If not disposed of by private contract, previous to the 28th April, she will be sold at Public Auction.
11th April. JOHN KERR.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Received per sch'r Oneco, from Philadelphia:

60 BARRELS Philadelphia Rye FLOUR,
50 ditto CORN MEAL.
April 11. LOCKHART & CRANE.

LANDING, *ex James Clarke,*

10 PUNS. and 140 barrels Norfolk NAVY BREAD.—for sale by
April 11. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received per brig Sultan, and sch'r Sarah Ann, from Montego Bay:

JAMAICA RUM, Sugar, Lime Juice, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, Logwood, Hides, &c.—for sale by
April 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Now landing ex the sch'r Sarah Ann, from Jamaica:

15 Hhds. first quality Sugar.
April 11. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TEAS.—A few Chests Congo and fine Bohea Teas, received ex schooner *Yarmouth Packet*, from Halifax, and for sale by
11th April. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

OIL & FISH.

4 BARRELS Pale Seal } OIL,
14 do. Straw color'd do. }
Barrels HERRINGS,
Ditto MACKAREL,
Ditto ALEWIVES,—just landed.

ALSO—*In Store:*
Sides Upper and Sole LEATHER.

For sale by I & J. G. WOODWARD,
10th March. *South Market Wharf.*

RUM & SUGAR.

Just received ex brig Edwin from Jamaica:

40 PUNCHEONS of well flavoured RUM, —proof 19;
15 Hogsheads good SUGAR;
For sale on reasonable terms by
20th Jan.—2; E. BARLOW & SONS.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) by the Subscriber at his Auction Room, at 11 o'clock:

A VARIETY of DRY GOODS, consisting of Flush and Worsted SHAWLS,
Printed Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Florentines, Linens, black Lead Pencils,
A variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Two casks BLACKING,
A few casks assorted GLASSWARE, &c.

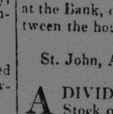
—ALSO—

1 Pipe superior Hollands GIN,
1 Half-pipe Cognac BRANDY,
50 Boxes RAISINS. [*Terms at Sale.*]
April 14. JOHN V. THURGAR.

On WEDNESDAY *the 22d. and* THURSDAY *the 23d inst., will be sold by the subscribers at their Auction Room:*

50 DOZEN Alloa ALE,
25 Chests Bohea TEA,
3 Tons Russia Cordage,
50 Bags common and Pearl Barley,
30 Casks assorted Glassware,
5 Cases Cinnamon, 20 casks Cut Nails,
6 Barrels Epsom Salt,
800 Reams Post, Pot, and Foolscap Paper,
100 Do. Wrapping do.
400 assorted Blank Books,
30 Dozen Memorandum and quire do.
Sealing Wax, Quills, Pencils, &c.
36 Dozen Umbrellas, 15 doz. assorted Twines,
55 Pieces fine Irish Linens,
100 Dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs,
200 Dozen assorted Locks,
168 Iron Buck Saws; 78 Hand Saws;
15 Dozen Screw Augurs;
35 Chamber Candlesticks;
140 Dozen assorted Gimblets.

Checks, Table Cloths and Table Covers, Tapes, Bagging, Bed Tick, Cottons, Lasting, Cut Glass, Pound and Paper Pins, &c. &c.—☞ Credit, 3, 4, and 6 months. J. & H. KINNEAR.
7th April.



ON MONDAY the 20th April next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, by the subscribers, at Calverley's wharf:—The Schooner DISPATCH, burthen, per Register, 83 tons;—she is in good order, and can be sent to sea at a small expense. —Terms at Sale.
14th March. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for the Election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
S. NICHOLS, *President.*
St. John, April 4, 1835.

A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for the half year ending on 31st ult. will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the first day of May next.
4th April, 1835. Z. WHEELR, *Cashier.*

VOX POPULO!

IN THE PRESS,
And will be published on Thursday next, a small 8 vo. Pamphlet, (*Price* 1s.) entitled

THE LOSS OF THE
APPROPRIATION BILL
CHARGEABLE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL;
with
A VINDICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS
of the
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BY A FREEHOLDER.

THE above Essay is addressed to the *Electors of the Province*; and Members of the House of Assembly and others, desirous of conveying to the constituency of the Province a right and candid view of the late extraordinary proceedings, and of the grave constitutional point now at issue between the two Houses of the Legislature, as delineated by one thoroughly versed in the whole matter, cannot be too early in obtaining copies for distribution. Prompt *orders* addressed to the Editor of the Observer may perhaps regulate the number of copies to be printed.
14th April.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that during his absence in the United States, where he intends remaining a few weeks, his business will be conducted by Mr. L. H. JONES, who will supply them with FURNITURE, on the lowest terms.
4th April. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

A CARD.

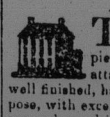
GEORGE P. PETERS, M. D., of Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to St. John, and intends practising the various branches of his profession.

DR. PETERS may be consulted at his residence in Prince William-street, every morning between ten and eleven o'clock, by such persons as may not require to be particularly visited.
St. John, 31st March.—3†.

MR. ROBINSON'S Office removed to Mr. David Merritt's building, next door to the *Commercial Bank*.
March 31st.—3†

AN INN TO LET,

And possession given immediately.



THE HOTEL at Partridge Island, Parrsboro', N. S., at present occupied by Robert Boston, with the FARM attached to it. The House is large and well finished, having been built expressly for the purpose, with excellent Stables, &c.—100 acres of Land are under cultivation. The House is situate at the Public Landing, from whence a packet plies to Windsor, Horton and Cornwallis twice or thrice a week, which with the Custom House for the North side of the Bay being established at the same place, occasions a great deal of travelling, and its favorable situation for sea bathing makes it the frequent resort of families during the summer. These with many other advantages, render it an object for any person desirous to keep such an Establishment, and to a satisfactory tenant, the Rent will be made very low and further inducements offered.

Also, to Let,—

A FARM about three miles from Partridge Island, on which there are about 80 acres of cleared Land and a comfortable House and Barn. This Farm is pleasantly situated on the main Post Road, and is convenient to an Episcopal Church, Methodist Chapel, Grist and Saw Mills.—For terms (which will be extremely moderate) and other particulars respecting either the above places, please apply to JAMES RATCHFORD, Jr. Esq., at Parrsboro', or E. D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, N. B.
St. John, 24th March, 1835.—6†

FOR SALE LOW:

400 BRLS. first quality NAVY BREAD;
12 Hogsheads strong Jamaica RUM;
12 Hogsheads and 30 Barrels SUGAR.
March 24. *GREGG & HALL.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly—Fredericton, *Friday, March 6th, 1835.*

QUIT RENTS.—(*Continued from last paper.*)

Mr. ROBINSON said, that he perfectly agreed with the hon. member for Charlotte, (Mr Chandler) as to the unequal manner in which this burden lore on the country. The portion of land in the province liable to quit rents was only about three millions of acres, while the whole area of the Province was about eighteen millions; therefore, by commuting those rents, they would in fact be where country pay that which ought to be paid only by one sixth part of it. Then, again, in the grants to various proprietors, there were very different conditions: in some was inserted a forfeiture of the land in case of default; in others, a distress on the property of the grantee; and then how were the quit rents to be got in such cases, on wild lands, where no improvements had ever been made or buildings erected? Such lands could never be made liable at all, if the payment of quit rents was refused by the proprietors. But even with regard to lands actually liable to escheat, he held an authority in his hand, which asserted, that in cases of trial between the king and the subject, where a nonsuit was entered, or the sum tendered, no costs were either paid or received. Now, suppose a person refused to pay quit rents on such lands; a prosecution was instituted, and a verdict likely to be returned against him; and then suppose he should tender payment of the demand, a nonsuit must be entered, and who was to pay the costs? The party would get clear of all costs, and they would be saddled on the country. He (Mr. R) believed this was the reason why the House heard so much of commutation, and why the collection of quit rents was not carried on so far as it might have been; because he supposed it was thought better not to open the eyes of the country too much on such points. Therefore, he would not commute them, but would again represent the whole facts of the case to the British government; he would point out the absolute abundance of the royal revenues at present; and would show clearly that there was no necessity for the collection of the quit rents. He believed the quit rents were very obnoxious to some parties, but they were not so with his constituents. He would, therefore, go further, and state in the address to His Majesty, that, whenever the state of the casual and territorial funds actually required the addition of these quit rents for the support of the provincial government, the House would make provision for the amount.

Mr. STREET then went again at great length into the question, contending for commutation; in the course of which, the Reporter, overcome by previous fatigue and exhausted by the intense heat of the House, was compelled to retire for a time into the open air. On his return, he found Mr. L. A. WILMOT concluding a speech in support of the views advanced by him yesterday, after which, some further discussion took place between Messrs. Chandler, End, Partelow, and Mr Speaker, after whose, Mr. CRANE again entered at great length into the question, extolling the arguments of yesterday and to-day, on both sides, and concluding by stating his intention to vote against commutation; the hon. member being disposed to suggest to the Government, by petition, that there was no necessity for the money, to refer to the proceedings in Nova Scotia, shewing the difference in the circumstances of the two provinces, and to call on the government to state whether it was their intention to apply a different principle to this province than had been acted on in Nova Scotia, the principle of actual necessity only having been acted on there.

Mr. SPEAKER replied to Mr. Street; after which,

Mr. ALLEN said, that he felt bound to vote for the original resolution, to commute and extinguish the quit rents, and he should do so on conscientious motives alone. He thought it would be for the good of the country that they should be commuted; but if the House should afterwards determine to address His Majesty again on the subject, he would go so far, but he thought it would have very little effect. There appeared little reason to believe, under all present circumstances, that the collection would not be proceeded with; but was of opinion, that, at Midsummer next, it would certainly be resumed. He could not agree with his hon. and learned colleague (Mr. L. A. Wilmot,) in the sentiments he had advanced.—True it was, that this commutation would fix a large sum permanently on the ordinary revenues of the Province; but he (Mr. A.) would ask, whether it would not otherwise come out of the people, in a more burdensome manner? Because, if the commutation would draw £1200 per annum out of the revenues immediately, double that sum would be collected from the people, if the House did not commute. It was said, there were very various conditions in grants, and that some wilderness lands could not be come upon at all; but he thought there would be counts of escheat called in all such cases, and that the land would be made liable. He was quite certain the Committee were by this time quite tired of the subject; it had been argued very fully and learnedly on both sides, and there appeared to be little doubt now of the result; but he was of opinion, that if the Committee had been inclined to come to the conclusion to commute the quit rents at £1200 per annum, it would have tended very much to the peace and content of the province.—It would be very hard on many poor people to pay those rents; and under all the circumstances, therefore, he would have been very glad to see the commutation resolved upon on the same terms as it had been done in Nova Scotia. But as a different opinion appeared to prevail among the majority, the collection would now go on. There could be no question as to the legality of the claim; it appeared, however, that very heavy expenses had attended the collection; this might have been in consequence of poor defaulters having had their costs remitted to them hitherto, and then, again, the Collector had been paid out of the Casual Revenue; but was there any reason to believe that, when the collection should be resumed, the casual revenue would again step forward and pay such costs? He thought not; and therefore the collection would cause great discontent and distress; it would subject the people to extreme inconvenience and hardship. If this money was wanting, if the road appropriations were not sufficient, it would then be time enough, by some enactment, to call on landholders to contribute to the amount by additional road work; but in the mean time the quit rents ought to be altogether extinguished. He was satisfied he was in the minority; but he would vote according to what he considered to be his duty to his constituents and the country.

Mr. HANNINGTON said, that after hearing all the arguments on both sides, and after the legality of the claim had been fully admitted, the question which had weighed most with him was, as to whether the Government really were determined to collect the quit rents or not. If he could suppose that it was a mere feint, to induce the House to give them up, he would go against commutation; but he thought that was not the case, and that if the question was now put off, much mischief would be done. The time would be gone by, to commute them on favourable terms; if they were collected now, the people would readily pay them, with at least a few exceptions, and then the collection would ever afterwards be more easy, and the government would not then give up the question. They would not find any great difficulty in the collection, but it would carry distress, confusion, and dismay into the country, and it would tend to alienate the affections of the people from the British Government. He would not go for the commutation, but on the same terms as in Nova Scotia, and if it could be done on those terms, it would be more to the advantage and interest of the country, than to suffer the collection to proceed. He confessed it would take off the burden from the rich more than from the poor, and that was one great argument against it; and it would impose a burden on many who were not now liable to pay quit rents. But the House were bound to legislate for the general good of the whole, and not for the interests of a few; and therefore he had made up his mind to vote for commutation.

Mr. WOODWARD said, it was with extreme diffidence he rose to speak on a subject that had been so long fully and eloquently debated, but he could not feel himself justified in only giving a silent vote on it, when he felt it of so much importance. The question had been so fully discussed yesterday and to-day in all its bearings, the right of the crown to collect, the distress, difficulty, and dismay that would follow the collection of this, as it had been called, odious tax, (and by one hon. member a worse name,) had all been so generally admitted, that he (Mr. W.) would not tax the Committee by enlarging on it for a few minutes. It appeared to him, that the whole question rested on this, that there was a grievance laboured to be inflicted on the people of this Province, and that the orders or directions from the Home Government were the cause. The evil could be averted in two ways; first, by the Home Government relinquishing their right to a tax, the proceeds of which they did not require for the purposes for which they say it is intended—and secondly, by the Assembly appropriating out of the revenues of the Province, a sum of money, and giving it in commutation, to prevent such an odious tax, and one that would cause difficulty and dismay by being collected. Who should remove the dreaded difficulties? The Home Government, who could do it by a single breath; or the people of this Province, out of the revenues raised by taxing themselves, to be appropriated to purposes they knew nothing of? Although the Quit Rents may be collected, and that collection bring with it all the evils stated, still he was decidedly against making any appropriation to prevent it; for he was of opinion, that on a fair representation to the Home Government, or, failing that, to Parliament, such collection would not be insisted on. He knew it would be said, that representations had been made, and in strong language, praying that the quit rents might not be collected, yet he did not despair; he was willing to try again, and he was sure, if such a picture of distress and dismay, as had been admitted by all parties in the Committee, would and must follow the collection, could be held up to the view of the Home Government, far be it from him for a moment to suppose that His Majesty's Ministers would not at once relinquish all claim to a tax so odious. If the Home Government required funds for the purposes of carrying on the affairs of the Colonial administration, the loyal people of this Province would freely and voluntarily contribute; they would do it cheerfully. It had been said, that they have commuted in Nova Scotia, and that it was a popular measure there. In the first place, there was no analogy between the states of the two Provinces; there the government wanted no aid, and could not carry on their affairs without it; and as to the commutation being a popular measure in Nova Scotia, he would, with the consent of the Committee, read part of a Speech of a popular man in Nova Scotia, at a public meeting at Halifax, on that subject; it met his (Mr W's) ideas exactly, and he thought it so applicable to the present question, and it was in so much better language than he could put it, that he thought the Committee would be satisfied it was not so popular a measure as was stated, if they knew the Speaker of it was a very popular man there.—(*Cries of "Read, read" from the Committee.*) The hon. member then read part of Mr. Joseph Howe's speech, published in a supplement to the Novascotian, Dec. 29, 1834, and commented upon it as he proceeded. He then said, that from all he had heard or read on this matter, he was unwilling to believe, that on a fair representation, His Majesty's Ministers would not relinquish his right, rather than sour the minds of its loyal subjects in this Province: The original Resolution before the Committee, he was opposed to, and the amendment he could not approve; but he sincerely hoped that some Resolution that the majority could go with, to address the Home Government, and show the state of the question in its true light, would be moved.

Mr. WYER was against the resolution. He though the quit rents never were intended to be collected, but were reserved merely as an acknowledgment of subjection to His Majesty. Their collection was not needed in the Province, and would be an act of very great injustice, particularly to the old settlers. They were the means of first settling the country, when it was a mere wilderness, and they had to contend with roving savages and the prowling beasts of the forests for their living. Their lands were given them for their loyalty, and should their descendants now be told that they must pay quit rents for those lands? No; he (Mr. W.) was quite convinced, that the matter only need be fairly represented to His Majesty, and the burden would be removed. If the quit rents were really required to pay the civil list, he would go cheerfully for commuting them; but there was no such necessity. The Casual Revenue was upwards of £21,000 per annum; and with all the extravagant and enormous charges of it, they could only manage to expend from £15,000 to £16,000 of it. Then were the House to lay a tax on the country to contribute to this overflowing revenue? No; let them do no such thing. If there any was to be distressed by the collection of the quit rents, the poor-relatives would not then tie on them, but on the advisers of the measure; and such advisers must be persons who had got the welfare of the Province at heart. It was the duty of the House to remonstrate against the collection of the quit rents, to acquaint His Majesty with the true state of the matter, and to confide in his paternal care for the welfare of his subjects in this most loyal province. An hon. member for Westmorland, (Mr. Hanington,) had said, that the collection of the quit rents would cause a great deal of distress and ill feeling among the people. He (Mr. W.) did not think it would; but even if it did, they (the House) came there to do their duty; their duty was, to support and protect the poor; the rich could take care of themselves; and as long as he (Mr. W.) came there, he would do his duty fearlessly and honestly. [*A manifestation of applause, from the Lobby and Gallery, immediately followed the hon. member's speech, but was repressed by the Committee.*]

Mr. MILES merely rose to acknowledge that he admitted the right of His Majesty to collect the rents, and he never intended to oppose then legal collection; but would any hon. member say, that the House were bound to pay them? [Cries of "*No, no.*"] But the chief of the arguments seemed to say so. ["*No, no.*"] He (Mr. M.) admitted that every man ought to pay his own debt, and he agreed very much with the hon. member from King's County (Mr. M'Leod.) in that respect. It would be very unfair for the House to put their hands into the pockets of the poor, to pay the just debts of the rich; and it would amount to this, if they were to commute these rents. The hon. member for York, (Mr. Allen,) who had lately spoken, said, that he would commute and extinguish them altogether; but instead of extinguishing them, this resolution would perpetuate them to all eternity, and they would then be fixed on their children, and their children's children, forever.

Mr. STEWART said, that as it seemed every hon. member must make his speech on this question, he would just say his two or three words.—He had no thought of rising at all, but as it had gone round, he supposed it was his turn now. He found this contest was between the crown and the poor, as it had been alleged; but if the people were all so very poor, how were the House to collect the sum of money that they were asked to commute these quit rents for? The rich did not contribute nearly so much to the revenue as the poor, who were so much more numerous; and by commuting the quit rents, the burden would fall chiefly on the poor, and on many who held no land at all. Therefore, he would go against the proposition; and he believed the House ought to make a representation to the Government at home on the subject; and if they failed in that, it would then be time enough to commute them. It was said, that now was the favourable time; but why? Who could say that the Government would be less favourably disposed two or three years hence, than they were now? The House ought to try at least, and therefore he should go against the resolution.

The question on the *original resolution*, (agreeing to Commutation,) was then taken, which was *negatived*; division as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Hannington, Chandler, Ford, End, Weldon, Street, Allen, Slason, M'Leod.—9.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Freeze, Robinson, Morehouse, Hill, Clinch, Woodward, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Partelow, Crane, Stewart, Palmer.—21.

ANOTHER WHALER.—The Ship *Margaret*, owned by Mr. Charles C. Stewart, returned to this port on Thursday morning, from a voyage to the South Seas, with a full cargo of Oil, &c.—viz. 250 barrels of Sperm and 1750 of Black Oil, and 20,000 pounds of Whale Bone. The *Margaret* has been absent about twenty months.—We are glad to find this new branch of trade from our Province, so productive and encouraging.—*Cou.*

NEW INVENTION.—Captain E. LARKIN, of this port, has invented machinery, simple in its construction and that can at a very small expense be attached to the rudder of any vessel, that will on a trial at the Rudder head show the distance the ship has sailed, and only the actual distance, for if the ship should at any time go astern, the distance so gone astern is taken off the dial, and the true distance gone ahead only is shown.—Should it answer the purpose anticipated, it will be a great benefit gained in Navigation, as at times it is of the greatest importance to know the distance sailed; for instance having a given distance to run in a fog or at night, it may be done with safety—this machinery giving the true and absolute distance, which has not yet been ascertained with certainty by any method, with the simplicity and accuracy of this invention: as much depends in the usual method on judgment, the steadiness of the wind, and the state of the atmosphere acting on canvas having in ordinary cases great effect on the rate of sailing, in lieu of which even the judgment is very liable to errors: this machinery inserted and exposed to the action of the wind, instead of the water, would at any time with equal accuracy give the velocity of the wind: the neatness and compact state of the invention does much credit to Capt. Larkin's ingenuity and mechanical talent.—*City Gazette.*

Accounts from the Island of Grenada of the 24th January, mention the sudden death from apoplexy, of Mr. Haverseat, Assistant Commissary General on that station. Mr. Haverseat was for some time in the Com. Department in this town, and was universally respected. He was a native of Munich.—*Halifax Times.*

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, after a stay of upwards of 40 years in Lower Canada, has retired from the Quebec Bench, and taken up his residence in London.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE ARMY.—The second battalion, 60th Rifles, now in Ireland, the Limerick Chronicle of January 24th announces, are to relieve, next spring, the 79th Highlanders, ordered home from Canada.

The 43d Regiment, now stationed at Cork, are to embark in April for Halifax, where they will relieve the 96th, which has been abroad since 1824.

Extract from a new Correspondent of the Montreal "Vindicator," under date of London, February 6th:

"Lord Aberdeen was sent to the Admiralty, and then for convenience, was sent to the Colonial Office. Since his appointment it has been discovered, obtain a representative of the office in the House of Commons. It has been offered to several persons. One of the last was Mr. S. Wortley, a prattling, insignificant busy body; a person of no talent, and who has been forced on by the Tories and connexions of his family.—Mr. W. have been defeated in his election, the Under Secretaryship has been given to Mr. Gladstone, the son of a West India Merchant at Liverpool. He is a vulgar, insignificant-looking person, and among those whom chance has introduced him to, and whose station in society is better than his own, many complaints are current of that want of good breeding which distinguishes a Gentleman. Narrow in his ideas, he will be the tool of Mr. Hay; vulgar in his notions, he will be insolent in his conduct; ignorant of all that relates to the department with which he is connected, he will be presumptuous and daring, bullying and threatening. Let the difficulties of Canadian affairs continue or increase, and he is just such a man as will consolidate to the ruin of a Colonial Minister, *or what is of a greater import, the loss of a powerful Colony.*"

LIVERPOOL, 9th February.—The present has been hitherto one of the mildest winters ever known, and is now apparently too far advanced to acquire a different character.

The political adherents of the new Premier are distinguished from the police, of which he was the founder, by the one designated *Peelites*, the latter *Peelers*.

The hon. and learned member for Dublin (O'Connell,) in a late speech to the Anti Tory Association, said:—"Your outrageous and high-flying Republicans I could never find to be trusted upon public questions (hear!) They were mightily excited upon abstract questions; but when it came to a point of political liberty, they sank their Republicanism in their pocket, with the weight of the money that would go along with it."—*Liverpool papers.*

The rumour has been recorded within the last few days, that Sir George Murray is no longer a member of the Peel-Wellington Cabinet. This rumour acquires additional currency from the very remarkable fact that Sir George has not attended any late Cabinets.—*Ibid.*

Return of the value of Domestic Articles exported to the British West Indies and to the British North American Colonies, from the district of New York, during the years 1826, 1832, and 1834.

	To B. W. Indies.	To B. N. A. Colonies.	Total.
1826—	491,161	214,332	705,493
1832—	352,963	604,733	957,696
1834—	312,694	422,933	755,627
			2,519,316

Return of Pork and Flour exported.

	To B. W. Indies.		To B. N. A. Colonies.	
	Pork.	Flour.	Pork.	Flour.
1826 . . .	11	25,705	1,691	22,250
1832 . . .	1190	18,328	13,760	26,160
1834 . . .	365	24,316	8,407	29,025
	1566	68,349	23,858	85,435

The Charleston papers announce the arrival there of the brig Enterprize, which sailed from Alexandria, D. C. on the 27th January, for that port, with a cargo of slaves, and which having been driven off the coast by a succession of bad weather, was compelled to put into Bermuda for provisions. We have already received accounts of the liberation, by order of the Court at Bermuda, of all the slaves on board of her, with the exception of one woman and five children, who refused to quit the vessel. It appears in the further details, given in the Charleston papers, that the writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Chief Justice at Hamilton, on the application of a society composed of coloured persons; and the editor observes, "This unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British Government, in interfering with and forcibly taking possession of the property of American citizens—this *piracy*, under cover of law—this high handed insult to the Flag of the United States, calls for the action of our Government, and we confidently trust that prompt measures may be taken to redress the wrongs, and avenge the insult which has been thus a second time offered to this country."—*N. York Courier and Enquirer.*

We find by the Windward Island papers that Emigration is going on to the West Indies from Great Britain to a considerable extent. At St. Kitts, a gentleman has sent out from England several Hampshire farmers, who are found to bear the climate remarkably well. They have introduced the plough extensively, as well as other agricultural implements, and thereby abridge a good deal of human labour. They work from six to ten in the morning, and from three to six in the evening, the middle of the day being devoted to in-door occupations and repose. In this way six families of Hampshire Farmers have cultivated 100 acres of sugar land and performed the duty of *one hundred negroes*. Surely this is an important result, and one that must arrest the attention of the holders of West India property generally. None but good settlers are allowed to emigrate. The gentleman before referred to gives £25 per annum to men, and £16 to boys, affording them a free passage and a cottage, and an acre of garden, rent free. His wife and children raise fruits and vegetables in the garden—also pigs and poultry, which thrive well in warm climates. The settlers are indented for five years.—*N. Y. Emigrant.*

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in FREDERICTON, *and called*

THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. ENGHILL, sole Proprietor and Publisher.

THE principles of "THE CONSERVATIVE" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-hallowed British Constitution, and maintain the valuable institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable.—This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured.

The RIGHTS of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the Proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprize of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the Title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

Terms:—*Twenty Shillings* per annum.

"The Conservative," if it is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the *General Agency Office*, Fredericton.

Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, and Agents appointed.

Fredericton, March 18, 1835.

SELLING OFF
STOCK IN TRADE.

The Subscriber will offer his Extensive Stock of MERCHANDIZE, *at a great reduction upon the usual prices, until the* 1st *January next, and persons wishing to purchase any description of* GOODS *in this line, will find it an object to call and examine his Stock without delay.*

—HE IS NOW OFFERING—

A LARGE lot of rich water'd Gros de Naples, *formerly sold at 8s., at* 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain black and color'd SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimerres, and Hunter Kersies for Great Coats; white and red plain and twill'd Flannels; Glockings and Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boy's best Oilskin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality of Cloth ditto, 3s. 9d., men's and boy's Sealer Travelling Caps, 2s. 10d.; a lot of American plain and carved COMBS, *at half price*; color'd cotton Counterpanes, 4s. 9d. upward; a lot of BROAD-GOODS, at the *sinking price*; a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price*; cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. *to* 4s. 4d.; all linen Shirting, 1s. 1d.; cotton Bedticks, 9d.; unbleach'd Cottons, 3d.; Prints, 4d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. ℔ yard; a stock of FURS, among which are good quality black Boas, 9s., Muffs, 8s. 4d., Tippets, 7s. 7d., white and grey Squirrel Muffs, 6s. 3d.; a large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Rockspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; Silks, Gauze and Crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Linens, Lawns and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs; cotton and cambric Cravats, silk pocket Handkerchiefs, silk Stocks, lasting ditto, men's grey Merino and lambs wool Drawers, Merino and lambs wool Shirts, Winter Gloves of various kinds, Chamois Drawers and Jackets, ladies' Morocco, Silk, and Merino Reticules, French Baskets, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes; about 800 pieces of RIBBON, from 1½d. ℔ yard and upward, &c. &c.

P. BUFF.

Prince William-street,
Saint John, 1st December, 1834.

N. B.—The above SALE will be continued during the winter.

In addition to the above is offered:—A lot of the wide Black India Silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard; 6-4 Merinos, 2s. 9d.; 3-4 ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broadcloth at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; Ladies' strong colored ditto, 3s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, *half price*; white Flannel, (all wool) 10d.; men's cotton colored Cravats, 6d.; silk Stocks, 1s.; men's cotton web Braces, 4½d.; best double-end ditto, 1s.; colored Velvet Purses, (with Snaps) 4d. each; a large stock of best quality Blankets, at very low prices; black Bombazin, 1s.; Norwich Crapes, at 13d. &c. &c.

St. John, December 27, 1834.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,
AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH
Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London, viz:*

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
11 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; Brls. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Linseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon.
Cases, containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccallilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Mogul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;
100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
40 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
66 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
Coils Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
Bales best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

GOODS per Pacific.

5 BALES Merinos, Bombazetts, and Tartans
1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; 2 cases Thread Edgings, Gymp Laces, Bobbinnetts, Black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 bales well-assorted London SLOPS.

—ALSO—

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth.

8 Hogsheads and 3 barrels Prime SUGAR,
3 Puncheons Molasses; 3 tierces Coffee.

September 9. GREGG & HALL.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a trifle more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into *America*,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the ORIGINAL.—*To prevent such Imposition*, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address* in *Red*, on *Lacre-seal*,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

—*All others are Counterfeits.*—*Particular attention to this Caution is necessary*, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, acquired the high and distinguished patronage throughout Europe; and, with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professed similar import. Rowland's solely genuine Macassar Oil elicits a luxuriant growth to the head of fine silky hair, and insures the continuance of it in plenitude and beauty to the remotest periods of human life. This celebrated Oil ranks pre-eminently with the most distinguished Ladies as a conservator of personal attraction, preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey, and sustaining it in graceful ringlets, in pristine decoration, during many hours, while the fair possessor mingles in the dance and promenade, or enjoys the recreations of equestrian exercise and aquatic excursion,—thus realizing an important convenience in lengthened duration of head-dress.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE. *For changing Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to Black or Brown.* Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; produces a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserves it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of Sun Burns, Stings of Insects, or any Inflammations; and is warranted perfectly innoxious to the most delicate Lady or Infant.—GENTLEMEN, *after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that was ever discovered, (forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare,) is a never-failing Remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter; at the same time healing, strengthening, and firmly fixing the Teeth in their socket—ultimately realizing *a beautiful set of Pearly Teeth!* and operate on the Gums as an ANTI-SCORBUTIC, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance; and gives *fragrance to the breath.* Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ALSO:

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

P. BUFF,

their Agent at ST. JOHN, N. B., with a quantity of the above valuable articles. MAY 28.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
British and other Goods.

The subscriber has received per barque PEGGY *and brig* GEORGE, *from Liverpool, and per brigs* INA *and* COMET, *from London, an extensive and well selected stock of* BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, *which he now offers for sale on very liberal terms for approved payments,—comprising among other things the following:*

480 PAIRS Rose, Whitney, Witney BLANKETS,
260 pieces blue, green, yellow, and red FLANNELS and SERGES,
120 do. Petersham, Pilot Cloths, Kerseys, Druggets, Flushings, Bocking, and Padding,
40 do. Saxony, Welsh, and extra s'fine Flannels,
2000 pairs ladies', girls', and children's BOOTS and SHOES,
184 pieces black and colored superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
40 do. Ladies' Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
10 bales well assorted Slops; 5 do. Cotton Warp,
1000 pieces grey and white Shirtings and Sheetings, 30 inches to 10-4,
200 do. Scotch Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Diapers, Black and Brown Hollands,
200 do. Linens, Linen Sheeting, Bishops and Hunter Lawns,
130 do. green, Argyle, Tartan, and scarlet Plaids, Camblets, Shalloons, &c.
280 do. 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 Merinos and Moreens, *of all colors and qualities*,
1000 yards WOOLLEN SATEEN—a new article, manufactured expressly for this market,
1000 pieces printed Calicos; 250 do. Furniture do.
500 do. India, Book, Jaconet, Mull, Cambric, and Nainsook MUSLINS,
200 do. Hair cord, fancy check, Tamboard Book, and Scotch CAMBRICS,
250 do. lining Cambric, roll Jacconets, Sateens,
200 do. fancy printed Ginghams, Russel stripes,
100 do. apron Checks, and cotton Bedticks,
500 dozen Cashmere, Merino, printed worsted, and cotton Shawls, and cotton Handkerchiefs,
500 white and colored Counterpanes and Quilts,
150 pieces black cotton Velvet, silk Camblet, Valencia, Toilinette Shawl-patterns,
Embossed and figured Velvet VESTINGS,
Black silk Velvets, colored and embossed do.
Terry do., Gro de Naples, Crape Shawls,
Figured Satin, Gauze, and fancy RIBBONS,
Embroidered Muslins, Silk Stocks and Gloves,
300 dozen Black and Fancy Bandannas,
French, Cambric, and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
A very extensive assortment of Netts, Quillings, Laces, and Edgings; silk Hosiery,
Black Lace, and Bobbin Veils, Gauze do.
1000 dozen Lambs wool, worsted, cotton and imperial Hosiery; Black Crape,
500 do. Lambs wool, black and colored Kid GLOVES—lined and furred,
1000 do. Cotton Reels, 1 bale Shoe-hemp,
1000 lbs. Cotton Balls and patent Thread,
4 bales Candlewick,—together with a very extensive assortment of HABERDASHERY and fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

Casks Hardware, Brushes, Epsom Salts, London Glue, 10 bags Corks, 20 brls. Mustard, 5 brls. Saltpetre, 20 kegs Ginger, 50 boxes Prunes, 100 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 20 brls. and 14 ½ do., fresh Cooking Raisins, 2 carroteels Zante Currants, 3 chests Madras Indigo, 40 cwt. Poland Starch, 250 boxes first quality Liverpool Soap, 100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 10 boxes Fig Blue, 3 tons Cordage, &c.

Per Elizabeth and Sarah, from Halifax:

50 chests Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
8 tierces and 10 brls. superior brown Sugar,
20 puncheons Molasses; 250 brls. Navy Bread.

November 11. JOHN KERR.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:

25 BOXES best London Sperm CANDLES, short 6's;
25 boxes Mould ditto, wax'd wicks, 4, 5, & 6's,
22 casks London Brown Quarts and Pints,
Boxes Poland Starch, Kegs Mustard,
Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Pipes and hhds. best Cognac BRANDY, and Hollands GIN, Bags Pepper,
Bleached and Brown Canvas, Cordage,
Pilot Cloth and Flushings, Sheet Iron, &c.

October 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.