

much approved of Mr Street's amendment.

Mr S. Humbert disapproved the amendment, because he conceived that the house was not bound to state its reasons in its resolutions. The hon. member also highly disapproved of Mr Chandler's proposition, which he considered as an invidious indignity towards the Council.

Mr Slason briefly stated his opinion to be exactly the same as last year; which was in favour of paying the Legislative Council.

Mr. Clinch, at some length, spoke on the opposite side of the question; but we could hear his observations but very imperfectly.

Mr. Allen approved of the principle on which the Legislative Council was intended to be composed; that of independence of the Crown; but contended that the principle was altogether departed from, by appointing members of the Executive to seats in that Council, which ought not to be the case. The hon. member entirely disapproved of paying the Legislative Councillors; but did not exactly like either the resolution or the amendment, particularly the latter, which, he thought, expressed a great deal more than there was any necessity for.

Mr. Hill suggested, that if the Council were paid at all, it ought to be out of the casual revenue; but he could never consent to pay them out of the funds belonging to the people.

Mr. Simonds replied at some length to various arguments of the opposers of the union; and particularly explained, that Mr. Chandler had misunderstood his remarks the other day. He, (Mr. S.) had merely meant to admit, that if it was proper to pay the Legislative Council at all, the principle should only be applicable to those Councillors who held no office; but he certainly did not approve of the principle at all. He had also no objection to dividing the Councils; because he thought the Legislative and Executive duties ought not to be united: but he contended, that in dividing them, injustice ought not to have been shewn to the old and faithful Councillors.

Mr. Speaker next spoke on the question; and we regret that the late period at which he rose prevents our doing justice to his speech, our limits being already overstepped.—The hon. Speaker confirmed the assertions, that no other Colony paid its Councillors; that the services had hitherto been well and gratuitously performed, and that the Canada Committee's Report was the origin of the present constitution of the Councils. He also animadverted on the fact, that no grounds or reasons had been alleged by his Majesty's Government, for recommending pay to the Council; a measure which they had formerly disallowed. He thought, however, that the division of the Councils must have been adopted from a mistaken belief, that the country desired it; and that he could not approve of the manner in which the Legislative Council was now composed, yet he thought the principles of common justice required, that there should be some provision made for the members of that body. But he could only go so far in this respect as the Government had met the views of the country; and he would therefore be disposed to compensate only such Councillors as were perfectly independent of the Crown. The hon. Speaker approved of Mr Chandler's observations and proposal.

Mr. Scott thought it was very much to be regretted, that the hon. and learned members of the House, with all the advantages of education and talent which they possessed, did not contrive to convey their ideas in fewer words; and he was therefore of opinion, that the hon. member for Northumberland might have said all he had to say in less than half the time.—The hon. member then briefly contended for the justice and propriety of paying the Legislative Councillors.

Mr. Chandler, to decide the question, moved as an amendment, that it was not expedient to provide for the Legislative Council, excepting such Councillors as received no salaries from the Crown.

After some skirmishing, Mr. Street, who had not actually submitted his amendment to the Chair, now moved it as an amendment to Mr. Chandler's amendment; and upon the question being taken, it was negatived, 20 to 6.

Mr. Chandler's amendment was then put, and lost, with the same majority against it.

Mr. Simond's original resolution was then put; upon which, Mr. Brown stated that he was decidedly for the principle of the resolution, but wished to see some reason for the refusal embodied in the resolution itself.—Mr. Vail supported the resolution; and no further amendment being offered, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative—17 to 9.

Yeas—Messrs. Kinnear, Simonds, S. Humbert, Allen, Rankin, Hill, Clinch, Wyer, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, J. Taylor, Barlow, Ward, Partelow, Street, Vail,—17.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Scott, Smith, Chandler, End, Elason, Weldon, Harrison, Brown,—9

February 20.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Pursuant to the order of the day, this bill was committed, and after being nearly four hours in committee, progress was reported, advance having been made as far as the 19th section.

Some debate occurred previously to the bill being read section by section: principally with reference to the establishment of a Branch Bank at Fredericton; but with respect to the general principles of the bill, not a new idea occurred throughout the whole discussion; almost every syllable having been substantially altered yesterday in debate on Mr Hill's bill, as well as in former discussions on that bill and this. It is wholly unnecessary, therefore, to transcribe now in detail what has been so very recently reported.

Mr. Weldon having hinted at the introduction into this bill of those principles of Mr Hill's general bill, which would tend more effectually to ensure public security—

Mr. Kinnear dwelt at some length on the fact of the general demand for this bill now heard throughout the Province, and

repeated his arguments against the introduction into it of any provisions tending to place the new Bank on a less advantageous footing than the Bank of New-Brunswick, which he contended would be unjust and unfair. The hon. member stated that the bill was nearly a copy of that which established the old Bank, excepting that it contained provisions for instituting a Branch Bank in Fredericton. This branch was to be managed by a board of local Directors, and was to be a place of deposit for a certain quantum of the paper issued by the principal bank, with which the Directors would be enabled to discount notes in Fredericton. The sole object of the branch would be accommodation, and therefore no specie would be lodged there, as they would not have the power of issuing paper of their own, and therefore would not be required to redeem any, as all such paper would be redeemable in specie at the place where it was issued, which would be the principal bank in St. John.

Mr. Slason contended that some portion of specie ought to be lodged in Fredericton.

Mr. Kinnear in reply, insisted that such a measure would be wholly unnecessary for the reasons already stated, and stated that the terms of the Branch Bank, as set forth in the bill, had been settled by committees from St. John and Fredericton, to mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Partelow wished the bill gone into at once, without further useless discussion. It was admitted on all hands, that the bill must now pass; and although there was a very respectable but small minority, who did not view the bill exactly in the same light as the majority did, yet it would now be in vain for them to oppose the voice of the whole country. He (Mr. P.) was not in favour of this bill, but he should not oppose it, and he was therefore disposed to render all the assistance he could in rendering it as perfect as possible. The committee had better proceed with the details, and discuss them as they would come up in order.

Mr. Chandler contended, that with respect to the Fredericton Branch, the only object must be accommodation, and if the Fredericton people could get a circulating medium established amongst them, that object would be accomplished. It could be of no importance to them to have specie, because the branch must take in payment the same paper it circulated, and as the principal mercantile payments were usually made at St. John, where specie could be obtained, a circulating medium was the only requisite.

Mr. S. Humbert urged the necessity of proceeding regularly to the details of the bill, and the impropriety of any clogs or impediments to its progress.

Mr. Simonds thought that a lodgement of specie at Fredericton would be dangerous to both the principal and branch Bank; because, in case of a run on both banks at once, neither might be able to stand; whereas, if the whole was in one place, there would be less danger of such an occurrence.

Mr. Slason repeated his observations, and defied Mr. Kinnear to name any Branch Bank in other countries, where specie was not kept. The hon. member also expressed his friendliness to the bill, and his indifference with regard to both the old and new Bank.

Mr. Kinnear, in reply, stated, that in the best Banks in the world, those of Scotland, the system prevailed, which Mr. Slason had questioned. The branch banks of Scotland kept no specie; they were established solely for the purpose of accommodation, by affording a sufficient circulating medium.

Mr. Partelow confirmed this statement.

Mr. Brown stated his desire by no means to bring up anything to harass or impede this bill, but at the same time, when it was so well known that the character of the old Bank was almost a literal copy of that of Eastport, which had failed for such a large amount, and done such injury to the public, the house should be cautious of increasing establishments, on so insecure a footing. Altho' the present Bank had hitherto maintained a good character, that was no reason why it should always continue to do so, nor why other banks, on an similar foundation, should act equally well. The committee should therefore take care, so to modify this bill, as to prevent such evils as had been witnessed in the Eastport case. He wished to see this bill go into operation, but at the same time, with proper security to the public.

To be continued.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their Business, offer for Sale all their REAL ESTATE situate in the Town of Chatham, consisting of the STORE and WHARF at present occupied by them; the DWELLING HOUSE in the occupation of John Joseph; the OFFICE adjoining, in possession of William Carman, Esq.; the DWELLING HOUSE and WHARF, in the lower part of Chatham, occupied by Michael Samuel; and a Lot of LAND fronting St. John's Church. Also, a Lot of LAND and STORE in the town of Newcastle; and a Lot of LAND, situate on the South West branch of the Miramichi, now in the occupation of the Widow Cowden. The above properties are too well known to need any further description. The terms will be liberal, and made known on application to either of the Subscribers.

They also offer for Sale, all their Stock of MERCHANDISE, &c. at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit.

As they are desirous of bringing their business to a close, they particularly request all persons to whom they are indebted to present their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unpaid on the first day of July next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

1000 Bushels of OATS for Sale.

Chatham, January 20, 1834.

JOHN JOSEPH,
MICHAEL SAMUEL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday the Ninth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Jardine, in and to all that Lot or Tract of LAND and Premises, at present in the occupation of the said James Jardine, situate near the mouth of the Rencou's river, on the north side of the south-west branch of the river Miramichi, in the parish of Nelson; the same having been seized by me by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province against the said James Jardine, at the suit of Jared Betts,

R. S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 28th February, 1834.

To be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the Ninth day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the clock, in the afternoon of the same day, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of EDWARD ROGERS, and ROBERT ROGERS, or either of them, in and to the Lands, Tenements, Real Estate, and Hereditaments following, to wit: in and to all that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of LAND, situate on the North West Branch of the river Miramichi; known as Lot No. —, bounded on the upper side by Lands owned by Lewis Urquhart, and on the lower side by Lands lately owned by John Rogers, deceased, containing 209 acres more or less. Also—in and to all that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of Land and Premises, situate on the said North West Branch of the River Miramichi, at the Big hole (so called) bounded on the north by lands granted to Francis Peabody, Esquire, and on the south by lands granted to Edward Rogers, Senior, containing 200 Acres, more or less. The same Lands and Premises having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province against the said Edward Rogers, and Robert Rogers, at the suit of John Coppage and James White.

RICHARD S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, February 24, 1834.

The Sale of the above property was advertised to take place on the Fourth Tuesday in January last, but was then postponed for want of bidders.

HAY, TEA WHEAT!

For Sale, about 15 Tons English UPLAND HAY, a DRAUGHT HORSE, and about 30 bushels SEED TEA WHEAT. Enquire at his Office.
March 4, 1834.

SCHOOL MASTER wanted for the Settlement of Napan. Intending applicants are requested to lodge their applications with the Subscriber, who will give every information respecting the situation. No person need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications. The School House will be vacant on 1st May next, and the examination of the Candidates will take place on Wednesday, the 2nd April.

Napan, Feb. 24, 1834.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE

At the Subscriber's Store, Chatham.

A variety of Goods suitable for the Season, Consisting of:— Superior north west Buffalo sleigh robes, Fur Caps and Gloves; Great Coats, pea & monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, Drawers, red Shirts, angola Shirts; Guernsey Frocks; white, red, and yellow Flannels; Tartan Cloaking, Bombazets & Merinos; Counterpanes, Shawls; black, blue & olive, superfine broad Cloths, Drab Kerseymeres, red and black silk Plush; Comforters, Muffetees; list Shoes; Socks, colored and white, fine and common Worsted; Carpet and carpet binding; superfine blue cloth Jackets, Trowsers, & Vests; Swandown, plush, and other Vests, &c. &c.

With an assortment of bleached, unbleached, and printed Cottons, striped Shirting and Checks, glazed lining Cotton, Muslins, Persian and black Gross de Naples, silk Stockings, white and zebra Hose, Ladies silk Handkerchiefs, black and yellow silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.; Stiffeners; black, white, and colored kid Gloves, Brown Holland Table Cloths, Row, and striped cotton Shirts, Molekin Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests; Breeches, Molekin, Jean, Sattinet, Gambroon, Thread, Cotton Reels, bonnet and ribbon Wire, Hats, Duck, Canvas, Sall Needles, & Twine, herring and salmon twine; Markerline and Cod Lines, and Hooks, Chalk lines, Shoethread, wrapping paper and twine, Men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes, dancing Pumpers; and an assortment of Cutlery, Wool Cards, brass and iron Candlesticks, and other Hardware; Ladies braid and side Combs, Dressing pocket, and small tooth Combs. With a large and well-selected assortment of Stationary, viz. Mavors, Fennings, and Dilworth's Spelling Books, Murray's Grammar, Johnson's and Erick's Dictionaries, Enfield's English Speaker, Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, copy and cyphering Books, Bibles, Testaments, prayer, psalm and hymn Books, Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books; 1, 2, 3 & 4 quire ruled and blank Books, Men's Books, Pocket do., Note Cases, Portfolios, gilt & blank edge & plain Bath post Paper; pot, foolscap, ruled and drawing Paper; drawing pencils, of various degrees, suitable for Architects, drawing masters, Surveyors, &c. Quills, Shavers, red and black Ink Powders, Sealing Wax, India Rubber, Pasteboard, &c. &c.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Putter, Tobacco, Snuff, Starch, Powder and Shot, percussion Gun Caps, Indigo, Epsom Salts, Cream of Tartar, Tamarinds, Allspice, Pepper, Caraway and Canary Seed, Nutmegs, Cloves, Brimstone, White Wine Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Olive, Castor, and Pale Seal Oil, Bees Wax, Italian and Sad Irons, Carpet Brooms, Umbrellas; Hair, Clothes, and Scrubbing Brushes; Thermometers, Salts Lemons, Ink Stands, Cross Cut and Whip Saw Files. And a number of other articles, all of which he will dispose of on the lowest terms.

JOSEPH SAMUEL.

The highest price given for every description of Fur.

A few Barrels of INDIAN and OATMEAL for Sale.
Chatham, 3rd December, 1833.