[*From the Observer of Tuesday.*]

WESTMORELAND.

COMMUNICATED.—At the requisition of some of the magistrates and freeholders of this County, notice was on Monday last given to the Sheriff that a public meeting would be held on the 9th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as might tend to obviate the difficulties and distress which are likely to arise from the loss of the Appropriation Bill during the last Session of the Assembly. In the absence of the Sheriff, Mr. James Sayre, Jun. Deputy Sheriff, was called to the Chair.—The following Resolutions were proposed.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. D. B. McKay—"That it is deeply to be deplored that the Bill containing the Appropriations of the late Session of Assembly has not been passed, as the want of the usual expenditure of the public monies on the Road, and for other services connected with the welfare of the Province, will occasion much inconvenience to the greater part of the inhabitants, and cause privations and misery to many individuals."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Robert B. Chapman—"That while this meeting fully concur in the propriety of a reasonable compensation being made for expenses incurred by the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly—yet under all the circumstances it would, in the opinion of this meeting, have been a more advisable course not to have allowed the question of compensation to have interfered with the Appropriation Bill, there being reasonable grounds for concluding that at the next meeting of the Legislature, the dispute which now so unhappily exists between the Council and House of Assembly might have terminated favourably."—Upon which Mr. D. B. M'Kay, seconded by Mr. H. O'Brien, moved as an amendment, that all the words in the resolution after the word "Resolved," be struck out, and in place thereof to insert the following:—

"That whereas the meeting highly approve of the manly and patriotic stand which Mr. Brown and the majority of the present House of Assembly have taken against the unconstitutional attempt of the Legislative Council to restrain the Representative body from appropriating the public money to its true and legitimate purposes; which, if submitted to, would deeply affect the elective franchise, and rights, privileges, and liberties of his Majesty's subjects within this Province; therefore, Resolved, that this meeting rest in confidence in the integrity of their Representatives to secure to their fellow subjects (beyond the possibility of a doubt) those sacred rights which the Constitution has placed in their hands."

This amendment was, after much animated discussion, lost—yeas 7, nays 16. The original motion was then put and carried yeas 16, nays 7. The speakers in favor of the original motion were, Messrs. Weldon, Crane and Chandler, for the amendment, Messrs. Palmer, M'Kay and Robb.

Moved by Dr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Robert B. Chapman—That in the opinion of this meeting an application should be made to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by praying he will be pleased to summon a meeting of the Legislature at an early period, in the hope that measures may be adopted to avert the evils likely to be felt by the Country, and that a Petition be prepared to that effect, and that the Sheriff do sign the same in behalf of this meeting, and take measures for its being presented to His Excellency with as little delay as possible. As this Resolution was put and carried amidst considerable confusion—the numbers PRO and CON cannot be ascertained. On account of the short notice (only four days) but few persons attended the meeting, and every person was in ignorance until it opened what was to be done, by those who got up the meeting. We believe it is usual, before such occasions, for the Resolutions to be proposed to be published, so that the public may form some idea of what proceedings are to be had,—this however, was not done in the present instance.

Westmoreland, 9th April, 1835.

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.—*Observer.*

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 rather a *material* item in such a document, viz.—*all trace of the Longitude*—and that even the Latitude was marked 44 on one end of the line, and 45 on the other!—*Ib.*

From the Novascotian, April 8.

We cannot tell what view the people of New-Brunswick may take of the question at issue between their Representatives and the Legislative Council—but this we know, that if the former are not sustained in the contest which has been so unwisely forced upon them, we would give very little for all the good they will do for the next seven years. If allowed to be thus driven to the wall—beaten down in a manner so reckless and arbitrary—and, when compelled to assert it, stripped of their constitutional privilege, it is not likely that their usefulness will long survive the wreck of their dignity and independence. We hope better things, however; and although the tone of a portion of the Press be rather unpromising, we sincerely trust, that the Council will be ultimately rebuked by a stern and overwhelming expression of public opinion. When His Majesty's Council in this Province thought proper to jeopardize the Revenue, and throw the country into confusion, they had at least the excuse that they were resisting a new tax, and seeking to lessen the burthen of the people; but the rash Lords of New-Brunswick have not even this ground of justification: they have brought on angry collision, and cancelled the appropriations, because they could not compel the Assembly to sanction a novel expenditure, of very doubtful utility, and which had undergone no discussion among the mass of the population, from whose pockets it was to be paid.

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, *Mole* minister 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.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hume, stated that a commissioner invested with full powers would be immediately sent out to Canada, through whose exertions it was hoped the unfortuate disputes which at present existed would be brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Downing-street, February 28.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. to be Lord High Commissioner in and to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

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 Wesminster, 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 vicissitudes 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 Municipal 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 put, 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 agreeed 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.

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 important 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 £3,263,072, 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 alteration 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 ,,	859	,,	150,394
In 1833—British ,,	3305	,,	669,835
Foreign ,,	1031	,,	171,730
In 1834—British ,,	3541	,,	730,554
Foreign ,,	1234	,,	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 Englishmen 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.

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.

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

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†.

☞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.

☞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.

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 ½ to 1½ 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.
Ber 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

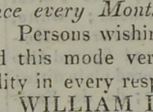
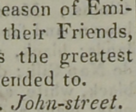
SELLING OFF
STOCK IN TRADE.
The Subscriber will offer his Extensive Stock of MERCHANDIZE *at a great reduction upon the usual prices, until the* 1st January next, *and persons wishing to purchase any description of* GOODS *in his line, will find it an object to call and examine his Stock without delay.*
—HE IS NOW OFFERING—
A LARGE lot of rich water'd Gros de Naples, *formerly sold at 5s.,* 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, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kersies for Great Coats; white and red plain and twill'd Flannels; Cloakings and Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boy's best Oilskin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality of Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d., men's and boy's Sealet Travelling Caps, 2s. 10d.; a lot of American plain and carved COMBS, *at half price;* color'd cotton Counterpanes, 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of BRONZ-GOODS, at the *sterling price;* a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price;* cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. @ 4s. 4d.; all linen Shirting, 1s. 1d.; cotton Bedtick, 5d.; 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, 8s. 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. DUFF.
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 Broad Cloth at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; Ladies' strong colored ditto, 4s. 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.

500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship *Liverpool,* for sale low in lots, by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
27th January.

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.

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 State,s 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. STARR, 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.

TO MERCHANTS & SHIPOWNERS.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company* having determined, at their Annual Meeting, on the 1st instant, to close the Business of said Company—the subscriber, with the advice of his friends, and under the sanction of a number of Merchants and Underwriters, begs leave to tender his services as an *Insurance Broker,* and will attend to any business relating to Insurance of Ships, Cargoes, &c. at the Office of the *Saint John Marine Insurance Company.*
Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock.
ISAAC L. BEDELL.
St. John, 6th July, 1833.

BOSTON,
United States of America. }
THE undersigned having made arrangements for transacting FOREIGN COMMISSION BUSINESS in this City, will be happy to receive any Consignments that may be entrusted to his care. ROBT. CHAS. MANNERS,
His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul,
April 10, 1834. *Massachusetts.*

General Agency & Petition Office,
FREDERICTON.
AFTER mature consideration, on the advantages to be derived by the Public of New Brunswick, in the saving of time, attendance, and expense, from the establishment of an Office at Head Quarters, under the above title, by some one perfectly acquainted with the routine of official business, and unconnected with any other pursuit: and on the inconvenience, to say no more, which persons are liable to from the want of such a channel of communication, the undersigned has opened such an office, and places himself at the disposal of those who may at any time require his services.

The Agency will, for the present, be chiefly confined to the usual business transactions with the Public Departments, but more especially with the Crown Land Office. There is an appointed channel through which matters unconnected with the Crown Land Office, generally pass; but it is clear, that an Agent on the spot, acquainted as before mentioned, may, even here, be occasionally of use.

It is presumed that a constant residence of nine years at the Seat of Government, always in some way publicly engaged—and of which, three years were steadily spent in the Crown Land Office—must have some recommendation. Any thing further, is perhaps better left to time and experience. It should however be added, that as the Agent is wholly unconnected with, and independent of the Public Departments, he will be free to act for the interests of all who may employ him, with strict impartiality and unbiassed zeal.

Testimonials of the first character will with great pleasure be exhibited to such as may require it. RICHARD THOS. EDGHILL.
Fredericton, N. B. 11th July, 1834.
☞The Office adjoins the Sheriff's Office.
⁂ *All Letters must be post paid.*

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of MEDICINES, &c. from the Laboratory, King Street, to the first house from the south-west corner of King and Germain Streets—where he will dispose of them at very reduced prices. [*Nov.* 30.] H. COOK.

India Rubber Shoes.
350 PAIR INDIA RUBBER SHOES, at 4s. and upwards per pair—This Day received at the Boot and Shoe Establishment of G. J. PINE,
Next door to the Post Office.
January 3d, 1835.

BUTTER.
50 FIRKINS *first-quality*—for sale at 8*d.* per lb. by
Dec. 27th. *THOMAS S. ESTEY.*

Potatoes! Potatoes!
1000 BUSHELS of *White Christy's,* for sale by the subscriber, at Two Shillings per bushel.
Dec. 27. WALKER TISDALE.

SUGAR.
Just received per Emperor, from Jamaica:
16 HOGSHEADS and Five Tierces Bright SUGAR,—now landing, and for sale at reasonable rates.
January 3. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS.
The Subscriber has received per *Ina,* and *Comet,* from London, and *George,* from Liverpool—a general assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:
MUFFS and Boas; Beaver Bonnets and Ruffs; Flannels; Plaids; Calicoes and Muslins; Cloths; Merinos; fine Linen and Bed Tick; Bobbinet Laces and Edgings; lamb's-wool Hose and Socks; lutestring and gauze Ribbons; ladies' and children's Kid Gloves, fleeced; gentlemen's silk velvet Stocks; black and colored Gro de Nap and Sarsnets; black Bobbinett and Lace Veils; ladies' fancy dress Caps; silk and Cotton Velvet; white Willow, and cotton Wadding; brown and black Hollands; Bombazeen and Norwich Crapes; black and white Crape; best silver-eyed Needles; pearl and Florentine Buttons; with a variety of other articles—all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms. HENRY HOOD.
St. John, 8th November, 1834.

FALL GOODS.
The Subscriber has received by the Ina, from London, part of his Supply of Fall Goods, comprising the following articles:
1 CASE of Fur MUFFS and BOAS, assorted qualities; 1 ditto Fur Caps; white and colored Stays; printed Cottons; Umbrellas; white and colored Bobbinets; thread Lace and Edging; mecklin and Brussels ditto; Grecian Quilling, gymp Footing, cotton Tatting, black Lace VEILS; Scotch and French Cambric Caps; Sewing Silk and Twist; Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes; leather and web Belts, India Rubber Garters and Braces; Bonnet Shapes, cloth Caps; women's and maids's bl'k and colored mohair, worsted, and lambs' wool HOSE; printed Angola ditto; men's and youth's black and colored Worsted, Angola, & lambs' wool Hose and Half-Hose; men's and youth's cuffed fancy lambs' wool and fleecy Gloves; women's and maid's ditto; Cotton Shawls; printed Swiss and worsted ditto; SNOW BOOTS; Flushing, Pea, and Monkey Jackets; ditto Trowsers; flannel Shirts; Valencia and Swansdown Waistcoats; Rob Roy Plaid; Stuffs; black and colored Shalloons, &c.
ALSO:
Just received by the Comet, from London, and George, from Liverpool, a further supply of New and Fashionable GOODS, consisting of:
GENTLEMEN'S black, blue, and assorted colored Broad CLOTHS;
Ditto blue, brown, and drab Petersham and Pilot Cloth; ladies' pelisse & habit Cloths;
Ladies' Thibet wool Cloths; fashionable Indianas Cloths, for ladies' Dresses, Challi do.;
Superior French Merinos; silk Camblets;
Watered, black, and colored Gro de Naple;
Printed Satins and Velvets; Velvet Caps;
Ladies printed Velvet Reticules; do. black and colored Girdles, and Persian Ties;
Chinchilli, Fitch, and Sable Muffs and Boas;
Swansdown and other Ruffs;
An excellent assortment of ladies' mourning, second-mourning, and Dress CAPS;
Ladies' mourning Capes; do. Thibet-wool, merino, printed satin, silk, rockspun, and worsted SHAWLS;
Ditto, silk, printed satin, Thibet-wool, merino, worsted and gauze Neckerchiefs;
Ditto black, white and green blond gauze Veils;
Black Lace ditto; a great variety of printed Calicos and Cambrics;
Ladies and children's STAYS;
RIBBONS of every description; Artificial Flowers and Plumes; ladies' and gent's. lined kid, beaver, and woollen GLOVES;
Best Saxony and Welch FLANNELS;
Common red, white, and green ditto;
Plaid and camblet Cloaking; Green Baize;
Rose Blankets; white and grey Cottons,
Checks, Stripes, and Scotch Homespuns;
Cotton Wadding; Cotton Warps; Quilts, &c.
Which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JAMES BOWES.
North-west Corner of Market Square.
St. John, November 8th, 1834.