COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.

"*Orion*" comes forward in the Courier of the 28th March, for the purpose of fixing all the "*odium*" of the loss of the Appropriations of the late session upon the *Representatives of the People*. He is indeed a "*mighty Hunter*" after excuses for the conduct of the *Legislative Council*, and his labours require a few remarks.

Orion observes "*that this Province has no constitution or charter beyond the King's Commission to the Lieutenant Governor, and the Royal Instructions under the Sign Manual which accompany it, and which may be altered at any time.*"—And again he says, "the practice of sending up the appropriations separately, was fully established in this Province in the year 1822, if there was any doubt about it previously, and on turning to the Journals of the Legislative Council for that year, we find the following resolution:"—and here in proof of his position, Orion quotes this most absurd and unconstitutional resolution, to which I beg the reader to refer.

With regard to the Constitution or Charter of the Province, Orion does not seem to comprehend that there are certain inherent, unalienable rights in British subjects, whether at home or in the Colonies, which cannot be affected by the *Governor's Commission*, or by *Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual*, and the most essential of their rights, is the exclusive one which the people possess, of levying, and applying the ordinary revenues of the Province. Orion will not surely deny this right, nor will he venture to assert, that a *Governor's Commission* or *Royal Instructions* can deprive the people of it.

The Royal Instructions, however, do not in any way interfere with this right in the slightest degree, and the only parts of those instructions which can be said to apply to matters of revenue, are such as relate to imposing duties on British manufactures, and these are acknowledged by Mr. Stanley to be obsolete.

The Royal Commission and Instructions, do not therefore interfere with the exclusive, inherent right of the Representatives of the People to the absolute controul of the public revenue, and the mode of accounting for the same.

Orion, who I am inclined to believe is not one of the warmest admirers of the late Lieut. Governor Smyth, makes a quotation from the Speech made by him at the close of the session of 1822, and also of the Dispatch from Earl Bathurst in answer to the Lieut. Governor's letter upon the subject of the claims of the Assembly, &c. &c.—Orion did not however quote the whole of the speech at the close of the session of 1822—The Lt. Governor says, before the quotation of Orion, "No claim can be more justly founded than that of a right in each of the THREE Branches of the Legislature, to a distinct and separate consideration of all matters previously to their passing into a law,"—these "matters" appear from the first paragraph in this speech, to be such as relate to the Bills of Supply, and the Lieut. Governor claimed a distinct deliberation upon every item, in which he was supported by his Executive, and Legislative Council, as appears by the resolution of the Council quoted by Orion.

Upon what principle or precedent is the claim of Governor Smyth founded? I ask Orion to point out to me any similar claim made by a King of *England, Great-Britain*, or the *United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland*, from the days of the immortal Alfred (which is going far enough back,) to the present time. *A distinct deliberation by the Crown indeed!!* What says the Constitution?—"*The supplies are the free gift and grant of the Commons alone; the concurrence of the Lords, and the assent of the Crown are only necessary as mere forms of Law prescribed by the Constitution.*"—Again, the Constitution admits but *two* deliberative branches in the Legislature, viz. the Lords and Commons, and the Duke of Portland takes this view of it, in his letter to Governor Carleton in 1796, which letter I shall hereafter notice. Can Orion mention one instance since the times of the Druids, of the King ever rejecting a Bill of *Revenue* or *Supply?* Can he refer to any claim made by the Lords to a distinct deliberation upon every item of supply, since the period when the Lords and Commons commenced deliberating in separate places? If he cannot, then he must be constrained to allow that the opinions and claims of the late Governor Smyth were founded in *error*, and they were so considered by the Assembly at the time, as I will shew hereafter.

The resolution of the Council in 1822, as quoted by Orion, requires distinct notice:—It appears that this Council, as *Executive* Councillors, advised Governor Smyth to make the extravagant and unconstitutional claims before mentioned, and then, as *Legislative* Councillors, they passed the aforesaid absurd resolution, to support him in them. It appears that this resolution, though passed the 22d March, 1822, was *not made known to the Assembly* by the Council; (probably they soon found that they had gone far beyond Legislative prudence, and exceeded their powers;) and the first intimation which the Assembly had of it, was in the Message of the Lieut. Governor, dated 4th March in the following year. Upon the receipt of this Message, the Assembly sent a committee to search the Journals of the Council, to know what the purport of this resolution was, when it appeared that this extraordinary step was taken when only six members were present, two of whom, who well understood the principles of the British Constitution, dissented from it; viz., the late Hon. Judge Bliss, and the late Hon. Mr. Street.—"Mr. Justice Bliss moved that the consideration of this Resolution be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly, and that the Clerk do furnish the several Members of the Council with copies of the same resolution." Unfortunately for the Council, this wise motion was negatived, 4 to 2.—(One of the majority upon this memorable occasion was supposed to be labouring under *mental aberration* and may have voted under this influence.)

This celebrated resolution had for its object, *to compel the Assembly not to include in a Bill of supply, things which* HAD NOT *been recommended by the Executive with things which* HAD *been so recommended,* "*that the Crown and the Council may have a free and distinct deliberation upon each.*"—Let me now see how far this object was obtained, and with what degree of respect the same has been treated by the Assembly.

The Assembly, the same session, (1823,) in reference to this resolution, express their surprise, "*and do consider it an unconstitutional interference with the acknowledged rights and privileges of this House, a reflection upon its proceedings, and as stipulating conditions to this House for the passing of its Bills.*" And the Assembly go on to account for it, by the small number of the Council present, and the fact that only *four* were in favour of the resolution; and as to the letter from Earl Bathurst, the Assembly conclude that he must have *misunderstood the matter contained in Governor Smyth's letter.*

Orion says "the practice of sending up the appropriations separately was fully established in this Province in 1822,"—and to remove all doubts, quotes the aforesaid *resolution of the Council*, the *Governor's speech*, and the *Extract from Earl Bathurst's letter*. Now it so happens, that in these several documents, not one word is introduced about *resolutions of appropriation*, nor is there the slightest allusion made to any thing that would lead us to suppose that such things were even thought of; the whole of those several documents relate to *Bills of supply* and *not to resolutions;* so that instead of *establishing*, they go as far as words can go, to a contrary result.

I shall only observe further, in order to shew the mistaken views which prevailed in the Councils of the Province, at the time alluded to by Orion, that the Governor was advised to inform the Assembly, that he possessed the power to controul the laws for appropriating public monies!!!

The Assembly, instead of paying any attention to the unconstitutional claims of the Governor and Council, took the course which they thought right, and in that same session included in the same Bill of Appropriation, *many grants of money which had been expressly recommended by Message from the Governor*, (as will appear by reference to the Journals, and the Acts for appropriating the public revenue,) *with other grants of various kinds, which originated in the Assembly, and upon private petitions;* and the Assembly have continued this practice to the present time, as will most fully appear by reference to the Journals and the Acts of appropriation from 1823 to 1834, inclusive.

Thus it will appear, that what Orion took to be conclusive in favour of the unwarrantable pretensions of the Council, have in reality had no more effect than so much blank paper.

Orion endeavours to throw all the blame of the loss of the Appropriation Bill upon the Assembly, because they included the provision for their own expenses in the Bill. And he asks, "*what becomes of all the items of appropriation, which, during the session, had been disallowed by the Council?*" and "*what becomes of the grant for £500 to the Baptist Seminary, £50 for the Catholic School in St. John, &c. &c.?*"—I reply: these grants were only of local and very limited importance, they had no possible effect upon the elective franchise, the passing or rejecting of them could have no possible effect upon the rights of the electors of the Province, and therefore to have included these rejected items in the *Bill* would have been improper;—not so the provision for the expenses of the Members of the Assembly, seeing that without this provision, only such men could attend as Representatives of the people, as were able to bear their own expenses, and at any future election only such men would offer, and will Orion, anxious as he is to justify the Legislative Council, and blame the Assembly, say, *that this would not most essentially, and perhaps fatally for the true interests of the Province, diminish the Elective Franchise, and the invaluable rights and privileges of the People?* Will Orion have the boldness to assert that a House of Assembly composed entirely of rich men, would be more faithful to their duty, than such a House as the free choice of the people would select?

It is again observed by Orion, that all the distress which will arise from the loss of the appropriations results from the Assembly, in "this *struggle for their own pay.*"—Now let me ask this "*mighty hunter*" after excuses for the Legislative Council, whether the appropriations would have been lost, if the Assembly had granted *pay to the President and Members of the Legislative Council?* He must answer, that in such case, the appropriations most assuredly would not have been lost; then the inference is *irresistible, that the struggle on the part of the* LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *for pay, is the true and only cause of the loss of the appropriations.* Orion calls the proceedings of the Assembly "*a squabble for their own personal interest.*" He is certainly not borne out in this, by the resolution of the Assembly, for they distinctly make it a question of *principle*, in which the right of free election is involved, and it is not very charitable to impute to the Assembly such paltry motives.—Let me now, on the other hand, ask Orion seriously, would not his observation apply with more force to the *President* and majority of the Legislative Council? Was it not, with *them*, purely "*a squabble for their own personal interest?*" If it was not, then the resolution offered by the President, and passed by the majority, assigned *false* reasons for rejecting the Members' Pay bill: The Resolution is thus, "Whereas the House of Assembly *hath not made provision for the attendance and expenses of the President and the Members of the Legislative Council, agreeably to the said recommendation of His Majesty's Government: Therefore Resolved, that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months!*"

In order to form a proper estimate of the value of resolutions of the Legislative Council, and the extent of constitutional knowledge which they discover, allow me to refer to one of their resolutions, which they communicated to the Assembly on the 21st March, 1834—"Whereas, in the Revenue Bill of this present "Session, sent up for the concurrence of the Council, "new subjects of taxation have been inserted therein "without previously submitting the same for their "distinct consideration, in violation of the course of "proceeding which has for many years been adopted "between the two Houses:

"Therefore Resolved, that although they are induced to pass the present Revenue Bill in order to "avoid the great injury to the public service and in-"dividual distress which would ensue from its rejec-"tion, they do so with a firm determination to resist "in future every proceeding of a similar tendency, or "in any way at variance with the customs of the Im-"perial Parliament or the established rights and pri-"vileges of this House."

The Assembly immediately resolved that they would not, in any future deliberation, be influenced by this resolution of the Council, "*assuming* as it does, grounds both *unconstitutional* and *unparliamentary.*"

The Revenue Bill of 1835, (the late Session,) *contained new objects of taxation*, of which the Council had no intimation till the Bill was sent up for concurrence, yet we see their *firm determination* gave way, and the Bill was concurred in without comment!

These circumstances shew, that the Legislative Council have yet to learn much about the Constitution, or they would not have so often committed themselves. I will, while on this subject, refer the reader to a resolution of the Council on the 18th March, 1833, and a counter resolution of the Assembly on the same. [See the Journals of 1833.]

With regard to the powers of the Assembly in relation to Revenue and Appropriation; the Duke of Portland writes to Governor Carleton:—"9th June, "1796—With respect to Money Bills, I am clearly of "opinion, that the voting, and, if the Assembly think "proper, the *appropriation of monies voted, is pecul-"iarly within its province.*"

It may here be observed that his Grace also speaks, in another part of this dispatch, of the Council, as "*the other* deliberative branch of the Legislature;" thus taking a different view of the several branches, from the one taken by the Lieutenant Governor, General Smyth, in 1822, and by the then Executive and Legislative Council.—The Lords and Commons deliberate, *the King enacts and executes.*

In 1780, in the House of Lords, it was maintained by Lords Stormont, Mansfield, Thurlow, and others, that it was "*the inherent, exclusive privilege of the Commons to controul the public expenditure, which no composition, compromise or compact, would ever induce them to part with.*"

A late writer upon the British Constitution thus expresses himself:—"The Crown is indeed now in a great measure dependent on the people for its ordinary support and subsistence. In this very peculiarity of the Constitution, consists that fascinating charm which always softens the *insolence of office*, and has sometimes melted the heart of tyranny itself into courtesy and kindness. This salutary check in the hands of the people, prevents the Government from becoming despotic, whilst the absolute power of the King to dissolve the Parliament at his pleasure, preserves it from licentiousness and anarchy."

Again—"The Lords being a permanent hereditary "body, created at the pleasure of the King, are sup-"posed to be more liable to an undue influence of the "Crown than the Commons, who are freely chosen "by the people, and, when elected, are only a tempo-"rary body: hence there would be great danger from "a power in the Lords to raise the supplies upon the "people; and it is sufficient for their own safety, and "for the public service, that they enjoy the right of "rejecting any tax bill, should the Commons appear "to them at any time too *lavish* and *improvident in "their grants.*"

"The important privilege of raising and withhold-"ing supplies, is the very life and soul of the House "of Commons; upon it their being entirely depends, "a dissolution being at all times in the power of the "King."

"Aware of the amazing advantages that they de-"rive from this power of granting the supplies to the "Crown, the Commons have always watched over "this privilege with the most fostering and anxious "solicitude; hence all amendments proposed by the "Lords to *money bills*, have always been rejected with "indignation,—sometimes literally *kicked out* of the "House without being examined."

"In all aids, supplies, or grants of money, the con-"currence of the Lords and the assent of the King "becomes necessary only as a mere form of Law "prescribed by the Constitution."

Blackstone says in vol. I. of his Commentaries, p. 307,—"No monied man will scruple to advance to "the Government any quantity of ready cash, on the "credit of a bare vote of the House of Commons, "though no law be yet passed to establish it."

Would monied men lend their money upon such a vote, if the Lords had any thing to do with the appropriations? No. The *Earl of Chatham* would not allow that taxation belonged to the governing or legislative power; taxes being the free gift and grant of the Commons' *alone.*

The writings of every man who has treated upon the British Constitution, are to the same purport as the foregoing. Delolme goes at great length into the exclusive, inherent, and essential right of the Commons alone to raise and apply the public monies; and he proves, that without this right in the Representatives of the People, there could be no liberty. Montesquieu holds the same doctrine: common sense and reason go with it; and History furnishes many examples of its truth.—It is not, however, necessary to multiply authorities to prove what is universally acknowledged, and which no one authority can be produced to controvert.

Upon what, then, do our Legislative Council found their claim to interfere, as they attempt to do, with the Revenue and Appropriations of the Province?—Have they greater relative powers, as regards the Provincial Legislature, than the Lords have as regards the Imperial Parliament? I apprehend not; nor do I think that there is any peculiarity in the present constitution of the Legislative Council, which would make it at all expedient to invest them with greater relative powers. We find *nine* of them taken from *three* families; *three* of them are also in the *Executive* Council, a Council created without necessity, by an act of injustice to senior Councillors, and not possessing the confidence of the country: are we then to be told that a Legislative Council, in whose appointment the people can have no voice, and in whom the people do not place confidence, are to dictate to the Representatives of the People in matters of Revenue and Appropriation? Shall they be allowed to say, that "you shall not receive payment for your expenses while attending in General Assembly, because you will not also pay us"? And shall they be allowed to say to the people, "because your Representatives will not pay us for our *attendance* and *expenses* while attending as Legislative Councillors; therefore (for this only reason,) we will not allow your money to be applied to the payment of your Representatives' expenses, and you shall hereafter be compelled to send rich men to represent you, who will be able to pay their own expenses, and who will be more favorable to *our* personal interests"?—I hope for better things; for I feel very certain, that when the People are *compelled* to send rich men to represent them, they will not be well represented; there will be then such an accommodating unity of feeling between the Members of the Council and Assembly, as will be extremely dangerous to the liberties of the *People;* and in such case there could be little doubt but the Members of both branches would then be well paid, either directly or indirectly, out of the industry of the country.

The odium of the loss of the appropriations will not, I am convinced, rest on the Representatives of the People, as *Orion* thinks it ought; but on the President and Members of the Legislative Council, who are undoubtedly the cause of it; and I have too good an opinion of the good sense of the People of this Province to believe, that they will not view it in the same light that I do.

March 31st, 1835. A FREEHOLDER.

From the Halifax Novascotian, April 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The public affairs of this Province having assumed a character of painful interest, we cannot remain indifferent spectators of the evils already inflicted, or withhold the expression of our regret at the near prospect of others which she will probably be called on to endure. The failure of a Bill of Supply is no trifling calamity in a poor country, where so many persons of moderate means are dependant on its appropriations; and yet this is the first blessing conferred on New Brunswick by the newly constructed Legislative Council. We could not but smile at the new vamping and patching of the old materials, which took place in our sister province in 1833, and at the complacency with which a certain party looked down upon the work of their hands, and seemed to boast that they had now got a sort of enlarged and water tight buskin, that would carry them dry shod over the popular billows. We saw that the thing was but a Chinese shoe at last, and that before a great while our neighbors would find that it pinched nearly as hard, if not harder than the old one. With a spirit not one whit more sanguine, did we regard the efforts made by some members of our Assembly in 1834, to follow this hopeful example; and as their crude schemes were submitted, we smiled again at the careful exclusion of the people—the only persons concerned—from all agency in a work, which, if it were really to secure them health and prosperity, they alone were able to perform. We know that a thousand 'chimeræs dire' flit before the minds of many worthy people, whenever an *elective* legislative Council is talked of; but we are satisfied that this is the only remedy for those constant collisions and heart burnings, by which all the Colonies have been, and will continue to be more or less afflicted. If we cannot get this, why let us rather have the old close corporations of 12, made up of Judges and heads of Departments, than those new fangled affairs, created by two or three of the twelve, from their own families, friends, and dependants. These selected Legislative Councils are but broader shields thrown round the same little factions which formerly fought against the people, under a defence, thick and impervious enough, but of less circumference. We then had the pure and unadulterate extract of misrule and injustice, and we are now presented with a beverage somewhat diluted and of a more attractive colour, but with the same spirit running through every draught. New Brunswick is the only one of the Lower Colonies yet favored with Legislative and Executive Councils; we have from time to time heard rumours that materials were collecting to erect a new edifice for our advantage; but from what we know of the architects, we are satisfied that instead of being a well proportioned and substantial building, winning the veneration of the people by the protection it afforded to all, it would be something like the Tower of Pisa—leaning all one way.

We are not disposed just now to go into any very elaborate argument, about these matters, but we would merely ask those, who are so fearful of the swelling of the democratic tide—so distrustful of the wisdom and discretion of the people—if they can conceive for one single moment, that the people would do anything so utterly ridiculous, pre-supposing that they had the power, as to elect such a funny little knot as that which sways the destinies and divides the patronage of Prince Edward Island—mock each other by choosing a Legislative Council, like that of New Brunswick, where a party opposed to their interests always have a majority; or would they do what has been done in this Province, create a Council, of which a moiety is bound together by official and family connexions, and having five of its twelve members partners in one mercantile concern? The people might do something very ridiculous, but we cannot believe that they would commit any such blunders as these. However, we must turn from speculations as to what might, or might not happen, to what we are sorry to find really has happened in New Baunswick.

The new House of Assembly met at Fredericton on the 20th of January. Of the 32 members of which it was composed, 14 were newly chosen—of these three were consequent on the act recently sanctioned by His Majesty, for increasiug the Representation in the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Carleton. Of the new ones, 4 had sat in former houses, but were not members of the last. Charles Simonds, Esq. the leader of the popular party in the province, was chosen Speaker without opposition—this stamped the character of the House, and proved that the Freeholders knew what they were about, and had done their duty. Passing over other matters for the present, we find that in due course the usual bill to provide for the expenses of the Speaker and members of Assembly, was passed and sent up to the Legislative Council. Instead of imitating the example of our Assembly, some members of which talked a great deal about retrenching the pay, but did nothing—the House reduced the members pay to £30, that of the Speaker to £100.

[*Here follows various extracts from the Journals, heretofore inserted in our paper.*]

The Assembly was then prorogued to the 3d Tuesday of May, and the whole country left to travel over bad roads, drown their horses in broken bridges, do without sums of money hardly earned, and justly due—admiring all the white the admirable machanism of this new machine of state, of the practical working of which they have thus received such a salutary example.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, March 3.—A most distressing and melancholy occurrence happened on Friday night last—Mr. and Mrs. Semple, their infant child seven months old, and their two daughters, one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age, left town for Orwell, on their way to Murray Harbour, taking the ice as the nearest route. Having been overtaken by a snow storm, they got bewildered near Governor's Island, and fearing that by proceeding further, they might be travelling in the direction of the sea, they halted on the ice, trusting to their being able to hold out till day-light. The eldest daughter, however, died from cold and exhaustion, in the course of the night—the second only lived to reach the shore, and expired immediately after landing, and melancholy to relate, the infant, though alive, has both of its legs in a state of mortification, from the knees downwards—the mother preserved its life by pressing it to her bosom.

The Twopenny Magazine,

OR,

Weekly Museum of Literature, Instruction, and Amusement.

THE Editor and Proprietor of the above Periodical, desirous of conducting it in such a manner as may be satisfactory both to his subscribers and himself, and feeling it to be impossible to do so, without such a measure of patronage as may at least secure him from actual pecuniary loss, respectfully appeals to his present supporters and the public at large in its behalf.—Having announced the work for publication, *about two months before its first appearance;* having actually published it during *nine successive weeks*, and having given further time for consideration, by suspending it during his unavoidable absence and occupation at the House of Assembly, he had ventured to hope that, by this time, the prospects of support would be sufficient to warrant his resuming the work with, at least, a certainty of compensation for its actual expense. Although the number of Subscribers has increased during the period of suspension, yet their whole number is at present by no means equal to the expense of publication; and the Editor therefore feels that prudence forbids his proceeding further with certainty of loss.—Under these circumstances, he ventures to appeal to the judgment of his subscribers and the public, by requesting their exertions in favour of his little work; pledging himself to resume the publication of the Magazine immediately upon receiving such a number of subscriptions as will meet the bare expenses; but feeling that he cannot be expected otherwise to continue the hazard. He would only, in conclusion, express a hope, that the only Literary effort of a Periodical nature, in the Province, moderate as it is in expense, will not be suffered to fall into oblivion.

The terms are 8s. 8d. per annum for the Magazine, and 7½d. per ann. postage, to Country Subscribers.

The nine numbers already published, can be obtained of the Proprietor, price 2d. each.

Subscribers' names can be forwarded (*post paid*) to the COURIER OFFICE, or to the undersigned. G. BLATCH.

St. John, March 28, 1835.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY,

DUKE-STREET.

Improved American Plough Irons.

R. FOULIS, having much improved his American PLOUGH pattern, is now enabled to accommodate Farmers with this valuable implement of husbandry, of a superior manufacture to any he has hitherto offered to the public, at greatly reduced prices. The Ploughs purchased at the Saint John Foundry are warranted. Any plough breaking from a flaw in the iron will be replaced, if applied for within twelve months from the time of Sale.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, and a liberal commission made to country dealers.

All kinds of *Blacksmith work, Castings in Iron* and *Composition*, executed to order with despatch.—A variety of Cooking, Franklin and Canada Stoves kept on hand, which may be inspected at the St. John Foundry, foot of Duke street. *February 21.*

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.

GOODS at reduced prices!

THE Subscribers intending to sell off their present STOCK at very reduced prices, purchasers will find it to their advantage to favour them with a call.

Dec. 13th. *PARKS & HEGAN.*

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.

COAL.

100 CHALDRONS Liverpool COAL, for sale cheap, by JAMES T. HANFORD.

Jan. 10.

BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS *first-quality*—for sale at 8d. 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.

FOR SALE LOW:

400 BARRELS first quality NAVY BREAD;
12 Hogsheads strong Jamaica RUM;
12 ditto and 30 Barrels SUGAR.

21st March: *GREGG & HALL.*

JAMAICA RUM.

30 HALF-HOGSHEADS choice JAMAICA RUM.—Landed from the schooner *Lavinia*, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by JAMES T. HANFORD.

14th March, 1835.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the Cargo of the schr. BOXER, from St. Kitts:

54 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
4 puncheons high proof RUM,
16 hhds. very superior bright SUGAR;

Low for Cash.

March 21. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

High Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Landing at the North Market Wharf, from the schooner Janet:

50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS, of superior strength and flavour.

17th February. JOHN WALKER

Sugar, Rum, &c.

Landing ex Schr. Emily, from Jamaica—

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

For sale by

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

February 7, 1835.

Tea and Powder.

Received per Lavinia, from Halifax:

27 CHESTS Congo and fine Bohea Teas, *Also, in Magazine:* 50 kegs Gunpowder,—for sale by

March 14. JOHN WALKER.

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.

RUM & SUGAR.

Just received ex Brig Edwin, from Jamaica:

40 PUNCHEONS of well-flavored RUM—*proof* 19;
15 Hogsheads SUGAR;

For sale on reasonable terms by

24th Jan. E. BARLOW & SONS.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell a Lot of CANVAS, considerably under the Market prices.

Also—Chain CABLES and ANCHORS, various sizes and lengths, at exceedingly low prices. MACKAY & CO.

3d January, 1835.

BONNETS and HATS.

The Subscriber has just received, per brig Hannah, and ship Edmond, from Liverpool, the remainder of his Fall Supply—consisting of:

LADIES' waterproof Black and Drab BONNETS; Misses' ditto ditto ditto;
Girl's ditto ditto ditto;
Gentlemen's first quality Beaver HATS;
Ditto second do. do. ditto;
Ditto Plated ditto.

Together with the remainder of his former Importations of Hats, Caps, &c. on hand, and those of his own manufacturing, is well worthy the attention of purchasers—*Wholesale* and *Retail.* C. D. EVERITT.

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

Market Square, 13th December, 1834.

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 watered Gros de Naples, —*formerly sold at* 5s.—at 3s. 11d.; an extensive assortment of plain, black, and coloured SILKS, in fashionable colors for the season.—Also, Satins, silk Velvets, silk Bonnet Plush, Pelisse Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Hunter Kerseys for Great Coats; white and red plain and twilled Flannels, Cloakings & Plaids, Merinos, Table Linens and Table Covers; boys' best oil-skin Caps, 3s. 4d., a good quality Cloth ditto, 3s. 3d.—A lot of American plain and carved Combs at *half price;* colored Cotton Counterpanes. 1s. 9d. upward; a lot of Bronze Goods, at the *sterling price;* a lot of Book Muslins and Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, at *half price;* Cotton Umbrellas, 2s. 3d. 4½ all Linen Sheeting, 1s. 1d.; Cotton Bedtick, 5d.; Unbleached COTTONS, 3d.; silk Vesting, 3s. 6d. per yd.—A stock of FURS, among which are good quality Black Boas, 9s.; Tippets, 7s. 7d..—A large stock of SHAWLS, consisting of Thibet Wool, Merino, Rockspun, Zebra, and fancy Worsted, from 4s. 3d. upward; silk, gauze and crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Linens, Lawns, and lawn pocket Handkerchiefs, cotton and cambrick Cravats; silk pocket Handkerchiefs; silk Stocks, lasting do.; mens' grey and merino 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 RIBBON, from 1d. per yard and upward, &c. &c. P. DUFF.

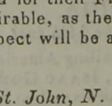
Prince William-street,
St. John, December 2, 1834.

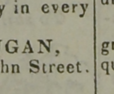
N. B.—The above Sale will be continued during the Winter.

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.; ¾ ditto, 1s. 2d.; a stout Broad Cloth, at 5s.; Children's Stays, 1s. 9d.; ladies' strong coloured ditto, 4s. 2d.; a lot of Bead Necklaces, *half-price;* white Flannel (all wool) 10d.; men's cotton coloured 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.

EMIGRATION.



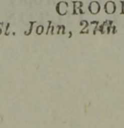


THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing Passengers from *Belfast, Derry, & Dublin*, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports *once every Month* during the season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends will find this mode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

WILLIAM DOUGAN,
Saint John Street.

St. John, N. B. 5th July, 1834.

FOR SALE,



The good Schooner

SARAH JANE,

Burthen, 75 Tons—5 years old; is well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without any expence.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ARCHIBALD HANEY, the Owner, at Deer Island, where the Vessel is now lying, or of CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

St. John, 27th September, 1834.

NOTICE

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.

Marine Insurance.

Exchange and Commission Office.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; vessels chartered; Freights procured; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John Street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, Broker.

St. John, N. B. 17th January, 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 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. 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 Insurance 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 decisions of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, October 4, 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, Merchandise, 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 of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage. A. BALLOCH, AGENT.

St. John, N. B. 6th July, 1833.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

FIRE and LIFE Insurance Office,

St. John, N. B. 28th Jan. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RENEWAL RECEIPTS for all POLICIES expiring on the 2d February, will be prepared and ready for delivery on payment of the Annual Premium.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *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 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 cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

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.*

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, Massachusetts.

April 10, 1834.