PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE GRANT TO THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

(Concluded from our last number.)

Mr. SPEAKER said, he would not have said another word, had it not been for the able speech of the hon. member for Charlotte, which was calculated to make a great impression, though he (Mr. Speaker) thought it bore a little hard on the dissenters. The hon. member had said, that by law dissenters had a right to exercise their religious privileges, without obstruction, and to educate their children in the principles of their own sect, and that this was going far enough. No doubt they had such a right to entertain their own opinions, and to instruct their children in their own way; but this was no privilege at all, but merely the natural right of every man. It was no privilege to be permitted to exercise what no man in the world ought ever to be deprived of. The hon. member had also alluded to tithes, and the unwillingness of dissenters to give them to the support of other denominations. What could be more natural? He (Mr. Speaker) thought no man ought to be compelled to give tithes to other religious sects, and he hoped the day would soon come, when tithes in the old country would be forever abolished. The hon member had also gone at great length into the history of dissenters, and appeared to think that if they were granted one proper privilege, they would soon require improper ones; but he (Mr. Speaker) believed no such thing; dissenters were reasonable men, and he believed they would require nothing but what was reasonable. He thought, therefore, the hon. member's arguments were now answered. The hon. Speaker then proceeded to contend that the Seminary would be freely open to all denominations, and that, for the reasons already advanced, it ought to be supported.

Mr. END said he really would not have risen the third time, had it not been for the strange circumstance of having the House to agree in principle with his hon. the Speaker; a thing so unusual, that he could not help adverting to it.—The hon. Speaker had said, that no man should ever be called upon to support any religion but his own; he (Mr. E.) heartily agreed in this principle, and therefore it was on that very principle that he opposed this grant; because if the House took the money which was gathered from all sects and denominations, to support this exclusively Baptist Seminary, it would be in direct violation of that principle; consequently, that principle ought not to be pressed into argument here, to sustain this application. It had been said, that no particular creed would be taught in this Seminary; but the very language of the petitions, from beginning to end, contradicted that assertion. [The hon. member here proceeded to comment, *seriatim*, on the language of the petitions.] These petitions actually admitted the impossibility of suiting the views of all denominations in such an institution; so it was an impossibility, and therefore the House ought not to take the money of all denominations, to give it to this exclusive sect.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that the arguments of the hon. member for Gloucester would be very correct, if he could first shew that the Baptists contributed nothing to the revenue; but not otherwise.

Mr. CRANE was favourable to the resolution. It was not necessary for him to go over the undeniable question relative to the benefits of education, because he was convinced no arguments were necessary on that point; but he supported this application on the principle, that these people were entitled to assistance in the same way as all other classes of people. As to establishing a precedent, he would reply, that a precedent was established already. This was no new kind of application; similar ones had already been granted, and particularly to the Roman Catholics. The hon. member here entered at considerable length into the history of the establishment of the College, and into its merits and demerits, as frequently debated and reported heretofore: the hon. member particularly went over the ground taken by Mr. End the other day, in debate on the Carleton Grammar School Bill. The hon. member contended that the College, which might have been so established and regulated as to have been highly beneficial to the country, had, from the imperfections of its legislative regulations, been comparatively of little use, and the natural consequence was, that there was now an application for another institution from the Baptists, which would be followed up by another from the Methodists, and perhaps afterwards by others. But if the College had been established on the liberal principles on which it ought to have been, there would have been no necessity for any other institution; it was therefore much to be regretted that the provisions of the College Charter had not been such as to meet the views of the people generally; and he (Mr. C.) was of opinion, that those who were of such opinion, were bound not to lose sight of the matter, till they had succeeded in procuring such an amendment of it, as would remove the present popular impression.

Mr. SPEAKER replied at some length to Mr. Crane, and also adverted to some observations of Mr. Street, which produced a reply from that hon. member, and a counter-reply from Mr. Partelow, principally on the College question.

Mr. WELDON then said, that he thought, if this Resolution were adopted, the House must stand prepared to grant a similar sum to every sect which might now exist or hereafter arise in the Province. Were they then prepared to do so? Would not the passing of this act rather be creating prodigious distinctions, jealousies, and heartburnings among the different religious sects? He (Mr. W.) thought it would, and also that the funds of the country were not sufficient for such appropriations. If this grant was made, no doubt the House would hereafter be called upon, in some shape or other, for an annual grant. In all the complaints against the College, he believed it was not and could not be alleged that there was any interference there with the religious principles of the students; that institution was quite sufficient for all denominations in the province; and this grant would only be applying the public funds to exclusive purposes. He was, therefore, against it.

Mr. STREET replied to Mr. Partelow, on the College question, and Mr. Crane rejoined.

Mr. CHANDLER briefly called the attention of the Committee to the unnecessarily wide range which the debate had taken, in going into the college question again.

Mr. STEWART then briefly said, that he intended to vote against the grant, on this principle, that years ago, applications had been made for grants to assist in re-building ruined churches, but were refused, on the ground that it was impossible to support such applications, because it would be exclusive appropriations of the public money; but if this grant was now made, it would be a direct violation of that principle, and then similar applications would flow in from all parts of the Province, both for seminaries and for churches. The one were quite as much entitled to assistance as the other. Therefore, on these grounds, he would vote against the grant.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT, in reply to Mr. Clinch, contended that it was the express intention of the managers of this seminary to preserve it free from all sectarian influence, and to render it unobjectionably available to all denominations. It had been argued also, that this would be establishing a precedent; but he did think that such a position should have no effect on the question. The hon. member also insisted that the confinement of degrees in divinity to students of the established church, rendered the College an exclusive institution; and in reply to Mr. Stewart, observed, that this was not an application to build or re-build any edifice, but the building had been raised and partly completed, and the object now was, merely to obtain a sum to enable the parties to complete the building only; there was no idea of ever asking for an annual grant. Should any other sect do exactly the same, by raising a large sum for a similar purpose, by private subscription, and proceeding equally far with it, they would be equally entitled to such assistance. The money in the Treasury was not Catholic money, Baptist money, Methodist money, nor any other money exclusively, but it was provincial money; and he (Mr. W.) therefore hoped all such applications would always receive countenance and support from the Legislature.

Mr. CHANDLER then repeated his former views, to which Mr. End replied, and Mr. Crane rejoined; after which

Mr. WOODWARD briefly said, that in considering this question, he did not look to religious distinctions at all, but solely to the object prayed for. That object, in the present instance, was the education of youth, and there could be no more important object in the country, because the moral, social, and political welfare of the country mainly depended on it. The only point, in his opinion, now to consider, was, to what pecuniary extent the House could afford to go. He was, certainly, for the resolution.

Mr. M'LEOD said there was one view of the case which had not been taken up, and he would therefore notice it. He was not favourable to the resolution, though he was extremely favourable to the general education of children, and particularly those of the poor; because such children were those most likely to be injurious to the community, if left uneducated. It struck him, that the better classes of society could afford to pay for the education of their children fully, and therefore the poor ought to have the greatest benefit of public institutions. But this institution was not intended for the poor, but for the better classes. It might be urged, in answer, that it was intended for such persons as were to have a call to the ministry; but he believed that all such persons would, if really destined to the ministry, receive an inward call from a higher source, and that, wherever such was the case, means would be found, in this country, to promote their views by obtaining a sufficient education for them. It was not the duty of the legislature to grant money for such purposes, which would be exclusively for the benefit of the better classes; but they should turn their attention particularly to the poor; therefore, he (Mr. M'L.) was against the resolution.

Mr. CLINCH coincided very much with Mr. M'Leod, and then proceeded to reply to others, particularly with reference to the College, and was replied to by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. BURNS said he was for the resolution, because he thought the institution would have no tendency to promote any sectarian principles.—He would vote for it, therefore, on the liberal principle of general and impartial toleration. It had been said by some hon. members that the Baptist Seminary at Horton, in Nova Scotia, was a sectarian institution, but such was not the fact; it was open to all denominations, and conducted on liberal principles. The public money was raised from the public at large, and he thought the Baptists had as fair a claim as any portion of the public; and if the Methodists came up hereafter, with an exactly similar application, he would be for assisting them also. £250 had already been granted to a school in Portland, and though that school was solely for the poor, yet the grant was made to the Minister and Wardens of a particular church; he certainly would not contend that that would be an exclusive school; neither would this seminary be an exclusive institution, but it would be open to all sects.

After a few more words from Messrs. End and Clinch,

Mr. HANNINGTON said that he was not favorable to this proposition. He would wish to make such a thing general in its application to every denomination, but he did not think the funds of the Province were prepared for such appropriations. This grant certainly would be exclusively in favour of the Baptists. The petitioners were highly respectable and worthy of attention; but he (Mr. H.) was not prepared to open a door at present to similar applications from all persuasions, and thereby to add so greatly to the ordinary appropriations; because he was convinced that after such institutions were finished, it would be impossible for the parties to support them, without assistance from the Legislature. He would very well like to assist them all, but in the present state of the funds it was impossible. It had been urged that the College was an exclusive institution, but he believed if this was to be established, they would be both alike—The Professors in the College were all of the Established Church, and those in this Seminary would be all Baptists; and he (Mr. H.) took it to be a matter of fact, that Baptist Professors could not impart that general and impartial information which would entitle students to obtain degrees elsewhere. The hon. Speaker had said the other day, that he thought it impossible any institution could be well managed in or near Fredericton; therefore, surely, if there was already one badly managed institution in Fredericton, the Legislature could not think of establishing another in the same place. [*Great Laughter.*]—He was, therefore, against the resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER explained, that when he made that assertion, he alluded only to such institutions as were managed by those who called themselves the aristocracy.

Mr. CLINCH said the hon. Speaker had started a new principle entirely now.

Mr. BROWN thought many of the observations made by his hon. colleague were unanswerable; though he (Mr. B.) could not come to the same conclusion to go against this grant altogether.—He (Mr. B.) observed, from the results of experience, that ministers of all denominations had a tendency to moralize and improve their fellow-beings, and to do good in the community; and although he agreed with his hon. colleague that this would be a sectarian seminary, because it would be conducted exclusively by Baptists, and that it was wrong to uphold any sect to the exclusion of another, yet he should go for this resolution. The petitioners were highly respectable and moral men, and the operations of their ministers had been very beneficial to the Province. They had partly erected their building, and wished for aid to get it finished, and he was convinced that education there would be well conducted, and that the preachers sent out from thence would do good to the Province. He believed no Baptist preacher ever went out of the College, nor ever would, and if the College was so managed, that no sectarian preachers could go out of it, it certainly had not answered the expectations of the Province. Therefore, setting aside the College as a sectarian institution, they must take up this seminary as another sectarian institution; and the only ground that could be consistently maintained was that suggested by the hon. Speaker, that the Legislature should extend their protection to all denominations alike. Then, the next thing was, that they must see how far they could extend such protection; they certainly could not go very far, and therefore in going for this resolution, let them confine it exclusively to finishing the building, and then put an end to it for ever. He would be inclined to do as much for others, but beyond that he never would go.—The hon. member concluded by contending, that the door was already open, because the late House had given considerable sums in support of a Catholic Seminary, for the Acadian French.

MR. GILBERT insisted, that the arguments relative to the College being sufficient for every purpose, might equally apply, if the Province had one very large church, and it should be said that there would therefore be no necessity for building another in another district. That argument, then, would not do at all. But it appeared as if the opponents of this resolution meant to argue that as they had already opened the door by granting large sums to the College, they would now gently shut the door to every other denomination. He (Mr. G.) was disposed to be liberal, and to open the door to all his Majesty's subjects alike. Besides he understood that education in the College cost £40 per annum, to each student, but in this seminary only half that sum would be charged; therefore, by supporting this institution, it would be opening the door of knowledge to the poor.

MR. HANNINGTON, in reply to Mr. Brown, said, that the grants to the Acadian French had nothing whatever to do with religious distinctions; the seminary established by them was not established as a Roman Catholic Seminary, but solely on account of their language, which prevented their availing themselves of the English schools supported by the Province. There was therefore an absolute necessity for giving them a French seminary; but it was open to all denominations, and for that purpose two masters were employed there, one French and the other English.

MR. SLASON next rose, but spoke in so very low a tone, that, from the impatient humming now prevalent in the committee, from the extreme protraction of the debate, we could hear but very little of what the hon. member said. We understood him to observe, that he should go for a small sum, on the principle that all denominations were equally entitled to such assistance, and that large grants had already been made to others. He certainly did very much agree in the sentiments of the hon. member for Charlotte, (Mr. Clinch,) that the parochial schools, grammar schools, and college were quite sufficient for the whole province; but on the principle already mentioned, he would vote for a small sum, not for continuing the establishment, but to help the parties to finish their building. He did not think, however, that the institution would be so very beneficial as might be apprehended, because the Baptists throughout the Province were split into so many different varieties, such as "Free-Will Baptists," "Calvinistic Baptists," "Christian Bands," &c. that they would not agree among themselves as to its management, or the doctrines taught in it; and therefore he thought it would not be so generally useful as might be expected. Still, it might be possible, that if they could agree on those matters, and educate their future ministers on one general principle, it might tend to do away some of these sectarian divisions.

MR. CLINCH and MR. BROWN respectively replied to each other; but the Committee now became so impatient, that the most extraordinary disorder prevailed, and it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Wyer could obtain a hearing. At length, however,

Mr. WYER said that he could not go with the resolution, because there were already sufficient schools of every kind in the Province, where people of all denominations might be educated, without hindrance or impediment of any kind. The hon. member also coincided in the views of Mr. Stewart, and insisted that the House ought not to give assistance exclusively to any sect, which this grant would be, and that if allowed, there would be applications from all other denominations, and then the House would have to give annual grants for such purposes.

The question was then most clamorously demanded, and upon being taken, the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Gilbert, Hill, Freeze, Brown, Hayward, Miles, Slason, Morehouse, Connell, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, Robinson, Allen, Crane, Chandler, Taylor, Woodward, Palmer—21.

Nays—Messrs. Clinch, Wyer, M'Leod, Ford, Street, Weldon, Stewart, End, Hannington—9.

It was therefore decided in the affirmative, and the blank immediately filled up with £500, on motion of Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Chandler.

MISCELLANY.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

THE IRISH.—There is no class of our population so much abused as the Irish. If there be a row, a riot, a *mobocratic* assemblage, a violent resistance of the laws, no one asks who are the offenders, because no one supposes that any body or bodies of men, single or congregate, can do any mischief but Irishmen. The argument is excellent, good, judicious, and discriminating. No prejudice is involved, political nor religious, partizan nor sectarian.—An Irishman is an Irishman and you cannot make more or less of him. But we Yankees are immaculate. We never do any wrong and we never did. We never hung a witch nor burnt a convent. We are exclusively liberal, exclusively benevolent, exclusively industrious, exclusively temperate, exclusively honest, exclusively patriotic, exclusively righteous, and exclusively the most self sufficient people on the face of the earth. We have a charming opinion of *ourselves*, and that is reason enough why we should be thought most highly of by others. But enough of sarcasm. Let us revert to our subject.

The Irish portion of our population (small as it is in Boston, and uninfluential as it is in New England, where, beyond all question, the people are the most homogeneous & least adulterated by admixture of foreigners, of any in the Union,) has been much abused. They are not the idle, sloth-loving, improvident, and intemperate people, they are represented and too generally believed to be. They are as a class, industrious and hard-working.

Let the prejudiced look to our public improvements, the rapidly extending confines of our city, our new wharves, our bridges and rail roads. Who built them? Yankee enterprise afforded the capital, but who supplied the labor, the indispensable muscular strength? Who dug down the hills and filled up the valleys? Who deepened the docks and extended the wharves? Who have done for us what we could not do ourselves? Who laid the foundation of Central wharf? Irishmen. Commercial wharf? Irishmen.—The Providence Railroad? Irishmen.—The Worcester Railroad? Irishmen—Shall we ask any further questions? Answer yes, and we will extend them miles and not an inch of the road shall be travelled over without encountering an Irishman.

How little do they know of the Irish, who call them improvident. We speak of them as a class. One fact is worth a thousand theories. The amount deposited at the Savings Bank is nearly two millions of Dollars. One would suppose that the largest portion of this capital belonged to the industrious penny saving Yankee. Not so. The "*improvident*" Irish own *five-eighths* of it. We are not blind to the *faults* of the Irish—nor do we intend to laud them beyond their merits—nor at the expense of our own countrymen; but there is an unkind and unjustifible prejudice against them entertained by very many of our citizens of which we are ashamed, and ask pardon if we have committed an offence in saying a good word for the children of the Emerald Island.

By the Almanack of the Bureau of Longitude for 1835, we learn that Halley's famous comet of 1305 will make its appearance about the middle of October next, with an enormous tail eight millions of miles in length!

Air Gun.—A young gentleman of Cincinnati has nearly completed an air gun, which he thinks will supercede all other guns; it is so constructed that by turning a crank, which can be done by a boy, it will discharge sixty balls per minute, and that with a force of 130 pound on each ball, which is double the force of a rifle ball; the balls are placed in a funnel on the top of the gun from which they run in as fast as they are discharged.

On the same principle he intends to invent a musket which can be handled with as much ease as the common muskets, and be no heavier; and on the same principle balls of any size can be discharged by any person.

Rise and Fall of Great Men.—Abraham Cann, the champion wrestler of England, is now engaged to deliver tickets at the half-penny gate at Stonehouse Bridge. In the same town some years ago, Louis Philippe de Bourbon, an emigrant, published a syllabus of a course of lectures, which he proposed giving to a limited number of subscribers—this same Louis Phillippe is now King of the French!—Cann is an honest man—Louis Phillippe is not—the one takes half-pence—the other stole a *Crown.*

Flattery.—A beggar-man on his rounds in a populous parish in Ayrshire, took the liberty of rapping at the door of the best house in it. It so happened that the only domestic in the house was the cook, who left her own immediate business to open the door. Seeing that it was a beggar-man who had disturbed her, she very angrily bade him leave the house, and go to work, "Ou," said the gaberlunzie, "I suppose if I maun, I maun; but afore I gang, I canna help saying that I hæna seen sae bonny a fit (foot) in a coif or carrich." "Ye're no the first one that said that, gude-man, said the mollified lady of the dripping pan; "mony hae thocht the same—come ben, puir body, an I will e'en gie ye a chack."

Cheap Blacking.—Here, young man, I wish to speak with you. The fellow stopped, and Boniface proceeded—"I admire the appearance of your boots—such a beautiful jet black! I wish you'd tell me how to black mine!" "That," said the awkward fellow, "I ean do easy 'nough—*jist rub 'em against your character!*"

CENTRAL BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the remaining Instalment of *Forty Seven* per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, is required to be paid into the hands of the Cashier, at the Bank in Fredericton, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. CLOPPER, President.
Fredericton, 11th March, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that he will in future keep Horses and Carriages for public accommodation. Persons wishing to hire Horses will find it very convenient to give him a call, as his stables are near the Ferry House.—Terms moderate.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
18th April, 1835. *Carleton.*

STONE & MARBLE YARD, *FOOT OF DUKE STREET.*

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at the above Establishment—A general assortment of MONUMENTS, TOMB and HEAD STONES, of a very superior description—which he will letter to order, on most reasonable terms. Also, Ornamental Mantle Pieces, Hearths, &c. All kinds of Stone Cutting done on the shortest notice.
April 11.—6¶ *ROBERT BARBOUR.*

New Boarding House,

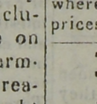
Two doors south of Mr. M'MILLAN's Book Store, Prince Wm.-street, St John, N. B.

E. WILLIAMSON, having fitted up her House in Prince William Street, near the Market Square, in a very commodious manner, for the accommodation of Boarders, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The situation being a central one, and convenient to the Steam-boat landings, makes it a desirable residence for Travellers and others. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Boarders; and the charges will be found very reasonable. *June* 21, 1834.

REMOVAL.

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

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.

FLOUR, BRAN, AND CORN MEAL.

SUPERFINE FLOUR; Fine FLOUR; Middlings Flour; BRAN, and Corn Meal. Fresh from the *Portland Mills*, for sale in St. John Street, for cash only, by
St. John, May 10. H. GILBERT.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Victoria, from Liverpool:

A GOOD assortment of PATENT LEVER and plain WATCHES, which he offers for sale, together with his former stock, consisting of JEWELLERY, Wedding Rings, Silver Forks and Sugar Tongs; Silver Tea, Table, Mustard and Salt SPOONS, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.
Coffee-House Corner, St. John,
February 28, 1835.

FLOUR, RUM, & BRANDY.

50 BARRELS Baltimore Fine FLOUR, (in Bond);
50 Puncheons Old Jamaica RUM;
10 Hogsheads BRANDY. For sale by
March 20*th*. *WILLIAM MACKAY.*

MACKEREL! MACKEREL!

209 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL, in shipping order;
250 ditto No. 1 & 2 ditto—put up for family use, and warranted in good order.
Nov. 29. J. SANDALL.

Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to state, that he can supply Families during the ensuing Winter, with a great variety of
Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruit, Pickles, Sauces, and Dried Herbs.
He has also constantly on hand—A good supply of GROCERIES: all of which will be sold on moderate terms. J. ELLIOTT.
Market Inn, King Street,
29th November, 1834.

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.

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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

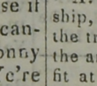
The Subscriber has just received from London, a supply of Ladies' and Children's PRUNELLA *and* LEATHER

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the first quality;

And begs leave to say, that the *Ladies' Work* is of a very superior quality, both as to workmanship and material.
Next door to the *Post Office*, Cross Street.
May 16th, 1834. G. JURY PINE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Water-Proof HAT Manufactory.



THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement received while in *Germain Street*, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed the MANUFACTORY to that well known Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. WM. A. ROBERTSON, Tailor, Dock Street—where he intends to carry on the above Business in all its branches.

A. M. M. having served a regular apprenticeship, and for 14 years had constant practice in the trade, he trusts that the excellent quality of the articles he manufactures and the small profit at which they will be sold, will ensure him the patronage of the public.

☞ Ladies' and Gentlemen's water-proof and silk plush Hats and Bonnets made in every shape and quality; Hats ironed and put in shape, which will be done at low prices for Cash.

Ladies' Hats cleaned and altered to the present fashion;—Gentlemen's Hats dressed and repaired.

N. B. All orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to.
May 25, 1833. A. M. MASSIE.

SALT—AFLOAT.

On board the ships *Elizabeth* and *Frederick*, from Liverpool—

10,000 BUSHELS of SALT, which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel.

Per Brig Halcyon, Crowell, *master, from* New-York:
10 kegs Tobacco—16 hands and ladies' twist;
7 tierces white Beans and Peas;
2 frails soft Almonds; 20 kegs soda Biscuit;
2 barrels smoked Beef; brls. Navy Bread;
Hickory axe Helves, &c.
Ex Schr. Cordelia, Crowell, *master, from* Philadelphia
50 barrels fresh ground superfine Flour,
400 bushels round Corn.
April 18*th*. *B. TILTON.*

TEA, SUGAR, & OIL.

Per Yarmouth Packet, from Halifax—

40 CHESTS Congou Tea; 7 hhds. first quality Sugar, and 5 casks Seal Oil.
For sale by S. WIGGINS & SON.
11*th April.*

Fresh Seeds.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment, Boston, a supply of

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS,
Timothy or Herds GRASS,
Red and White CLOVER,
ALSO,
Small boxes of *Assorted SEEDS*, put up for private Gardens, with directions for the management of each sort. W. O. SMITH,
No. 1, *North side Market square.*
St. John, April 4, 1835.

New SPRING GOODS per Athol, from London, and Frederick, from Liverpool.

W. G. LAWTON announces to the Public that he has just received by the above Vessels an extensive assortment of Fashionable Goods, well adapted for the coming season, the whole of which having been purchased previous to the late advance, he will be enabled to sell them at such prices as will merit a continuance of Public patronage.

AMONG THE ASSORTMENT ARE

Plain and watered Silks, do. and fancy Ribbons, white and French white Plush, Norwich Crapes in great variety, black Bombazines, 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes, Gauze Scarffs and Handkerchiefs, Crape Shawls and Handkfs. black and coloured Bandannas, Thibet and fill'd Shawls in very great variety; silk, worsted, and cotton Hosiery; mens womens, and childrens Gloves; childrens boots and shoes; Ladies do. do. consisting of all kinds; an excellent assortment of Gents. water proof, short nap, fine stuff, and Silk Hats; boys cloth Caps; Parasols in great variety, Artificial Flowers; black and white Cane, white and coloured Stays, Pins, Needles, wire and cotton Cord; Nets and Laces of all kinds; black Lace Veils, Ribbon Velvets, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos (very fine,) an excellent assortment of Turkey twilled Shawl Dresses; printed Cottons and Muslins, factory Cottons, Lining Cambrics, Roll'd Jaconets, plain and fancy Ginghams; cotton Checks, Stripes and Homespuns; muslin and cotton Neckerchiefs; Furniture Cottons, coloured Jeans, Cassinets, Jaconet, Mull, Nainsook, Book and check'd Muslins, Bishops Lawns, colored book muslins, book muslin Handkerchiefs, black watered Moreen, plain and twilled Stuffs, white and red Flannels, Padding and Green Baize, white Counterpanes, Irish Linens and Diapers, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask, black and brown Hollands, white Drill, Valentia and Quilting Vestings, cotton Ticks, Fustians and Barragons, Turkey figured Table Covers, black and white Waddings, colored worsted Fringes, black and olive Prunella, thread edging, with a great variety of other Goods, the whole of which he offers for ready money only. No abatements made.
Market square, 18th April, 1835.

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber is now landing *ex* the ship "*Athol*," from London—

40 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY,
15 do. pale Hollands GENEVA,
12 do. Spanish Red Wine,
4 do. and 4 quarter casks PORT do.;
4 do. London particular Madeira,
3 do. Bronti white Wine,
3 do. and 2 quarter casks Sicily do. do.;
5 do. Malaga do. do.;
20 barrels French white wine Vinegar,
8 hogsheads raw and boiled Linseed Oil,
120 boxes mould Candles, (wax wicks,)
5 do. sperm do.; 4 chests E. I. Indigo,
12 casks D. & M. paste and liquid Blacking,
36 bags Coffee; 78 kegs Gunpowder,
100 bags Shot; 10 do. split Peas; 1 case Silks,
60 kegs red, black and yellow Paint,
8 barrels Lampblack; 20 cwt. Putty,
6 brls. refined Saltpetre; 1 cask rotten stone,
1 box refined Camphor; 1 cask blue Vitriol,
1 chest Italian Juice; 1 cask Flints,
1 cask and 1 case Black Lead,
3 boxes Cinnamon; 30 kegs Mustard,
2 cases Mustard, in 1 and ½ lb. bottles,
2000 pairs ladies' & childrens' Boots & Shoes,
40 doz. Dilworth & Universal Spelling Books,
20 dozen Arnold's Ink Powder,
9 ditto Japan Ink; 3 do. red do.;
25 lb. Wafers, assorted; 30 doz. steel Pens,
20 dozen red and black Sealing Wax,
2 bales fancy Vests and striped Shirts,
1 case Brushes.
Received ex the "James Hay," and other West-India vessels—
150 Puncheons Demerary RUM,
25 do. Jamaica do. (proof 19,)
25 Hogsheads brown SUGAR,
3 puncheons Shrub,
400 lbs. Jamaica root Ginger.
—ALSO ON HAND—
15 tierces refined and fine white Sugar,
15 puncheons and 20 barrels Molasses,
500 kegs first quality London White Lead,
50 boxes Cookley Tin Plates,
25 bundles Iron Wire, assorted;
15 bags Coffee; 20 do. black Pepper,
10 do. Pimento; 4 cases London Hats,
1850 pairs ladies' & childrens' Boots and Shoes,
25 bags pearl and common Barley,
10 bales soft shell Almonds,
5 barrels Jordan and Valencia do.;
75 kegs fine and blasting Powder,
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 10 do. Chocolate;
75 firkins first quality Cumberland BUTTER.
Which (with a very general assortment of other Goods,) will be sold on low terms for Cash, or approved payments.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
St. John, 18th April, 1835.

Per the Athol, from London,

THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING:

20 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY,
10 hhds. boiled Linseed OIL,
200 kegs best London White Lead,
100 bolts bleached Canvas, 2 brls. Nutmegs,
2 cases Men's fashionable black and drab *HATS*,
Which will be sold at a small advance for approved paper, by JAS. T. HANFORD.
18*th April.*

Per Athol, from London,

W. H. STREET & RANNEY

Have received an extensive supply of

PORT, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti, and Catalonia WINES, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks;
Pipes and hhds. COGNAC BRANDY, and fine pale ROTTERDAM GENEVA;
20 hhds. LONDON BROWN STOUT;
4 cases CHEDDER CHEESE,
50 boxes London Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
20 do. do. SOAP,
5 cases 1st gro. CHAMPAGNE, [lities;
100 dozens CLARET, of various prices & qua-
50 do. Sauterne, Bucellas, &c.;
12 do. Malmsey:
And have on hand, an extensive variety of
Bottled and draught WINES;
WHISKY; superior old RUM;
London bottled Brown Stout;
Pale and Alloa ALE.
ON CONSIGNMENT:
London staple Cordage; black & green Paint;
4 pipes each Madeira and Sherry Wine.
St. John, 18th April, 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.

LONDON HATS.

GEORGE & EDWARD SEARS

Have just received per ATHOL, *from London, part of their Spring Supply, consisting of*

GENTLEMEN'S best London black and drab *HATS*, of the latest fashion,
Ditto 2d and 3d quality, do. do. do.
Ditto 1st, 2d, and 3d quality of GOSSAMER HATS—*under 4 ounces weight*,
Ditto Plated Hats of all descriptions,
Boy's Fancy Hats, Gentlemen's, youths, and boys' Cloth and Cellett Caps, various shapes and patterns, Gentlemen's and youth's Travelling Caps, &c. &c.
Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms at their HAT and FUR Store, King Street, wholesale or retail.
St. John, 18th April, 1835.—3t

FLOUR & MEAL.

Received per schr ONECO, *from Philadelphia*

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

JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received per Brig Sultan and Schr. Sarah Ann, from Montego Bay:

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

LANDING, *ex Jas. Clarke*,

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

JUST RECEIVED, *per Schooner* JAMES CLARKE, *from Boston*:—140 barrels first quality NAVY BREAD.
April 11. LOCKHART & CRANE.

FRESH TEAS.

50 CHESTS Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, received per schr. *Yarmouth Packet*, from Halifax, and for sale by
April 11. WM. HAMMOND.

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

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, & CORN.

Received per Brig *Myra*, from Philadelphia—

800 BRLS. fresh ground Rye FLOUR
300 do do. Corn Meal,
500 Bushels round Corn—in bulk.
Ex Schr. Herald, from New-York:
50 Barrels Genessee Rye Flour,
13 Bags superior *St. Domingo COFFEE.*
Ex Schr. Thomas Wyer, from Boston:
1 Case choice Kitchen and Flower Garden SEEDS,
50 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
5 do. painted Pails; 10 do. Hoes & Rakes,
5 bags white Beans.
Ex Schr. Sarah-Ann, from Jamaica:
4 Puncheons fresh LIME JUICE.
On hand—A few bushels *Chinese skinless Oats*, the growth of Nova-Scotia.
11*th April.* *B. TILTON.*

PORK.

Per schr. 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
April 9. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE LOW:

400 BARRELS first quality NAVY BREAD;
12 Hogsheads strong Jamaica RUM;
12 ditto and 30 Barrels SUGAR.
21*st March*: *GREGG & HALL.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BOXES Liverpool SOAP,
2 casks patent Deck Lights,
7 casks assorted GLASSWARE,
10 kegs 14d and 16d NAILS,
Kegs Saltpetre; Cotton Umbrellas,
70 reams Wrapping Paper; 15 do. Letter do.
1 case Cinnamon; 5 doz. Spades & Shovels,
5 cwt. Iron Pots and Bakepans,
1 cwt. Bakepan Covers, 3 bags Allspice,
4 boxes Mexican black LEAD,
50 kegs Green Paint, 1 piece Carpeting.
All which will be sold cheap, by
April 4. *CHAS. B. COX.*

FOR SALE:

45 KEGS TOBACCO;
40 barrels 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 Herring;
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 Havannah Cigars;
12 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.

BUTTER.

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

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. FOULIS having been appointed Agent by Mr. *Turner*, the original Inventor and Patentee of the RE-ACTING WHEEL, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that any orders transmitted to him will be punctually attended to.

R. F. assures his Friends, that the Re-acting Wheels have been proved practically in this Province, and that apart from the pretended improvements which individuals may have adopted to them, which are of little or no utility. The wheels in the simplicity of Mr. Turner's construction are a desideratum which have been long and much wanted by all persons connected with Water Mills, from their capabilities of going during Winter, when all others are stopped by frost.
October 18th, 1834.

GOODS per the Ship ATHOL,

FROM LONDON:

7 TONS best quality OAKUM;
3 tons ⅜, ⅞, 1 in., and 1⅛ in. COPPER,
10 bales Twine CANVAS,
6 tons London Staple CORDAGE,
1 ton WHITE ROPE,
50 boxes Poland Starch; 2 chests Liquorice,
10 chests Cinnamon; 3 bags best CLOVES,
2 bales stout Grey Cottons,
20 pcs. printed BEAVERTEENS,
250 pairs Beaverteen Trowsers,
150 do. duck and drill do., 15 doz. duck Frocks,
25 pcs. Regatta Stripes,
200 do. Printed CALICOES,
120 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs,
250 pcs. colored and black silk Handkerchiefs,
20 do. silk and Valentia Vestings,
ALSO,
40 casks assorted GLASSWARE,
50 kegs strong GUN POWDER.
And—Thirteen bales and cases, containing a variety of Summer Slops, Jewellery, Quills, Work boxes, Dressing cases, Pictures, &c.
April 18. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Per Athol, from London:

The subscriber has received a part of his Spring Supply of British and East India GOODS,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE black, blue, and colored Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Gentlemen's superfine Beaver HATS; 1 bale of SLOPS, viz:—Superfine blue Cloth Jackets, Fustian Hunting Coats, Drill and Fustian Pantaloons, Vests, Fancy Regatta stripe Shirts, Black and Red Flannel do., South-westers, Oil cloth Pea coats and trowsers, &c. 1 cask ship's Mops, Thrumbs, Dilworth's, Universal, and Murray's Spelling-Books, Foolscap, Pot, and Letter Paper, Kegs superfine Mustard—20*lb. each*, 1 trunk Ladies' Morocco SHOES, Children's Leather Boots and Shoes, 1 case, each, Saltpetre, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Allum, Vitriol, Ground and Race Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Borax, Refined Camphor, Nutmegs, Cassia; 5 cases best Poland Starch; 1 basket Arnatto; Black Pepper, Glue, Windsor Soap, Pot and Pearl Barley, Split Peas, 60 qr.-brls. FF and blasting Powder, 2 casks White Wine Vinegar, 2 cases Indigo, 1 ton Brandram's first quality London White Lead, in 28lb. and 56lb. kegs, Red and Yellow Ochre, Lamp Black, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, 14lb. kegs Green Paint, Spanish Brown, 2 hhd. Loaf Sugar, Grey and white knitting Worsted; 40 bags patent SHOT, from BB to No 9.—With a variety of other Goods, all of which will be sold low for prompt pay.

☞ The remainder of his Spring Supply hourly expected by the first arrival from Liverpool.
WILLIAM H. SCOVIL,
April 18. *North Market Wharf.*

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.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, suitable for the season—amongst which are:

BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres;
Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets;
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons;
Ditto Linens and Fustians;
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS;
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS;
Ditto Stuffs and Slops; do. Checks & Stripes;
Ditto Carpeting and Threads;
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks;
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints;
Casks boiled and raw OIL;
Pipes and hhds. GIN and BRANDY;
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines;
Lead and Shot; Coal Tar and Varnish;
40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes;
10 ditto assorted sizes CORDAGE, Spun Yarn and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.
He expects farther shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them on the most favourable terms for approved payment.
Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
St. John, April 19. JOHN WISHART.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received by the Brig Hannah, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Goods, among which are,

BLACK and coloured Gro de Naple, ladies fancy silk and gauze Hhkfs.; gents. black silk and fancy coloured Hose; black lace and green gauze Veils; fancy Stocks, silk Vesting, ladies white and coloured Hose; lace Caps and Colars; ladies and gents. black and coloured Kid Gloves; black and white silk ditto; ladies Stays; Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; printed Muslin and Calicoes; rockspun, German, Cyprus, Thibet, and rich worsted Shawls; misses worsted Tippets; a splendid assortment Gauze, Satin, Lutestring, and Belt Ribbons; Quillinets, gymp Lace, Thread Edgings, Bobbinets; book, jaconet, check, and mull Muslins; white shirting Cottons; Snuff; Perfumery; Silver and gold Watch Guards; bead and fancy Necklaces; a splendid assortment of seed, garnet and cut BEADS; bead Needles; tortoise shell side Combs; Rice Fans; 1 trunk of ladies Prunella and seal skin Shoes; misses and children's do. gents. folded Cravats, white Cotton Braids; coloured worsted ditto; children's Toys; gents. Belts and Braces; Pins and Needles; cotton hank Balls and Reels; plated Tea Spoons; Britania metal ditto; Razors, Hones, and Straps; Knives and Forks; Jack and Pen Knives; gilt Watch Seals and Keys; Finger Rings; silver and gilt Thimbles; coat and vest BUTTONS; 1500 doz. back, neck, side, dressing, and pocket COMBS; Vests and Trowsers;—with a variety of other articles, which together with his former Assortment, will be sold on the lowest terms. THOMAS CROZIER,
North west corner of the Market
19th April. *Square.*

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by the INA, from London, and George, from Liverpool, their *FALL SUPPLY* of *GOODS*, consisting of the following:

ENGLISH and Welsh plain and twilled *FLANNELS*,
Superfine Saxony do. Salisbury do.
Black, colored, and printed MERINOS,
Black and colored Gro de Nap,
Black and printed VELVET, Silk Camblet,
Printed Calicoes, Regatta Shirtings,
Bleached and unbleached COTTONS,
Derby DOWLAS, Scotch Plaids,
White and colored Jeans, STAYS,
Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric, and Cross-bar'd MUSLINS,
Bishop Lawns, Scotch CAMBRICS,
Plain and fig. Bobbinnetts, col. & fancy do.
Gymp and Mecklin Lace, Lawn hkfs.
Thread and Macklin Edgings,
Thread, mecklin, and jaconet Insertion,
Thibet, Rockspun, Canton, & fancy crape *SHAWLS*,
Canton and Zephyr crape handkerchiefs,
Adophane squares, French gauze SCARFS,
Black lace Veils, rich Gauze handkerchiefs,
Black, white, brown, and Green VEILS,
Gents' and Boys' silk handkerchiefs,
Fur top'd and lined, and lambs-wool Gloves,
Children's Kid do. white and col. Threads,
Worsted and lambs wool Hose, sewing silk,
Bedticks, Checks, lining Cottons, Wadding,
Paste boards, Snow Boots, Scissors, Combs,
Pen knives, Beads, Needles,
Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons.
Which they offer for sale at their Stores in Dock-street, near the Market-square, at the lowest prices for cash.
Nov. 4. DOHERTY & BURGOYNE.