

specie, for Flour, and the duty to be paid, according to the new Navigation Act, on Flour, Staves, &c. imported from the United States, would also be saved to New-Bruswick, if we used Canadian Flour in place of that from America. This exchange would also have the effect of encouraging the Board Trade, and consequently the Navigation of the Province—it would, every Spring, make Saint John a Store House for very large supplies of West India Goods, intended for the Quebec and Miramichi markets,—and it would insure the settlement, in this town, of Agents from both those markets, who would find it advantageous to settle here, not only on account of the goods sent from this, but also for the sales of the Flour &c. sent in return.

The advantages to the Provinces, and to Great-Britain, in a military point of view, would be beyond common place calculations, as, in event of war, the conveyance of troops and stores to and from Quebec, by this safe and speedy way, instead of performing a long, dangerous, and unpleasant voyage, is a matter of no ordinary importance.

The lands where it is proposed to cut this Canal being ungranted, there can be no doubt of their selling for considerable sums, as a Town would arise at each end of the Canal—and the duties (light no doubt, but much more than enough to pay the contingent expenses) collected on Goods passing through the Canal, would also assist the Revenue, and in the course of a few years, would afford a very large income.—But I do not consider the more direct advantages which would result from such Canal, of so great value to St. John, as the slow but sure gains made by supplying so many inhabitants as are, and will soon be, settled around the head of this Bay—the Bay of Verte, St. John Island, and its vicinity—Those people are now supplied by us with nothing, and Miramichi gets her supplies also from Halifax—but open this Canal, and the quantities of Fish, Beef, Flour, Furs, Butter, &c. which would be brought to this town, would be indeed great, and would be paid for by supplies for the families of the persons bringing them.

The coasting vessels belonging to the Bay, and the vessels for the Gulf Fisheries, would be more in demand, and employment would be found for very many emigrants from Ireland, who are now obliged to quit the Province, from being unable to procure work.

Great objects like this may be excellent in themselves, yet the want of funds may sometimes make it more than prudent to postpone their commencement—but the present undertaking is one requiring no such sum, in all probability, as to cause this Province, assisted as she would doubtless be by Canada if required, to delay it on the score of funds.—Rarely does such a combination of circumstances take place in favour of any public work, as a profound peace—a prospect of a favourable trade—a Province not in debt—a most abundant supply of labourers at reduced wages, a low price of the necessaries of life, and the most luxuriant crops.—We shall therefore deserve blame, and feel regret, if we allow this favourable crisis to pass, without making exertions to effect the desired end, commensurate with its importance.

It is probable the sums paying into the hands of the Receiver General, for License to cut timber on Crown Lands, and from other sources, would be allowed by Government to be applied to this noble undertaking, if petitioned for—I must be a source of congratulation for any body of men to assist in such a measure—and one of pride for those of most influence in the Province, to see begun and probably completed, during their management of its affairs, a matter of such vast importance, and one which, but for their protection and patronage, might have been put off for years to come.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient,

A MERCHANT.

August 8, 1822.

The Collector and Comptroller of H. M. Customs of this Port having received the following letter by the last Packet, from the Board of Customs, have requested us to insert a Copy thereof in our paper for the information of the public.—Star.

“A vessel having lately arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of Timber and other articles of Wood from one of the British Colonies; and the number of tons only of Timber having been inserted in the Manifest

and Clearances for the same, without any specification of the number of pieces—

“We direct you to take due care that the number of pieces of Wood, of each description, which shall be shipped on board any Vessel at your Port, be inserted in the Manifest, and in the Certificates required by Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. 4 cap. 37, sec. 11.”

R. B. DEAN, H. RICHMOND,
J. BULLER, J. STEWART.

On Thursday last the Annual assemblage of the youths belonging to the different Schools in this City took place in Trinity Church, when, after a sermon by the Rev. Christopher Milner, of Sockville, the sum of £23 14 9½ was collected for the benefit of the Madras Institution.—Star.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

13TH AUGUST, 1822.

On Tuesday last, after our paper went to the Press, His Honor JUDGE SAUNDERS with the acting Clerk of the Circuits, and the day following the ATTORNEY GENERAL, returned from Miramichi—the latter Gentleman having been detained, (as we understand) by some public business after the rising of the Court. This Court which was appointed by special Commission (in consequence of the disturbances in that quarter, which rendered the presence of a detachment of the Military necessary) was opened on Thursday the 18th of the last, and closed in the evening of Saturday the 3d of the present month—having been fifteen days in Session—much longer than a Court for the trial of Criminals only has been ever known to sit in the Province. Many of the persons indicted were not to be found—several of the Indictments preferred to the Grand Jury were returned not found—thirty-one indictments were tried—nine were confessed by the Defendants—upon two, the ATTORNEY GENERAL entered *not pro*—and two stand over.—Fifty-nine sentences were passed—and the Pillory is to be used twelve times.—

There were several cases of Grant and Petit Larceny—One of Highway Robbery—One of Felony in breaking and entering a dwelling house in the day-time, no person being therein, and stealing to the amount of five shillings sterling and upwards—One of an assault and battery with an intent to commit murder—One for seditious words—One for forgery—Twenty for riots and assaults on the Sheriff, Constables, and others, and breaking and entering dwelling houses—Ten, either for assaults on the Constables, or violent assaults on others, &c. Some of the more important and interesting cases we will endeavour to obtain notes of, in time for our next Publication.—At present we can only add that we are led to believe the Inhabitants of that County feel very grateful for the prompt and efficient measures adopted by the Government for their protection and security, especially in the military force sent thither, which yet continues to be necessary for carrying the Laws into execution, and the preservation of the public peace.

MIRAMICHI.

ENTRIES between the 8th May and 5th July, 1822:

No. of vessels with cargoes,	29
Coasters,	3
In ballast,	192
	224
Tons,	64,012
Passengers,	422

CLEARANCES within the same dates:

No. of vessels,	163
Coasters,	5
	168
Tons,	47,926

Containing—

Pine Timber, Tons,	59,543
Birch, ”	1,403
Elm, ”	9
Ash, ”	7
Maple, ”	8
Plank, Feet,	385,378
Boards, ”	388,183
Lathwood, Cords,	1,730
Staves,	44,568
Ash Billets,	3,691
Battens,	440
Masts,	249
Spars,	1,097
Oars,	360
Handspikes,	569

Extract of a Letter from Saint John:—
“His Majesty’s brig Jaseut has been on shore on Cumberland Plains—got off again, and arrived here—has broke her back, or is hogged, and from what I can learn, is rendered unseaworthy. The cause was missing stays.”

A return of Vessels entered inwards at the Naval Office, Saint John, between 1st and 8th August, 1822.

- August 2. Cambridge, Hall, London, 47—ballast.
- Loyal Briton, Pewtress, do. 47—do.
- 3. Marchioness of Huntly, Thompson, Belfast, 48—170 passengers.
- 5. Barzillah, Knight, New-York, 15—staves.
- 7. Venus, Emery, Belfast—staves, &c.
- Alice, Hammond, River Cambia—hides, mahogany, elephants teeth, &c.
- 8. Eliza, Nelson, New-York, 3—flour, &c.

MR. PRINTER,

“Ecclesiastical Polity in British Colonies,” is a Title which of itself will produce many Purchasers of the Book to which it is prefixed. I do not mean, however, by this observation, to derogate from the merits of the late Pamphlet which bears that Title, altho’ I must confess that a dispassionate inquiry into the Ecclesiastical Polity of British Colonies, would have been of more value than the work I am alluding to, which exhibits to view much personal feeling highly excited.

I must not be understood to have reference to the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, for he is “as calm as is the breast of innocence.” Not so much can be said for his antagonists, *The Reviewers*. They have shewn rather too much temper.

As it is probable that the Learned Author may be inclined, at some future day, to add to his very interesting work, by way of supplement or codicil, I take this method of communicating a few friendly hints.

1. Will it not be well to inquire, with a little care, whether there were not such things as English Colonies before the Union of Scotland and England?

2. What Colonies belonged to Scotland before England had the honour of the Union with her?

3. Whether these several Colonies of Scotland and England, had any, and what Ecclesiastical Polity belonging to them, and what it was?

4. What alteration was made in that Ecclesiastical Polity of the Scotch and English Colonies, by the Union of the two Kingdoms in 1707?

Perhaps it will be found, upon due inquiry, that the Scotch Colonies equalled numerically those of England, and hence it may be fairly conjectured, that it was well understood by the Union-makers, that the Ecclesiastical Polity of the whole so far underwent a change, as that each Colony should become, at the moment of the Union, half Scotch and half English; which unquestionably makes a very good cross.

Another hint I wish to give to the learned Author is, to look a little further into the Statutes at large for the Act of Union. An old Pamphlet, which I fortunately pick’d up in my Travels, has an extract from that very important document in these words: “Every King and Queen succeeding, shall take an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the said settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government thereof, as by Law established, within the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the Territories thereunto belonging.” The Author of that old Pamphlet adds, “In Sect. 6, 7, is the Establishment for Scotland, without mentioning any Province or Territories, but only Scotland.” In another place the same old Pamphlet has these words, “The Act of Union puts these Colonies upon the same footing with England, with regard to Religion, and locates the Presbyterian Religion to Scotland.” I would observe by the way, that this Pamphlet was written in 1748, and I suppose of no authority.

The same old Pamphlet has a quotation in the following words, “By the Act of Union of Scotland and England, it is provided, that the Church of England Government in all the English Colonies, was forever established.—vid. *Summary Historical*, &c. p. 440. By the Articles of Union of the two Nations of Great-Britain, May 1707, the Church of England is established in perpetuity in all the Territories at that time to England belonging.—vid. *Summary*, &c. p. 448.”

The same old Pamphlet has another passage introductory of a Document of a very singular nature, especially if it was intended to affect the Scotch Colonies as well as the English. I give you the very words.—I can hardly believe he is correct, and I therefore trust the learned Author of the “Polity,” will put it all down. “The King’s Commission which is recorded in the Secretary’s Office in ———, and I am told that it is recorded in every Colony where a Commissary is appointed, by His Majesty’s express command; I will put the passages I have extracted below in Latin, the sense of which in English is to this effect:—”

“George the Second, &c.—To the Reverend Father in Christ, Edmund Bishop of London, Greeting. Whereas our Colonies, Plantations and other Dominions in America, are not yet divided or formed, (i. e. into Bishopricks) nor annexed to any Diocese within our Kingdom of Great-Britain, &c.—It seems to us necessary that henceforward spiritual and ecclesiastical Jurisdiction should be established and exercised, in the Cases hereunder mentioned, in those Countries by our Royal Authority, according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England, lawfully received and established in England, whereby the true Worship of God, and pure Profession of christian Religion, may be the better promoted, &c.—Furthermore, Know ye, That we confiding, &c.—have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant to you the Bishop of London aforesaid, full Power and Authority, by yourself, or sufficient Commissaries, &c.—of exercising spiritual and ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the respective Colonies, Plantations, &c. according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England, &c.

The Commission concludes thus,—“Moreover commanding, and by these Presents firmly enjoining, as well all and every our Governors, Generals, Judges and Justices, as all and every the Rectors, Incumbents, Ministers and Officials, and all our Subjects whomsoever within the Colonies, &c. that they and every of them, be aiding and assisting, in all Things as becomes them unto you the Bishop of London aforesaid, and your Commissary or Commissaries aforesaid, in the due Execution of the Premises.”—In Testimony, &c.

One other hint I am desirous of giving the learned Author of the “Ecclesiastical Polity” is, that it has been whispered to me, that the Church Grant, which he has said (and no doubt truly) “was obtained in this place after the separation of the Province from Nova-Scotia, for the benefit of the Church of Scotland,” was a Grant under the Seal of Nova-Scotia, and that no Grant of that description has ever been made in this Province.

I must take leave of you and the learned Author, for the present. Being a great admirer of his sentiments and opinions, *Political as well as Ecclesiastical*, I shall be ready

“About 30 years since it was proposed in the General Assembly to call a Synod of the Congregational Churches of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay; this was refused, and dropt because by the Act of Union of Scotland and England, it is provided that the Church of England Government in all the English Colonies, was forever established. Here the History of New-England Church-Synods must terminate.” Douglas Summary &c. of British Colonies, p. 440.—“Georgius secundus, &c. Reverendo in Christo Patri, Edmundo Episcopo Londinensi, Salutem. Cum Colonie, Plantationes &cetera; Domina nostra in America, nondum divisa, vel formata, neque alicui Diocesi intra Regnum nostrum Magnae Britanniae annexa existant, &c.—Nobis necessarium visum sit, ut deinceps Jurisdictionis spiritualis et ecclesiasticae in Regionibus illis, in Casibus inferius in his Praesentibus mentionatis, Autoritate nostra regia, secundum Leges et Canones Ecclesiae Anglicanae, infra Angliam legitime receptos et sancitos, Instituat et exerceat; Quae sinecurae Dei cultus, Religioque; Christiana pura Professio, melius promoveatur:—Ulterius scitis, quod nos de vestra, &c.—Dedimus et concessimus, ac per praesentes Damas et concedimus tibi praefato Episcopo Lond. plenam Potestatem et Autoritatem per te, vel per sufficientem Commisarium, &c.—Exercendi Jurisdictionem spiritualem et ecclesiasticam, in respectu Coloniarum, &c. Secundum Leges et Canones Ecclesiae Anglicanae, &c.—Mandantes insuper, et per praesentes firmiter injungendo praecipientes, tam omnibus et singulis Gubernatoribus, Generalibus, Judicibus, et Justiciariis nostris, quam omnibus et singulis Rectoribus, &c.—et subditis nostris Quibuscumque; infra Colonias, &c. in America, ut ipsi et eorum Quilibet, tibi Praefato Episcopo London. Et Commissario sine Commissariis praedictis in debite Executione Praemissorum, sit et sint Intendentes, et Auxiliares in omnibus prout decet. In cuius rei Test. &c.