

"But I do not think that a criminal information would be granted against him for his refusal; as his offence was not of temporal cognizance, and he appears to have acted by the advice of the Bishop."  
"The only proceeding that can be taken with effect is a suit in the Ecclesiastical court, as in the case of Kemp v. Wickes."  
"J. CAMPBELL."

Temple, Jan. 27, 1849

Dr. Addams concurred in this opinion; but intimated that the decision of the Dean of Arches in the case of Kemp v. Wickes might be reversed were the point appealed to a superior tribunal. Thus the prospect of extensive litigation in the Ecclesiastical Courts was offered to the Exeter Dissenters. It will be observed also, that the Attorney-General grounds his opinion against the clergyman, partly on the fact that the person whom he refused to bury, had been baptized in the usual formula—"in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." Had this rite been omitted, or had other words been used, the denial of the funeral-service would have been legal.

This is an unsatisfactory state of things; but the Dissenters have the remedy in their own hands. Let them procure cemeteries of their own. To many Dissenting places of worship burial-grounds are now attached—why should not the practice be universal? The fees which now pass into the clergyman's purse would then form no inconsiderable item in the revenue of their own ministers. To be sure, their cemeteries would not have the benefit of Episcopal consecration, but neither are their clergymen ordained by Bishops.

One practical objection to the burial of Dissenters by their own ministers and in their own cemeteries, was removed by the act for registering births, marriages, and deaths. The certificate of the Registrar now supersedes the necessity of extracts from the parish-journals. If they like, by a very small expense, Nonconformists may rid themselves of the annoyance which a bigoted person may cause, and become independent of the Church in respect of burial as they are in baptism and marriage. If they hanker after the ceremonial of the Establishment, and attribute superior efficacy to the rites performed by the clergy of the Church, they must submit to the consequences of halting between two opinions.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 12.

**THE STEAM SHIP UNICORN.**—By invitation of Mr. Cunard, a large party of ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday visited the steam ship Unicorn, and went in her on an excursion in the bay, during which they were entertained by a handsome collation on board. The occasion afforded an opportunity for examining the accommodations, the workmanship, and the machinery of the vessel. As she has been already described, it is unnecessary to repeat the description here. She exceeds in the appearance of strength and fitness in her general structure and in her machinery, as well as in the beautiful finish of her cabin anything which has been before seen in our harbour. The ornaments and paintings of the cabin, without being gaudy, are highly finished and beautiful. The company being assembled on board, she left East Boston at about 12 o'clock, and moved down the harbour, passed by Nahant, and Marblehead, and entered Salem harbour, where she was received by a salute from the shore, and welcomed by a large collection of people on the wharves, the vessels in the harbour being ornamented with flags. She did not however come to, but turned about, and after proceeding a short distance along the Beverly shore, crossed the harbour towards Marblehead, where she was again saluted from the shore. Crossing thence towards the southerly side of the bay, she next directed her course towards Boston, and arrived again at the wharf in East Boston at 5 o'clock; the day was fine, the sea still, and the atmosphere delicious. The excursion was enlivened by the music of the Brigade band, and by occasional quadrilles. At a proper hour the company were conducted to the cabin, where a spacious and splendid table was set, with all the delicacies of the season. During the entertainment, the accomplished host gave a toast which he introduced by some handsome complimentary remarks, and his example was followed by Mr. Grattan, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and by several other gentlemen.—The company appeared to enjoy the whole excursion in a very high degree. The ship left the harbour in the evening on her return to Halifax.

The Boston Atlas says,—

Such were the accommodations and entertainments on board—so agreeable, not to say exhilarating, the voyage, that the ladies were for going, one and all, directly to Old England. They did not care to stay on this side of the Atlantic another moment—not even to bid farewell to their friends in Massachusetts. They were in the Unicorn and they wished to land in Liverpool. But Mr. Cunard and Capt. Douglas both knew, that there were not provisions enough in the ship to support so many heavy Yankee people, during a voyage of 3000 miles over the ocean; so these two gentlemen were obliged, much to their regret, to return to East Boston, as already intimated for—additional supplies. The instant they touched the dock, quite a struggle took place. The ladies regretted to go ashore, the officers were unwilling to part with them. They seized each other by the hand; when a great number of persons coming down the deck to the rescue, the ladies were hurried into carriages by their relatives, put on board of the ferry boats, and sent to Boston; and thus finally delivered from the hands of the British, and prevented from being carried in state, "as hostages and prisoners of war into Halifax," or some other part of the Queen's dominions!

#### THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

From the New-York Albion.

The present Scottish Church question, which may well be termed *quæstio vexata*, is a controversy which has probably given rise to more severe heart-burnings on either side, than any subject concerning religious government since the days of the reformation, and this among many of the most conscientious principles on either of the argument. It is the nature of religious controversies to produce this effect; for the indifferent never take part therein, and zeal for either religion itself or the protection of her institutions is always warmer than that engaged in secular objects.

The Church of Scotland, like that of England, has lay-patrons, but, in a measure unlike the latter, she never permits, under any circumstances, either a plurality of benefices, or a non-residence of her ministers. The latter are the pastors, teachers, friends, and moderators of their several parishes, and it is an anxious part of the Scottish Church discipline to keep them effectually such, by a strict preliminary examination both as to characters and qualifications, and by an uncompromising rejection of those who cannot stand the ordeal. Of late years however this examination, which is extended to the presentees of the lay-patrons, had been strained by the more severe members of the Scottish Church to an extent which virtually sets aside, in a great measure, the right of presentation itself. This right, which in principle as-

simulates to that of the *congrégation d'élite* on the part of the Crown in the case of a vacant English Bishopric, allows the heritors, elders, and heads of families, to sit in judgment on the qualifications above-mentioned of the presentee; their objections, if any, were stated, and it was then for presentee to refuse them or to clear himself therefrom. The General Assembly enlarged these privileges of the congregation by passing the *acta* law, which gives power to a majority to refuse the induction and even the examination of a presentee, without assigning any other reason than that of their vote; but upon application to the Court of Session it was ruled that the General Assembly had not power to pass such a law, and the House of Lords, in appeal, confirmed the decision of the Court of Session.

Somewhat like the recent affair of the House of Commons and the judges of the land in the case of Stockdale and Hansard, the parochial authorities are contumacious notwithstanding the legal authorities are against them; they refuse to induct, they disregard mandates, and every sort of power opposed to their determination of resisting intrusion; and matters are proceeding to such a length as to threaten scandal to the Church from the heat of controversy and warmth of opposition, when fortunately Lord Aberdeen comes forward in Parliament with a bill calculated to put an end to misunderstanding and opposition, and to restore tranquillity to the Church of Scotland. His Lordship seems to have taken a lucid view of the case, and in the brief history of it, introduced into his speech on bringing in the bill, his statement is candid and impartial. Lord Aberdeen in his speech on the bill, has been equally desirous to respect the conscientious scruples of the congregations, by preserving to them the right of enquiry and examination, subject to such control and re-consideration as shall be due to all the parties interested in the matter.

We have the most heartfelt pleasure in giving as we have in another place, the details of the celebration in honour of the arrival of the steam ship Unicorn at Boston. The event is replete with so many important consequences, and all of a gratifying nature, that it is well worthy of being noted with congratulation; but the celebration itself has elicited such generous and liberal feelings, has testified so unequivocally the kind and friendly sentiments which lie reciprocally at the root of men's hearts both in New England and Old England, and has put forth still new and stronger claims to amicable and lasting relations between them, that cold or malignant must the heart be which does not respond to them; and little indeed are hostile movements to be dreaded between parties from whom such sentiments spring spontaneously. The speech of his honour the Mayor of Boston, on the occasion, embracing so grand a view of the event and its results, so patriotic a feeling towards the welfare of his own country, and so generous an emotion in turning towards Great Britain, did honor both to his head and heart; and we are well pleased that the duty of responding to these noble sentiments should devolve upon the gifted and liberal-minded British Consul of that City; upon one who indeed was capable of appreciating all that is estimable in the New England character, and of giving vent to his sentiments in the most glowing language.

#### THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

On our first page will be found various selections from English papers, received by the last mail. Among others is one from the *Morning Post*, referring to the public conduct of Mr. O'CONNELL; and breathing the same spirit of revenge and hostility, which is every where exhibited against those, who are opposed to the domination of the Church of England in Ireland and the Colonies, where the people profess another creed, or embrace different doctrines or other forms of religious worship.

We have been favoured with two or three instances of a similar overbearing feeling, because we will not lend this Journal to the propagation of error as respects the establishment; and our remarks in the Sentinel of the 6th inst. have called forth the following notice from one of its ultra supporters, which we insert; merely omitting the name of the writer, as being of no moment:—"Mr. WARD.—Sir. The remarks contained in your last number respecting the exertions of the Bishop of Nova Scotia in England, to encourage the Church Missionaries in New Brunswick, I think so very illiberal and unjust, that I must request you to strike my name off your list. You will please forward my account immediately."

This document is dated at Sussex Vale on the 8th inst.—two days after the article appeared; and we should probably not have noticed it in this manner, if we thought misrepresentation and misconception would be confined to its pages.

Our readers will have the goodness to refer to the remarks alluded to; and if they are persons of moderation and candour, they will be surprised to find, that even the most ultra and intolerant churchman, should have been offended at their tenor, or could misconstrue them to be illiberal. The party however, may deem them to be unjust, owing to his ignorance of the state of religious feeling in the Province; and the utter incapacity of church missionaries when sent from England, to minister to the spiritual wants of a population, with whose habits and dispositions they are entirely unacquainted.

We again disclaim any hostility against the church, or aversion as respects its clergy; but shall oppose the misappropriation of the public funds of the country to the support of a particular order of men,—and they the least serviceable to its inhabitants; to the exclusion of a more useful class of labourers in the Lord's vineyard.

We last week commenced our usual summer tour, and shall endeavour to make our readers acquainted with the limited portion of the Province which we visited, extending down the river below Gagetown; and embracing the Washemoac Lake, stream of the Jemseg, and the Grand, Maquapit and French Lakes.

We left Fredericton in the morning in the New Brunswick, Capt. Wylie, where the traveller finds the usual excellent fare and courteous attentions of her commander, which have justly secured for his vessel, the favourable opinion of voyagers on the river St. John. Since last year her speed has been accelerated, and we reached Gagetown before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, notwithstanding repeated stoppages on the way.

This village is situated on an arm of the river, which extends along its front; and which it is proposed to connect with the stream above it, by a canal to be cut across the isthmus which causes a considerable bend in the line of navigation. Towards effecting this a large sum has been voted by the Legislature; but it is problematical whether the plan will be carried into effect, as no adequate sum has been subscribed by individuals towards the completion of the work.

At this place there is a church, grammar school and court house; the latter of these is a new building, quite classical in its style of architecture, and the most convenient in its interior arrangement of any that we have met with in the Province. Of course there are those necessary

appendages—a jail, and one or two places where ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks are sold.

Without being biased by any temperance feeling, we are satisfied that we shall be borne out by public sentiment when we state, that the latter of these are not only a great misfortune for the place itself, but are productive of extensive injury to the entire county of Queen's; persons during the sitting of the courts, and at other times when they have public business to transact, being obliged to resort thither, from all quarters; who are thus brought within the vortex of temptation and excess.

There is a resident clergyman of the established Church at Gagetown, who we believe officiates at the Nerepis settlement where a place of worship has been erected; but a general dissatisfaction prevails even among the members of his own congregation, as to the manner in which the clerical duties are performed; and the spiritual wants of the people in that vicinity, seem to have been sadly neglected both by churchmen and dissenters. The Wesleyan Methodists occasionally preach there; but the circuit to which the village is attached, is at least 10 or 12 miles from Sheffield, where the minister resides, and who has other arduous duties to perform, in visiting the section of country in that direction. During the last summer, the Rev. Mr. Chase, Baptist missionary at Jemseg officiated several times at Gagetown, and had large and increasing congregations; but having to proceed up the river, the people were again left as sheep without a shepherd.

The soil about Gagetown is well adapted for agricultural purposes, being an alluvial deposit, and yielding a rich return to the labours of the husbandman. In its rear, at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles is the Nerepis settlement to which we have already alluded, but which we did not visit. A casual ride through it however when coming from St. John, presents to the eye of the traveller everywhere, mountainous and rugged precipices, rocks denuded of their soil by the terrific course of the deluge; with here and there cultivated tracts, that have been made to yield to the wants, and have become subservient to the industry of man.

We proceeded down the river as far as the McAlpine settlement, a distance of about eight miles; and at sunset crossed below the great Musquash island near the late residence of Mr. James Colwell, whose house had been recently destroyed by fire, which caught while the family were absent at meeting; and who are at present living in one of the barns. Mr. C. is actively engaged preparing the frame of another house; he is a man in good circumstances, and therefore does not feel severely the loss he has sustained, which has been considerable; he will soon have his family again comfortably situated; and

"Still will welcome, tho' with less of cost," as we feel satisfied no stranger will ever cross his door without experiencing his hospitality; and we were much pleased with a remark he made that it was the first time a traveller ever passed his dwelling at that hour, without having it in his power to offer him shelter and repose. We spent the night at Mr. Hendry's, where we were hospitably and kindly entertained; and in the morning pursued our way up the Washemoac. Before we quit this part of the country however, it may be as well to state, that it is decidedly of an agricultural character, and consequently the people generally are in comfortable and even wealthy circumstances; who find at the St. John market a ready and advantageous sale for the produce of their farms. On each side of the River at this place, meeting houses are being erected by the Baptist denomination; the people having hitherto had to assemble for public worship at private houses.

After a walk of about six miles we reached the residence of Lewis McDonald, Esq. near the Baptist meeting-house, and where there is a resident clergyman of that section of the Christian church. We passed during the day several highly cultivated farms; and the inhabitants every where appeared to be in comfortable circumstances. The country is well cleared between the river and high road which runs about half a mile from its banks; and is evidently rapidly and extensively improving.

The Washemoac is a deep indent or arm of the St. John, extending in an easterly direction; and for about 30 miles is navigable for boats; after which canoes may proceed 10 or 15 miles farther up the rapids, to the settlement of New Canaan and Butternut Ridge. The soil is everywhere similar to that near Gagetown, a reddish sandy and clay loam, intermixed on the upland with debris or broken stone; rarely rounded by attrition, and bearing evident marks of the explosive force, by which they were rent asunder, and scattered profusely in almost every direction, when the solid framework of the globe was broken up by volcanic action, the traces of which are so conspicuous in that section of the Province.

After breakfast on the following day we left the Washemoac for the Jemseg, and after a walk of four miles over an excellent road, which is in a high state in that part of the country, we turned off into what is called the Sharp settlement, and passing through it, came out on the Jemseg road, about a mile from the river; and a short distance on the opposite side below Gagetown. In the afternoon we proceeded on our route to Grand Lake, a distance of five miles; through a well cultivated and exuberant country.

The Jemseg is a very remarkable stream, being a sort of natural canal which connects the Grand Lake, and those that communicate with it, with the river St. John. It is very deep and at its mouth is separated by islands of alluvial deposit. The stream itself is five miles and a half long; but just above its junction with the Grand Lake, there are extensive flats; through which it is intended to open a channel of 12 feet in width; the present shallow passage materially affecting the navigation thro' the Lake; and consequently the intercourse with St. John and Fredericton; which owing to the general prevalence of coal around the shores of the upper part, ought to be one of profit and reciprocal advantage.

After a walk of 14 or 15 miles, we reached White's Point, where there is a church; and where the Rev. Mr. Wood of the established church resides. Here service is occasionally had; and altho' as we understood the congregation is by no means numerous, yet it is generally attended by persons of all persuasions in the neighbourhood.

We crossed the Grand Lake at this point, which is here three miles wide, and reached the hospitable residence of Mr. Robertson, at what is termed Scotch-town. The land here is of excellent quality and is carefully cultivated; the settlement is exempt from those early frosts that are complained of elsewhere, and a moral and industrious population, exhibit every where a pleasing picture of happiness and contentment.

The following day being Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Busby came out from Sheffield, and held service twice in the meeting house at this place; the congregation upon both occasions being numerous and attentive. A short temperance address was then delivered; and afterwards another at the school-house, about three miles up the Lake. It was here determined to revive the Abstinence Society, which had been dormant for some time; and a meeting was appointed for the 6th July, when it is expected Mr. Busby will preach a sermon in aid of the Temperance cause.

We passed the night at the residence of John EARLE, Esq. and on the following morning

examined the fossil remains of trees on the Point near his house. These are lying prostrate in a direction from north to south; and have probably been uprooted and embedded by volcanic eruption. They have been petrified in many places; and to most of them are attached masses of conglomerate which abound on the shores; and which in some cases are composed of variegated pebbles, such as are found in the vicinity of Little River near Quaco.

About five miles above this point, the coal formation may be said to commence; it abounds on both shores of the Lake but more particularly on the northern side; and where the mines have been worked to any extent the mineral is of a superior quality; a large quantity of which amounting to several hundred chaldrons, is annually shipped to St. John. New deposits of this valuable article are continually discovered; and it generally sells for twenty shillings a chaldron at the shore.

A company have been employed at considerable cost during the last three or four years, in the unsuccessful endeavour to open a mine near Salmon River, at the head of the Grand Lake; and have bored to a considerable depth, without meeting with any indications to induce them to persevere in their exertions; thus the attempt will probably be abandoned, particularly as the Report of Dr. GESSNER demonstrates that mines may be worked in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy, and consequently more conveniently for shipment.

In the forenoon we took advantage of an opportunity that offered for Newcastle, about 9 miles farther up the lake, and where we found a ship yard; and the keel of a large ship just laid down. Not having time to proceed to Salmon River, where there are mills, and where lumbering is carried on to some extent, we returned to Earl's Point, experiencing on our way, from persons to whom we were utter strangers, or who recollected our passing along in 1837, the same kind and hospitable treatment, which a traveller is sure to meet with every where in these Provinces; who avoids assuming an importance that cannot fail to disgust, and which only produces a reserve bordering on aversion and contempt.

The road is rather rough at the upper part of the lake, but is fast improving. A direct road from Fredericton 30 miles in length is about being made to Salmon River, that will meet one from the Bend of Peticodiac; which when completed will render much shorter the post route to Halifax, and the mail can be brought direct to the seat of government; instead of being carried round, as at present by the Finger Board and Belle Isle Bay, and being much interrupted in its carriage, by the rise of water between the Jemseg and Manguerville during the freshet on the breaking up of winter.

The Grand Lake is 25 miles long, and in several places 3 and 4 miles wide; it extends in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction; is indented on its eastern side by deep and spacious bays, and on its western side by secure harbours, not inaptly termed "keyholes." The soil, except in the coal districts generally of a superior quality; and an increasing and industrious population, is annually adding to the improvement and value of the country around.

A walk of about three miles from Earle's Point,—which is 23 miles from Fredericton, and where they often hear the nine o'clock gun, fired from this garrison,—brings you to the shore of the Maquapit, which lies between the French and Grand Lakes. We rested at Mr. Gresham Clarke's, who follows agricultural pursuits to a considerable extent; and who by fall-plowing, and sowing his grain early in the spring, has made his land produce at the rate of 35 bushels of Wheat per acre. In digging a well a short time since, he came across a description of stone which altho' hard at first, becomes pulverised by the action of the atmosphere and frost; and acts very beneficially upon grass land as a manure. Upon applying an acid it slightly effervesces, and doubtless contains lime or marl combined with clay, and which have become indurated in the usual way. It crops out at the bank in the rear of the house, and forms the substratum at the shore of the Lake in the opposite direction. We brought away a specimen, and afterwards met with it piled upon the bridges between French and Maquapit Lakes and the River; and have no doubt but it will be brought into extensive use as a manure.

We crossed the head of the Maquapit at the Ferry, which is attentively kept by Mr. Hunter. The distance between this Lake and French Lake is about 4 miles. Night overtaking us, we were hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Simmond, Sen. and the next morning reached the Main River.

The road between the lakes is connected during the summer, after the rafts of timber have passed down, by a temporary and for horses rather dangerous bridge. There is however a water communication between the three Lakes; and rafts or boats may proceed from either into the Grand Lake, at the lower extremity; and thence thro' the Jemseg to the St. John.

There is also what is called a thorough-fare, resembling the Jemseg, which winds through the level land, a distance of five miles, and connects the French Lake with the River, entering it at Loder's Creek in Sheffield; where we arrived on the morning of the eighth day after leaving Fredericton; and it may not be uninteresting and certainly it is gratifying to state, that during the entire distance we travelled, after leaving Gagetown until we arrived at Sheffield, we met with no house at which intoxicating drinks were licenced to be sold,—and probably with one or perhaps two exceptions, where it is sold at all; and during the whole route we did not see a single individual, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

Every where the country is looking remarkably well, and the crops are promising, with the exception of potatoes: which in many instances have failed, owing to the long continuance of dry weather previous to the rains of last week; and which has produced similar results in Nova Scotia. The grass however looks well, and it is not too late to remedy the failure of the first crop of potatoes.

We understand that in consequence of the stoppage of a house in St. John, having large liabilities at the Commercial Bank, a run was made upon that institution during the week, who continued paying out specie till past six o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday. It is much to be regretted, that during the present commercial embarrassment in that city, designing or timid persons should be found, who are disposed to resort to such measures; the only effect of which will be, to limit those facilities to men in business, which they might otherwise obtain. At the present moment, when public confidence among the commercial community is much shaken, the Banks must necessarily proceed with great caution and judgment; and any attempt unnecessarily to force upon them the payment of specie, will prevent their Directors from rendering that aid, which they might otherwise feel disposed judiciously to afford.

We are glad to find the city papers are taking up the subject of emigration; and copy with much satisfaction, the following article from the *Observer* of Tuesday. The advice that it contains is excellent, and the conclu-

sions are equally correct. The *Herald* of Thursday also has some remarks upon the same subject; but the writer is mistaken in supposing that land should be sold to the emigrant upon credit. If he is to pay for it, let him do so at once; or what would be more to his advantage, let him work for a year or two, till he has saved money, and made himself acquainted with the nature of the climate, and peculiarities of the country; when he could commence farming on his own account, with more certainty of success.

The price of land however, should be reduced to actual settlers; and were blocks laid off, and intersected with roads, with lots of 100 acres marked off, having a good front, and every alternate lot reserved for future sale; the improvement which in a few years would be made on those that might be taken up, would so increase the value of the ungranted land, that an advance in price would more than compensate for any reduction, that might take place in the first instance.

One great disadvantage attending the settlement of the Province, is the large grants of land, held by non-residents, and even inhabitants of the country; upon which a tax such as is contemplated in the Bill introduced by Mr. FISHER should certainly be imposed. That Bill, which passed the House, has been ordered by the Legislative Council to be published; and there can be no reason why it should not become a law. With respect to settlers themselves, it is a great disadvantage to have too much land; the best farms we have met with, and the greatest amount of actual improvement which we have any where seen, were in Prince Edward Island, at a place called Cavendish; and if our recollection serves us, they were 100 acre lots.

From the St. John Observer

To EMIGRANTS.—Having observed in the Newspapers that several hundreds of Emigrants have landed at Saint John, and being informed that the City is overstocked with Labourers, we in the Country are anxiously looking for some of you to come up among us Farmers. We want your services very much, and will give you the most wages we can afford, but do not expect very high the first year, until we know you. The Country is wide, and many opportunities offer for settling yourselves to advantage. Land is cheap, and good, and convenient to roads, rivers and settlements; and after one or two years you will be able with your savings to become your own landlord, with your farms improving and your stock growing round you, and in a short time have every comfort that a reasonable person can wish, with a prospect of acquiring more property for yourselves and your families every year. These are facts, and the sooner you shake off that propensity of hanging about the streets of the city, and spending the best of your time in expectation of a job, the sooner you will become independent; and when you are once hired in the country your wages will be growing night and day, you will be at no expense, and the prospect of soon becoming your own master before you. Take courage then, my Boys, and buckle up for the country, and when you do come among us, branch out into some of the new settlements, where you will find many of your countrymen settled but a short time, and others a longer period, who are now in possession of every comfort.—You may go to the States, and to Canada, and the world round, but you will find no place where an industrious man will sooner become independent and happy, than in this little New Brunswick.

June, 1840. A NEW SETTLER.

The arrival of the Unicorn steamer at Boston as was to be expected, created much excitement in that city, and a display of good feeling highly creditable to the inhabitants of the most hospitable place a stranger can visit: if it is possible for a man to be a stranger in Boston. She returned to Halifax on Friday of last week, after a passage of 38 hours; and was to leave again on Monday for Boston if forty passengers offered.

An attempt has been made to burn the Great Britain steamer, while lying at the American village of Oswego. Suspicion falling upon LERT, who had been seen on the wharf—the man who is supposed to have murdered Capt. Usher in Upper Canada, and a man by the name of Defoe, who was thot to be an accomplice; they were both subsequently arrested by the American authorities and committed to prison.

In making an excavation at the Oromocto, during the present week, we understand the bodies of several Indians have been met with, who must have been interred upwards of sixty years since. They were decorated with the common blue bead, of an oblong form, and strung upon the sinews of some animal.

The body of Capt. CLARKE, who was drowned on board the Meteor on her passage down the river in October, drifted on shore near Burton Court House on Tuesday last. Upon it was found his watch and girdle. The remains were interred in the course of the day.

We received a note from Mr. DEUCHAR mentioning the death of his daughter—name omitted—on Thursday evening; aged eight years and eleven months. Her funeral will take place on Sunday.

We observe in a communication signed "Scrutator" in the last *Herald*, an allusion to the Sentinel, which we would beg to correct, with reference to the remuneration for reporting the Debates in the Assembly; and which the writer seems to suppose, has a tendency to shake the freedom of this Paper; which he says, "has perhaps as near an approximation to independence and truthfulness conjoined, as any Public Journal."

It is not for reporting the Debates merely, that any allowance is made by the Assembly; but it is for reporting, and publishing them twice a week, at considerable expense; by which they are disseminated throughout the country, and placed in the hands of the conductors of the Public Press very generally in the Province. To accomplish this, it becomes necessary that an extra establishment should be kept up, and that the other business of the office if any offers, should be suspended.

In addition to which, we devote our own time, morning, noon and night, to the duty which thus devolves upon us; and perform an amount of mental as well as physical labour, which we certainly would not undertake, for the sum alluded to; were it not that the Debates in the Assembly are anxiously sought after, by numerous readers throughout the Province.

With reference to the manner in which this Journal has been conducted; we are not aware that we have swerved from the strict line of independence, which we ought to pursue; and which has procured for us public confidence and very extensive public support. We have never hesitated to animadvert upon what we consider