

POETRY

JUSTICE TO WHOM JUSTICE.

As many of our readers, from what they have recently read in the reported Debates, might be led to infer,—what we are satisfied was not intended by the speakers,—that there is an entire absence of vital piety in the United States; we take this opportunity to correct any erroneous impression that may have been made, and select the following beautiful lines from a Boston paper of last week; at the same time expressing a wish that a title of that public spirit prevailed in this community, which has studied that country with buildings dedicated to the purposes of science, and the acquirement of knowledge.—Sentinel.

Dorchester Lyceum Hall.—A number of the public spirited citizens of Dorchester have lately erected a very beautiful Lyceum Hall, on the hill near the Rev. Mr. Hall's meeting house, intended for scientific lectures, discussions, and other public purposes. It was dedicated on Thursday evening last, with suitable services. A very able, appropriate, and scientific address was pronounced by the Hon. Horace Mann, of the Board of Education, and the following hymn, written by the Rev. John Pierpont, was exquisitely sung by a select choir:

KNOWLEDGE AND VIRTUE! sister Powers, Who guard and grace a Christian State, Better than bulwarks, walls or towers; To you this hall we dedicate.

Temple of Science! through thy door, Now first thrown open, do we throng, And reverently stand before Creation's God, with prayer and song.

Father of lights! thou gav'st us eyes Earth, ocean, sun and stars to see, And Thee in all—that roll or rise To teach us of thy majesty.

Works of his hand! where'er ye lie, In earth or heaven, in light or shade, These walls shall to your voice reply: Here shall your wonders be displayed.

Trees! that in field or forest stand, Flowers! that spring up in every zone, Winds! that with fragrance fill your hand, Where trees have leafed, or flowers have blown—

Suns! in the depths of space that burn, Planets! that walk around our own, Comets! that rush to fill your urn With light out-gushing from his throne—

Waters! from all the earth that rise, And back to all its oceans go, Cooling in clouds, the flaming skies, Cheering, in rains, the world below—

Torrents! that down the mountain rush, Glaciers! that on his shoulders shine, Pearls! in your ocean-bed that blush, Diamonds! yet sleeping in your mine—

Lightnings! that from your cloud leap out, Thunders! that in its bosom sleep, Fires! that from Etna's crater spout, Rocks! that the earthquake's records keep—

Rainbows! that over-arch a storm, Or dance around a waterfall, Tornadoes! that earth's face deform, Teach us, O teach us, in this hall.

IN COUNCIL, March 3, 1840.

The undermentioned applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, may have the lands applied for by them on the following terms, if payment be made before the 11th day of May next, and five shillings additional will be charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

RESTIGOUCHE. Gavin K. Crooks, 3s. per acre, down. Michael Turner, 2s. 6d. per acre down, or 3s. by instalments.

GLOUCESTER. Joseph LeClare, 3s. per acre, down. NORTHUMBERLAND. Henry Crawford, 3s. per acre, down. Michael Kehoe, do. do.

KENT. Joseph Martin, 3s. per acre, down. WESTMORLAND. John Allward, Sen. 2s. 6d. per acre, down. C. Horsman, 3rd. 3s. per acre, down. M. Wortman, do. do. Charles Lean, do. do. Robert Butler, 2. 6d. per acre, down. Robert Butler, Jr. do. do. on his paying Thomas Crowe, a reasonable sum for the house.

Alexander M'Kay, Jr. 3s. per acre, down. Edward Berry, 2s. 6d. per acre, down. James M'Farlane, 3s. per acre, down.

SAINT JOHN. Anthony M'Geoch, 3s. per acre, down. Timothy M'Carthy, do. do. Dennis M'Carthy, do. do. Robert Moore, do. do. William Moore, do. do. Robert Moore, Jr. do. do. Thomas Lyod, do. do. James Llyod, do. do.

KING'S. James M'Inespy, 3s. per acre, down. Malcolm Campbell, do. do. John Mills, do. do. John Coy, do. do. James Caruth, 2s. 6d. per acre, down. William Marr, do. do.

QUEEN'S. Peter Gray, 3s. per acre, down. John Ward, do. do. Thomas Ward, do. do. William Peppers, do. do.

SUNDURY. Edward Burpe, 2s. 6d. per acre, down. CARLETON. Isaac Graham, 3s. per acre, down. John M. Burpe, do. do. James Monaghan, do. do.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be offered at Public Auction at this Office, on Monday the 4th day of May next, (see advertisement.) Robert Ferguson, Lewis Ache, Archibald Simpson, Samuel Davis, John M'Kay, George Bleakney, Daniel Lean, William Lean, Andrew Alcorn, Benjamin Allen, Levi Vinson, Robert White, Robert Graham, Hugh Montgomery.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are referred for want of survey. W. Hamilton, Jr. John T. L. Dickens. Felix Murray. Caleb M'Gully. Robert M'Intosh. James Lamb. Julian Maillat, John Humphrey. Amie Duggie, J. Crandall, Jr. Luke Walsh, William Hopper. Zavier Daigle, Leerd Bartlett, sen. Barney Gilligan. A. M'Farlane, Jr.

Gregorio Arceneau. John Keith, Jr. R. W. Stockton. Michael Peter. Charles Keith, Jr. Daniel Foley. John Hanner. W. M'Farlane. Hugh M'Quiston. L. Ache, (30 acres.) Israel Grass. Ephraim Gay. Alexander London.

The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned persons are as follows. Thomas Crowe, not complied with. Isaac Turner, do. do. Jacob Trites, 3d. complied with, on Petitioner relinquishing his present grant and paying all expenses of a new one.

Edward Berry, complied with. James Barry, not complied with. John Dunlop, may have 100 acres as applied for by him. Thomas Gilbert, not complied with, the lot having been previously applied for by William Peppers.

Charles Longhrey, complied with. John Gordon and William Gordon, Jr. recommended with the usual forms. Mary O'Brien, may have until the 1st of March 1841, for the payment of her land.

A. Barberie and P. Stewart, complied with. James B. Lyon, do. John Colling, a warrant to issue for the sum of ten pounds.

Presbyterian Church, St. Patrick, Charlotte, cannot be entertained. Hugh Munro, not complied with.

Oliver Brine, a grant to pass on payment of such balance as shall appear to be due. Isaac Turner complied with.

James Kennedy, John Foley to pay James Kennedy, the value of the improvements on the lot, to be ascertained by the Surveyor General. Alexander Steeves, a grant to issue on payment of forty shillings.

Daniel Whelan, the former order in favour of Michel Flood, to be stayed, and the matter referred to the Surveyor General to report. John Edget, Jr. cannot be entertained.

A. Gibson not complied with. Grace Campbell, is allowed a further time of 2 years to pay for her land. James Brittain, not complied with, the Petitioner owning the land already in his grant.

James Scott must apply to the Legislature for relief at the next Session. W. M'Leod and W. Saunders, complied with. W. Mahood, not complied with.

Thomas E. Perley referred to the Legislature. Charles Connell, to stand over for the report of the House of Assembly on arrears for excess of timber.

A. M'Laggan, complied with. R. R. Keitchum, to be allowed for 230 acres overpaid in the year ending 1st of May, 1839, but not to be allowed for the ten per cent. G. & J. Munro, may have licence until the last of May, 1840.

J. M. Connell complied with on paying up all arrears to the 34th of June, 1839. William Connell, not complied with. Francis McDonald, complied with.

Alexander Hamilton complied with. Nathaniel M'Nair, Jr. complied with, on payment of double duty. Messrs. Scullary and Partelow complied with, but not to interfere with the application of C. Johnston and others for land.

T. W. Underhill, not complied with. Enoch Lunt, complied with. Messrs. McPherson and Coy, not complied with.

John Wilson, not complied with. John D. B. Wells, complied with on paying the Seizing Officer his dues. G. McNeal, complied with. D. M'Kay not complied with. Ninian Lindsay, complied with on paying all arrears.

Charles Perley, recommended that the licences to Mr. Perley issue, and the account of arrears against him be referred to the Surveyor General to investigate and report thereon.

The petitions of the undermentioned are referred for further information from the Surveyor General. Thomas Griffis. James Byrns. Tobique Mill Company. David Wark. Thomas Falle. William Smith. H. M'Caferthy. John Hamilton. Thomas Cripps.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons, for licence to cut timber and logs on Crown Lands are complied with, on payment of the duty before the 11th day of May next. Solomon Hoar, Prices Brook. L. R. Coombs, Grand River. Arthur Ritchie, Upsalquitch River. J. Montgomery, Pollet River. W. M'Master, Barnaby's River. James Taylor, Prince William. R. Ketchum, Williamstown. Francis Ferguson, Upsalquitch River. J. W. Underhill, Sabbies River. John McLean, Nashwaak River. T. P. Trueman, Moncton. Allan K. Ash, River St. Croix. John Fish, Piskchagan River. John Smith, North River. James Taylor, Tobique River. Charles Perley, Eel River. Charles Connell, Carleton.

Crown Land Office, 7th March, 1840.

The undermentioned tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office on Monday, the 4th day of May next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within 14 days after.

204 acres, Restigouche, in rear of Samuel Lee's grant, at Old Church Point, and a small island containing 4 acres, near Smith's Island, in the River Restigouche. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

164 acres, Gloucester, south side Tattacouche River, at Patrick's Landing. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

150 acres, Westmorland, east side of Square Lake, adjoining the grant to J. M'Dougl. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

100 acres, Westmorland, adjoining lands granted to John Reilly, Shemogue Road, Parish of Botsford. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

100 acres, Westmorland, adjoining Alexander M'Kay's grant, Parish of Botsford. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

200 acres, Westmorland, between J. Wortman and George Foster, Anaganance River. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

150 acres, Westmorland, west of land applied for by William Lean, near Cape Tormentine. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

100 acres, Westmorland, north of land applied for by Charles Lean, near Cape Tormentine. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

140 acres, Westmorland, in rear of Thomas Brewster and others near Cape Enrage, Harvey. Upset price 3s. per acre.

100 acres, Westmorland, in rear of Robert Seaman and east of R. T. Allen, Botsford. Upset price 3s. per acre.

100 acres, King's near the grant to Judge Chipman, Campbell Settlement, Sussex. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

50 acres, King's North end of lot No. 6,

Range A. head of Smith's Greek Sussex. Upset price, 3s. per acre. 220 acres, Queen's lot No. 5, M'Donald's Survey, Young's Greek, Grand Lake. Town Lot, No. 35, in Town Plat of Dalhousie, Restigouche. Upset price, £15. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Surveyor General. Crown Land Office, March 7, 1840.

LITERARY PURSUITS OF SOLDIERS.

If the distractions of business of professional duty are to be deemed an insurmountable bar to the cultivation of science or literature, what annoyances or interruptions of the description shall seem more unfavourable for an attempt, than those which beset the rude and unsettled life of a seaman or soldier! Yet it has been in the midst of these that some of the persons whose names are most distinguished in the annals of literature and philosophy have begun their career. The great Des Cartes entered the army in obedience to the wishes of his family, at the age of twenty, and served first with the troops of the Prince of Orange, and afterwards with those of Maximilian of Bavaria.

He happened to be in garrison with his regiment at the town of Beda, in the Netherlands, when walking out one day, he observed a crowd of people assembled around a placard or advertisement which was stuck up on the wall. Finding that it was written in the Dutch language, which he did not understand, (for he was a native of Touraine in France,) he enquired of a person whom he saw reading it, what it meant. The individual to whom he had made his enquiries, happened to be the principal of the University of Dort, a man of distinguished mathematical attainments; and it was with something of a sneer that he informed the young officer, in reply to his question, that the paper contained the announcement of a difficult geometrical problem, of which the proposer challenged the most able men of the city to attempt the solution. Not repulsed however, by the tone and manner of the learned professor, Des Cartes requested to be favoured with a translation of the placard, which he had no sooner received, than he calmly remarked that he thought he should be able to answer the challenge. Accordingly, next day he presented himself again before the Beckman (that was the name of the professor,) with a complete solution of the problem greatly to the astonishment of that distinguished person, who had probably never before dreamed of the possibility of so much learning being found beyond the walls of the university.

Our celebrated countryman, Ben Jonson, could find no way of escaping from the employment of a working mason or bricklayer, to which he had been doomed on his mother's second marriage, except by enlisting as a private soldier. Accordingly he served in that capacity for some time against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and gained a high reputation for personal prowess, of which he was in after life not a little vain.

This was also the fate of the famous George Buchanan, one of the most elegant scholars and writers that modern times have produced—another illustrious evidence of how little it is in the power of the most unquiet and disjointed times, or the most adverse fortunes, to interrupt the intellectual pursuits of a mind really in love with knowledge. Scarcely any part of Buchanan's long life was passed either in leisure or tranquillity. We know that it was in a Portuguese dungeon he composed his celebrated Latin version of the Psalms. He had just carried through the press his great work the History of Scotland, when he died at the age of seventy-six, being at the time in such a state of indigence, that, when he felt his end approaching, having inquired of his servant how much money he had remaining, and finding that there was not enough for the expenses of his funeral, he ordered what there was to be given to the poor. He was accordingly buried at the cost of the city of Edinburgh.

Even still more crowded with disasters is the history of the renowned Cervantes, whose admirable Don Quixote ranks so high among the glories of modern literature. Cervantes too commenced life as a soldier, lost his left hand in battle, and was, afterwards detained for five years in captivity at Algiers. Even after he had recovered his liberty and had returned to his native country, he was again in a short time thrown into confinement by an unjust decision of the courts, in a cause in which he was implicated; and it was while he lay in prison that he wrote the first part of Don Quixote. He was soon after the publication of this work, once more restored to freedom—but, although he afterwards produced various literary performances, he never succeeded in raising himself above the necessitous circumstances in which his early misfortunes had involved him. The dedication of the last work he gave to the world, is dated only fourteen days before his death, and in it he mentions, with great calmness, his approaching dissolution. Cervantes died at the age of sixty-nine, on the 23d of April, 1617, exactly a year after our own Shakespeare.

A VICTIM AND HIS CHILD.—We occasionally find a capital Police Report in the St. Louis Bulletin. On a recent occasion a bloated being named Johnson, by profession an actor, was found drunk in the streets by a good hearted sailor, who in vain attempted to win him from his vile ways and evil companion. Johnson continued to drink, until he fell to the ground like a beast, when the following scene ensued:

"Just as they were about moving the miserable wretch to prison, a little girl, about eight years old, barefooted and extremely ragged, came into the room sobbing and crying most bitterly. No sooner did she see her father than she ran to him, knelt down by his side, and motioning the officers away, cried, "don't take away papa while he sleeps! By and by he will wake up once more and kiss me." It was a sight to wring the heart of more than man to see that pure innocent creature, with her little head bare and her white shoulders peeping out from her tattered frock, leaning with fond affection over her drunken father, as if his affection strengthened with the unworthiness of its object. At length the sailor came forward, and speaking kindly to the little girl, took her away in his arms, and wrapped her little feet carefully in the skirt of his coat. The brutish father, by this time snoring in complete and disgusting insensibility, was then taken to the guard house for the purpose of sobering him.

This morning, after manifesting some symptoms of that most dreadful of all diseases—mania potu, he seemed to regain his senses in a measure, and confessed having been drunk.—"I was not," said he "always the miserable wretch which drunkenness has reduced me. I once was respected by friends, and beloved by my family. But I contracted bad habits, which got so strong a hold upon my nervous temperament as to make a beast of me. My business was neglected, and my wife died, I do believe, of a broken heart. Since that time, I have wandered around the world without end or aim, except to procure whiskey! I have yet a daughter—at least, I had yesterday—

a beautiful, tender creature, who still loves me, despite my unworthiness." At this moment the benevolent sailor entered the room, leading the girl by the hand. He had dressed her with new and comfortable clothes, and she looked really very pretty and interesting. After learning that a small fine had been imposed upon Johnson, he immediately paid it, and leading the little girl forward, placed her in her father's arms. The poor man wept and sobbed over her as if he had been an infant; and for our part we do not believe there was a dry one in the room. The three left the room together, and we sincerely hope that this lesson will work a thorough reformation upon the unhappy and degraded man."

THE SCOTCH BAKER IN LONDON.

From a report under the head of "Westminster Court of Requests" in a London paper.

A rotund, tall priced baker, who brings his weekly batch of miserable debtors to this court, stepped into the plaintiff's box, papers and ledger in hand, to make good his claim to 25s for bread supplied to a Mr. John Howard.

A tall young woman, wearing a handsome fur mantilla, and evidently careful to exhibit the externals of gentility, presented herself to answer the demand. Her age might be either 18 or 28; the hollow cheek and spare form, produced by early sorrow or privation, or both, prevented a closer approximation to the truth.

Commissioner.—Is the amount disputed? Young Lady.—Certainly not. I have only to say, on the part of my father, that he sincerely regrets his inability to settle the amount at once.

Chairman.—And how will you pay it? Young Lady.—I have 5s to offer now, and my father wishes to have the indulgence of paying the rest at half a crown a week.

Commissioner.—The bill is for bread and it has been standing for some time. Judging from your appearance, I should think your father cannot be in such circumstances as to make it difficult to procure the few shillings left unpaid on this bill.

Young Lady.—Appearances are often deceitful. It is equally distressing to my father and myself to ask even for one day; but unexpected sickness in our family has totally exhausted our little means.

Baker (pocketing the money).—Twa and sixpence a week is not enough. Ye gang about town wi a grand bon, and a fine silk dress, while my wife maun wear a plad shawl and cotton gown, because the likes o'ye will eat an honest mon's bread w'oot paying for't.

"That fine tippet ye hae gotten on maun hae cost maybe sax gowden guineas.

"It is true," said the young lady coloring, "my dress may appear rather extravagant, and if I could with prudence, dress at less cost, I would do so: but upon a respectable exterior on my part, as a teacher of music, depends the subsistence of a sick father and two young sisters. (The baker shut his book abruptly, and thrust his papers into his pocket.) As for the bon you allude to, that was pledged this morning to raise a few shillings to pay you the five you have just received, and to provide food for those who have tasted little else beyond dry bread for the last week. The tippet I have on was kindly lent me by my landlady, as the day was wet and cold."

"Well Mr. Baker," said the Chairman in a tone of compassion, "perhaps you will agree to the young lady's terms?"

"Oh, ay," said the baker, "twa and sixpence a month. Pit it down if you will."

Chairman.—Two and sixpence a week was offered.

"Mak it just what ye like" said the baker. The order was made and handed to the young lady. As she was leaving the court the baker stopped her. "Gie me hand o' that bit of paper," said the baker. The request was complied with. "Noo," said the baker, thrusting some silver into her hand, "tak back your croon-peice, and dinna fash yersel at a' wi' the weekly payment. Ye shall hae a four pound loaf ilka day at my shop, and ye may pay me just when ye're able, and if I never get the siller, may be I'll never miss it; but mind, young leddy," said he angrily, "gin ye deal wi' ony ither baker, I see pit this order in force agin yer father."

The young lady looked her gratitude. The baker had vanished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

We have no later intelligence from Europe than was brought us by the Duchess of Orleans, from Havre. By her we have Paris accounts to the 7th, and London to the 5th, which will be found under the proper head. The intelligence from China is by no means favorable: nor is it certain what line of policy the Queen's government will pursue relative to this question. At the ensuing meeting of Parliament, however, some developments must be made.

We hardly know whether the new Russian declaration of war, which we this day publish, is more deserving of indignation or of contempt: nor can we understand how any dispassionate mind can entertain any doubts on the subject of its being a lawless and despotic determination, having an ulterior object which is not in the face of the declaration. It arises in fact from the late successes of the British arms at Cabul and elsewhere, and is a despicable shift, partly by way of diverting the attention of the British troops, and partly to seek out another road to India,—that coveted point in the Muscovite policy.

What in truth is this Chorasnia, Chorasra, Kihwa, which has thus roused so largely the virtuous indignation of the Charish court? A petty district lying between Persia and the Aral lake, which has been since still farther divided into two parts, the northern and smaller of which is in actual obedience to Russia, the southern and larger possessing a nominal independence. This last formidable territory of 45000 square miles and about 200,000 inhabitants is the country branded with the vituperative epithets, and the subject of the heavy accusations, in the Russian Declaration. The device is too shallow, and should be frowned down by every power desirous of maintaining national integrity.

A letter from Calcutta, of the 13th November, says the English ship Nymph arrived there from China, after a very short passage, and brought the intelligence, that at Canton all communication between the English and Chinese was entirely broken off. At Macao, a collision had taken place between the Portuguese and English from the expulsion of the Portuguese and English from the town, of which the Chinese had taken possession. All communications were forbidden, except with the Chinese.

Albany, February 17.—Relief to Debtors. —If we may believe the unwelcome evidence which meets us on every side, the pecuniary embarrassment and distress now existing are more intense, or at any rate more general, than at any former period, including that of the Great Revulsion in 1837. From every quarter we have complaints of the total stagnation of business, the depression of prices, the extreme scarcity of money, the pressure of creditors for payment and the utter inability of debtors to satisfy their demands. There are frequent and heavy failures in New York of firms which stood unshaken through 1837, and which, even six months ago, were above suspicion, and unthinking of danger. Thousands who have struggled on, with indomitable resolution and unflinching hope through the last three years, sternly buffeting wave after wave of the unebbing tide of commercial disaster, have at length been borne down by the billows and have surrendered to despair. They see that a year of peace, healthfulness, general industry and economy, crowned with an abundant harvest, has just passed, and brought no healing on its wings. The iron sky above them frowns as sullenly as ever; their property will produce even less now than it would have commanded one or two years ago; their earnings meantime have been absorbed in the payment of interest and the sacrifices necessary to preserve their honor unimpaired and their property from sale under the hammer; they have exhausted every expedient, dispelled every hope, and now only ask leave to surrender all their property to their creditors and be permitted to begin the world anew.

In the nature of things, there must be some relief experienced on the re-opening of our internal navigation and the revival of business. There is a vast amount of produce now ice-bound in the interior which will come forward as soon as the Rivers and Canals shall be again navigable, giving a basis and stimulus to business and satisfying a portion of the great mass of indebtedness now existing. This will alleviate, but it cannot cure the existing evils. Their foundations lie too deep—they have been too long gathering strength—to be so easily dissipated.

The passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill should be closely followed by that of a General Bankrupt Law. Let the Government at least enable those whom it has reduced to ruin to escape from the agony of their difficulties by surrendering all to their creditors and beginning the world anew. Let a General Bankrupt Law be promptly passed—but let it be a measure of Relief to Debtors, not an instrument of oppression in the hands of relentless creditors. Let it be a Bankrupt Law for the benefit of the People—not a scheme to bring the State Banks and Corporations into the power of the Federal Government, as was recommended in Mr. Van Buren's Extraordinary Message of 1837. Any attempt to give the measure such a character will be fatal to its passage. We may speak more fully on this point hereafter.

Our readers will have seen that a bill for the entire and unconditional repeal of the remaining vestiges of Imprisonment for Debt was submitted to the Senate some days since by Mr. Tallmadge.—That it will pass both Houses without material amendment and with signal unanimity, we ardently hope and expect. Our columns are so crowded to-day that we have no room for further remarks; but if there be any consideration which we have not already urged in favor of the utter and absolute effacement from our Statutes of the last vestige of that black relic of barbarism, Imprisonment for Debt, we shall endeavor to present it hereafter.

QUEBEC, March, 5.

It would appear from the following extract, that a new system is to be adopted by the home Government for the management of the Waste Lands and Emigration for all the Colonies. This is a matter of great importance to the colonial subjects of the Crown, and to the Empire at large. By law and fairness, those lands are held for the benefit of all. They acquire value by settlement, and to this every facility ought to be afforded. The evils of the present management have been the want of system, delays, grants without enforcing the fulfillment of the conditions, speculation in wild lands, founded on the wants, and in the hope of profiting by the industry of those who alone render the lands valuable, and the consequent hindrance of settlement. Whether these evils will be remedied and prevented in future, under Commissioners resident in England, is a subject of uncertainty. People in Europe have a great deal to unlearn and much to learn in regard to America, and by their distance have no great facilities for these purposes.

Besides the danger of the Commissioners being disposed to consult their own ease and interest rather than that of the public, which is common to all men entrusted with public authority, they are apt to be deceived by interested representations. Perhaps the safest and most efficient way would be to have land granting regulated by a law, uniform in all the North American Colonies, agreed to by the Crown, which would ensure the law, being equal to all the subjects of the Empire. Facility of obtaining lands by a known and established mode of proceeding, and thriving and contented settlers, are the best and only sure encouragement to emigrants. Every other is liable to produce jobbing and a derangement of that wonderful order by which all are provided for, by the free exertions of individuals to support themselves and better their condition, and to which the charlatamerie and injustice of Governments and legislators have often proved so fatal.

A most numerous and respectable meeting of the Total Abstinence Society, was held last night, at the large school house on Cote-a-Coton.—The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, in a very eloquent and impressive manner. Mr. W. Booth and Mr. S. Alcorn also addressed the meeting—the latter of whom gave a most vivid description of the evils of intemperance and the progress that Temperance Societies are making in different parts of the world.—The audience was remarkably attentive, and appeared highly gratified with the proceedings of the meeting.