

able directly from the Imperial Treasury. He should be rendered altogether independent, otherwise if he has to rely upon the Colony for his subsistence, he will almost of necessity, become mixed up with the manoeuvres and differences of our local politicians, and carry favour with those who hold the strings of the public purse, at the expense probably of the common good. It is likewise unfair to deprive deserving officers of the Government, of Salaries, upon the faith of whose permanence they received their appointment. But the most onerous part of the injustice is, to call upon us to pay our own Civil Establishment, after depriving us of our natural resources. Mr. McGrigor in his excellent work on British America states, that in 1814, when Great Britain possessed almost exclusively the Fisheries on our coasts, the exports from Newfoundland alone, amounted to the value of £2 831,528. This was before the new light poured in upon our government. Since then however, they have in no year reached One million, and the main cause of this diminution is the privilege granted to the French and Americans. Perhaps few of our readers are aware, that of Newfoundland, the first British Colony in North America, the whole coast from Cape Ray to Cape John, is in the possession of the former power; and that no British subject is permitted to settle upon any part of this extensive sea board. This is however one notable instance of English liberality and statesmanship. The Fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have likewise suffered in proportion. Is it unfair then to request that their lost advantages should be restored to us, particularly when we are about to be left to sink or swim. We admit that it may be no easy matter to recover from our allies that which they have obtained by treaties; but this is an argument which cannot apply to the Mines and Minerals of this Province. While we solicit their restoration, we wish for no injustice being done to the Mining Association, and we consider the Company every way entitled to compensation from the Government, should their lease be cancelled. Independent of the injury to the Colony from being deprived of these mines, one great evil arises from their being held by a body of monopolists. Thus a most influential power is raised in the midst of us, which will prevent all competition, and insinuate itself within the very walls of our Legislative Assemblies.

Since the commencement of their operations, their wishes have uniformly been promptly complied with by our compliant executive, and whenever Government had ungranted land or water, they were readily bestowed upon this favoured association, no matter what private claim might interfere with their views. That our readers may form some idea of the advantages which the country would derive from possessing the Coal mines alone, it is enough to state that were a colonial duty of one shilling per chaldron laid on the quantity now dug, it would amount to upwards of £15,000 per annum, about a fourth part of our whole Provincial revenue derivable from all possible sources.

Good News from King's County!—A gentleman extensively engaged in Agricultural pursuits in Sussex Vale, called on us this morning, and communicated the very gratifying intelligence, that the crops in all parts of King's County, but particularly in the Valley are most luxuriant, and truly encouraging to the husbandman.—He represents the Wheat crop as never having been more abundant or of a heavier and better quality; the Potatoes, Oats, Barley, &c. will also, it is anticipated, yield good crops. The Hay, except on clayey grounds, is very heavy, and nearly twice as abundant as last year.—*St. John Observer.*

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is expected in town on Tuesday, in the Steamer *Henrietta*, from Annapolis, on his way to Fredericton, previous to his departure for England, on leave of absence for fifteen months.

Our present distinguished Governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, will, we understand, shortly proceed to Halifax, to take the command until Sir Peregrine's return.—*St. John Courier.*

rise from collision, and believing that the cause of religion generally, and the interests of Methodism in particular, would, by the blessing of God, be greatly promoted by the united exertions of the two Connexions; it is resolved,

1 That a Union between the English and Canada Conferences, duly securing the rights and privileges of the Societies in this Province, is an object highly important and desirable.

2 That in order to accomplish this object, the discipline and economy of the Wesleyan Methodists in England be introduced into the Societies in this Province, as far as circumstances and prudence will render advisable.

3 That Episcopacy be superseded by an Annual Presidency, unless it will jeopard our Church property, or as soon as it can be legally secured.

4 That the usages of the English Conference be adopted in the admission of Candidates into the Itinerant Ministry amongst us.

5 That ordination be administered amongst us after the same form as that in which Missionaries are set apart to the office of the Ministry in the English Conference.

6 That the English Conference shall have authority to appoint, as soon as they see fit, a President from their own body in England, to preside over this Conference; provided the same shall not be eligible oftener than once in four years, unless desired by this Conference.

7 That when the English conference does not appoint a President as aforesaid, one shall be elected by this conference from amongst its own members.

8 That the Missions which now are or may be hereafter established by this conference, be considered Missions of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, under the following regulations: The Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London shall appropriate the amount necessary to carry on the Missions, but this amount shall be applied to the support of the several Mission stations, by a committee of seven or nine persons, (one of whom shall be the President of the conference) members of and appointed by this conference. The Methodist Missionary Society in Canada shall be auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the funds raised be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society and appropriated as aforesaid. The Missionaries shall be appointed by the Canada conference, subject to the sanction of the Wesleyan Missionary committee.

9 That in pursuance of the arrangements above proposed, it is understood that all Missionaries sent by the Wesleyan committee in Upper Canada shall be members of this conference.

10 That nothing contained in the foregoing resolutions shall be understood or construed so as to affect the rights of our General conference, or the standing and privileges of our present Itinerant and Local Preachers.

11 That none of the foregoing resolutions shall be binding on this conference, or of any force whatever, until they shall have been acceded to on the part of the Wesleyan committee and conference, and the arrangements proposed shall have been completed by the two connexions.

12 That a Representative be sent home to England to negotiate with the Wesleyan committee and conference on the several subjects embraced in these resolutions.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRONOMETERS.—The public are aware that the Lords of the Admiralty give annual premiums to the three artists whose chronometers perform with the least variation from mean time, within prescribed limits. In December terminated the ninth annual trial of skill of the numerous artists employed in the construction of chronometers. The prizes were awarded for the following makers:—Mr Cotterell, Oxford-street; Mr Frodsham, Jun: Change-alley. Mr Webster Cornhill. The actual error on any of their rates during the year did not amount to one second of time;—A degree of accuracy unprecedented in three chronometers on former trials. So perfectly were they adjusted, that either would have enabled a mariner to navigate a vessel round the world with less than one mile error in longitude at the close of such voyage.

POPULATION OF EUROPE.—From statistical investigations, recently made by Moreau of Paris, it appears that the leading states of Europe will, at their present rate of increase, double the number of their inhabitants of the undermentioned periods, when they will respectively pass the following aggregate of population:

Prussia	1862	93,400,000
Great Britain	1872	41,000,000
Austria	—	74,500,000
Italy	1873	49,000,000
Russia and Poland	2874	93,000,000
Portugal	—	7,360,000
Sweden and Norway	1879	7,354,000
Spain	1876	26,500,000
Switzerland	1883	4,000,000
Denmark	1869	3,000,000
Turkey and Greece	1898	22,000,000
The Netherlands	1912	12,200,000
States of Germany	1947	24,000,000
France	1951	63,000,000

By this Table we are made acquainted with the extraordinary fact that Prussia will double her population, barring such accidents as human nature may have to encounter, in 31 years, whilst her petty neighbours must look on, without a remedy, for another 55 years before their number experience a similar increase. The disparity between England and France is no less marvellous; by the time when the latter shall have doubled her human resources, ours, by Moreau's showing, will have risen to upwards of

one hundred millions of souls; in the which event the inhabitants of the British Isles will outnumber those of Gaul one moiety and more.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction on the First Tuesday in April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the same day, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle.

All the Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of NATHANIEL MOORES, of in and to all that certain Lot, Farm, or Tract of Land situate lying and being in the Parish of Blackville, (late Parish of Ludlow) in the County of Northumberland, on the north side of the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, and known as Lot No: twenty eight in the Northern Division of the Grant above the Forks to the late Ephraim Betts, Esq. and associates, together with the Island No. 7, in front of the said Lot, which said Lot contains 100 Rods in front, and extends back to the usual distance. Also—all such other Real Estate, situate in the County aforesaid, as he the said Nathaniel Mooers hath any Right, Title, Estate or Interest in. The Lands aforesaid having been taken by me under and by Virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, against the said Nathaniel Mooers at the suit of James Gilmour and Alexander Rankia.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 1832.

To be sold by Public Auction on the First Tuesday in April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the same day, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle.

All the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of THOMAS DOYLE, of in and to all that certain Piece Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises, situate lying and being on the North West side of the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, in the parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, being part of the Tract of Land known as the Elm Tree Tract, and is distinguished in the Survey of the said Tract as Lot No. Two, which said Lot is bounded as follows:—in front by the River, on the upper side by Lot No. Three, and on the lower side by Lot No One—said Lot No. Two measures in front 80 rods and extends in the rear to the full extent of the said Grant, and contains in the whole 800 Acres more or less. The same having been seized by me by Virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this province, against the said Thomas Doyle, at the suit of THOMAS C. ALLAN, Administrator &c. of Michael Wallace Esq: Deceased.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 1832.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants arriving and desirous of settling, will immediately receive Crown Lands upon the Terms prescribed by Government. Copies and Plans of Surveyed Lands from Shediac to Ristigouche, can be seen by applying to Mr. James Ingram, Butcher, Mr. Ward McDonald, at Richibucto, and the Undersigned, to whom all application must be made. (If by letter post-paid)

HENRY CUNARD

Governor. Agent for Emigrants.

Chatham, Miramichi, 10th July, 1832.

STAGE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced running A STAGE as usual leaving Mr Martin's Royal Hotel, in Chatham, every morning at 9 of the clock, for the Ferry at Newcastle, and at on and five in the afternoon, leaving the Ferry for Chatham at eleven, forenoon, and at three and at seven, afternoon. He flatters himself by paying due attention for the ease and comfort of passengers, he will merit a liberal share of patronage
FARE—1s. 6d.

GEORGE WILSON.

R. BLACKSTOCK

Has received per the Mary Ford, his FALL SUPPLY of British DRY GOODS, consisting of Shirting, Sheetings, Homespun, Checks, Prints, Bombazets, Flannels, Flashings, Salmon Twine, &c. &c. ON HAND,
20 Boxes Soap
20 Boxes Candles
10 Bags Pepper
20 Tons best Liverpool COAL
84 Coils CORDAGE assorted sizes
10 Cwt Oakum
90 bolts bleached and unbleached CANYASS
500 Cwt Naylor & Co's Cast Steel for axes.
Chatham, Sept. 4, 1832.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Richard Blackstock and Robert Haddow, at Richibucto under the Firm of BLACKSTOCK & HADLOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons having accounts against the said Firm, are hereby requested to present the same for Settlement, and those indebted thereto, will settle the same without delay.

RICHARD BLACKSTOCK,
ROBERT HADLOW.

Richibucto, 10th Sept. 1832.

UNION OF METHODISTS IN CANADA & GREAT BRITAIN
Extracts from Minutes of Conference on the correspondence which has taken place between the Board of Methodist Missions in Canada and the Wesleyan Committee in London, containing outlines of a Union proposed by the Canadian Conference between that body and the Wesleyan Conference in England.
That this Conference concurring with the Board of Missions in the expediency of establishing two distinct Methodist Conferences in Upper Canada, and deprecating the evils which might