

smaller children to keep them warm, with many similar expedients.

"Many of these loyalists were in the prime of life when they came to this country, and most of them had young families. To establish these they wore out their lives in toil and poverty, and by their unremitting exertions subdued the wilderness, and covered the face of the country with habitations, villages and towns. I have not noticed these circumstances as if they were peculiar to the settlers of New Brunswick, but to hold up to the descendants of those sufferers the hardships endured by their parents; and to place in a striking point of view, the many comforts they possess by the suffering, perseverance, and industry of their fathers.

"Under the judicious and paternal care of Governor Carleton, assisted by several of the leading characters, many of the difficulties of settling an infant and distant country were lessened. The condition of the settlers was gradually ameliorated. The governor himself set a pattern, in which he was followed by several of the leading men in the different offices. A variety of grains and roots were cultivated with success, and considerable progress made in clearing the wilderness."

In 1785, a royal charter was granted to New Brunswick as a distinct province, and the administration confided to Governor Carleton. The safety of property, and the personal protection of the inhabitants, secured the improvement of the country; and its settlements, agriculture, and trade, advanced from this time with little interruption: the inhabitants following such pursuits as necessity directed, or those that were most profitable, or at least agreeable to their inclinations.

Few men have been more anxious to promote the prosperity, and to guard the interests of a country committed to their care, than Governor Carleton. He left New Brunswick for England in 1803, where he resided until his death in 1817. During this period the government of the province was administered by presidents.

Major-General George Stracey Smyth was appointed Lieutenant-governor in February 1817. He administered the government until his death in 1823, from which time it was held by Mr. Chipman, as president, and afterwards by Mr. Bliss, until the arrival of Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, in August 1824; as Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

His administration has been uniformly directed to the welfare of the province. His indefatigable exertions to promote its agriculture and trade; to open roads through the country, and his anxious attention to the administration of justice, and the establishment of seminaries of education, merit the highest praise.

The constitution of New Brunswick is similar to that of Nova Scotia. The council consists of twelve members, and the Legislative Assembly, which meets in winter, of twenty-six representatives. The courts are, the Courts of Chancery, of which the governor is chancellor. In the Supreme Court, which represents in its practice the King's Bench, one chief justice and three assistant justices preside. All important civil causes are decided, and all capital crimes tried in this court. The salary of the chief justice is £150, and that of the assistant justices £500, each. The terms are in February, May, July, and October.

There is also an inferior court, or Court of Common Pleas, held in each of the counties, in which two more justices preside. In this court petty crimes are tried, and civil causes of small amount are determined. It exercises also within the county extensive powers in the appointment of parish and police-offices, auditing parish accounts, regulating the licenses of public houses, and fixing such small parish assessments or county rates as may appear necessary.

Debts under five pounds are recovered before magistrates, who take cognizance also of breaches of the peace, as in England. The provincial laws are much the same as those of Nova Scotia, differing only in some instances, to accord with local circumstances.

The public burdens are so very similar to those of Nova Scotia, already described and so trifling, that an account of them is unnecessary. The statute labour and militia laws, also correspond. The revenue is raised by trifling imposts; and a casual revenue to the king arises from the rents of wild meadows, and lands

belonging to the crown. The amount of the revenue raised by imposts and legislative enactments, averages about £43,000. It is appropriated by the House of Assembly to the purposes of opening and improving of roads, erecting public buildings, encouraging agriculture and the fisheries, supporting seminaries of education, &c.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—By the packet *Hibernia*, Maxwell, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the evening of the 16th Oct. and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

IRELAND.—The condition of Ireland seems to be rapidly growing worse—if worse it can be. The annexed accounts are from the Dublin Journals of Saturday, October 13.

On Monday night last a serious affray took place between the lawless peasantry, who have been for some time disturbing a part of the county of Tyrone, and a party of police under the command of Captain Duff, C. C.—While Captain Duff and his little party were patrolling the country near Ballygawley, they came up with an armed party of the country people, arrayed in military order, and performing the manual exercise. Upon the appearance of the police, the peasantry or rebel force commenced shouting, 'No rent, no tithes,' and, upon an attempt to disperse them they fired upon the police, who returned the salute in kind, and ultimately succeeded in breaking up the gang, and taking their leader prisoner. One of the rebel party was shot dead, and several of them wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Aghnacloy, dated—11th October, 1832.

"We are here in an actual state of rebellion. The Agrarian legislators are out every night in crowds, pressing people into their service, and regulating the affairs of the nation. There was a skirmish last night between some of them and the police. I do not at present know the particulars, but shall send them by next post. There were 67 shots fired by the police, and one of the ringleaders taken prisoner. There is a large meeting of Magistrates here to day."—Dub. Packet.

FRANCE.—A man who went to sleep on the 9th of August, 1830, and woke on the 12th October, 1832, would, if proper names could be kept out of sight, be perfectly unconscious of the lapse of time. The same universal reprobation which greeted the announcement of the Polignac administration celebrates the accession of the quasi-legitimist doctrinaires; if it had been studied to select a Cabinet in the highest degree collectively and individually unpopular, it would have scarcely been possible to succeed more completely. It consists of four old and four new Ministers.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—The Baron de Fagal, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris quitted that capital for the Hague, immediately after the formation of the new Ministry was completed.

The following is the version of this report, published at the Hague, Oct. 7.

A cabinet courier arrived from Berlin yesterday evening, bringing an answer to the demands which had been addressed by our Government to the Court of Prussia. It is declared in this answer that orders have been given to the General who commands the Prussian corps d'armee in the Rhenish provinces to enter Belgium if the French army enters it.

Boston, Nov. 21.—London papers to the 15th Oct. have been received by the Editor of the Transcript. The new French Ministry had been formed; Marshal Soult was Premier and had addressed a circular to the officers of Government, in which he says:—"The system adopted by my illustrious predecessor will be mine, and that France may therefore reckon on my efforts to maintain order and peace." After calling upon those whom he addresses for support in the maintenance of internal tranquility; he proceeds thus:—"In concert with the powers, our allies, we will hasten the solution of all the great European questions. Our armies, ardent, but docile, will lead to our moderation the support of force." He concludes by saying that, "by means of some further efforts we shall taste all the fruits of our glorious revolution."

The new Ministry was ushered in by the creation of no less than 59 new Peers.

The Dutch Minister at Paris had demanded his passports, but on learning the composition of the new Ministry he did not persist in his request.

The King of Holland was to meet his Chambers on the 15th. The London Courant remarks, 'It is said by those who have the means of anticipating the contents of his declaratory address, that it will convey the inflexible determination of the King of Holland, to maintain the honour and dignity of his Crown,' and His Majesty's appeal to all the powers of Europe not to allow that which he designates 'revolutionary principles,' to exhibit their predominance throughout Europe, by an acquiescence in the contemplated coercive measures against 'a Sovereign head of an independent State.'

It is evident now that the citadel of Antwerp will not yield to protocols; it must be assailed by force of arms, and if Belgium is not strong enough to take it alone, she has a right to appeal to the assistance of her allies.

A British fleet of at least 20 ships, was fitting out for the Scheldt, with orders to rendezvous at Spithead on the 5th Nov.

Accounts from Oporto are to the 7th Oct. No attack has been made on the city since the 29th Sept. Don Miguel's squadron was at Vigo.

A Smyrna paper of the 15th Sept states that about 1000 houses have been destroyed at Constantinople by a fire, which had not been extinguished at the last accounts.

At Constantinople, on the 10th of September, the plague was raging with great fury; it was more destructive than it had been for 20 years; particularly among the Turkish population and the troops.

FRANCE, Nov 24.—It appears that the French people are little satisfied with the new Ministry, that has just come into power, and the general impression is that it cannot long sustain itself. As a proof of this, we present extracts from some of the leading popular Journals.

Papers and letters from Paris are to the evening of Saturday, October 13. A letter of that date says:—

It is said that in order to assist the present French Government, and to secure to it, if possible, a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Courts of Berlin, and Vienna will consent to the entry of French troops into Belgium, in order to attack the citadel of Antwerp, and if possible, dislodge the Dutch troops; but on the condition that neither the Belgian nor French troops are to enter Holland; and that as soon as by this coup a majority shall be assured to the present ministry in the Chamber of Deputies, the French troops shall withdraw from Belgium. This project is very generally spoken of in well informed and the higher circles, but the mere circumstance of its being known before hand, would destroy completely the effect it is intended to produce.

The Belgian Chambers will meet on the 5th Nov. An attack, it is said, is to be made by the Belgian army on the citadel of Antwerp on the 29th inst. and all letters from Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, &c. announce to us the near approach of war. It have not seen one which does not state this in the strongest manner.

There is but one independent journal in Paris which has pronounced in favour of the new administration, and that paper is the Journal des Debats. Even the Debats, since the proprietor has been named a peer of France, can scarcely be called independent.

Newport, Isle of Wight, Oct. 11.—On Sunday evening last, this land was visited with one of the most violent storms ever known within the memory of any of its inhabitants. It blew a perfect hurricane from the south west. The whole firmament glowed with lightning, and peals of thunder followed each other every moment, in terrific succession. This convulsive rage of the elements continued, without intermission, throughout the whole of the night, and on Monday morning, the merchant vessel *Bainbridge*, bound from Halifax to London, with a cargo of timber and rum, was discovered by the coast guard, drifted upon a reef of rocks at the back of the Island, near a place called *Atherfield Cliffs*. At this time the sea was running mountains high, while its furious surges were breaking in upon the vessel from all sides. The individuals on board, seventeen in number, including the Captain,