

more boldly when the decision is made. Whatever have been the divisions of Parliament, thank God, the press, which at present atones to the people for parliamentary weakness and parliamentary impurities—the press have done their duty! The press have had no interest counter to the interest of the people; they have had no boroughs to protect, no sinecures to defend; in general abuses they have had no sectarian advantages; from the expenditure of a nation's wealth they have filled no individual coffers. With the people has been their interest; with the people have been their battle; with the people have they shared the slander and the assault; with the people they shall gain the acquittal and enjoy the triumph.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.—A highly important Message from the Governor in Chief, conveying the sentiments of His Majesty, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, to the Parliament of this Province, will be found in our report of the Legislative proceedings. It offers to give up the Clergy Reserves to the Country (so we read the Message) on condition of the Legislature devising a means of affording to the Clergy of the established Churches of England and Scotland, a reasonable and moderate provision, to enable them properly to discharge the duties of their sacred functions. The Presbyterians in the Canadas cannot fail to remark with pleasure the full and complete acknowledgement here given by His Majesty's Government, of their right to participate in any advantages arising from the Clergy Reserves. When at this successful termination of their well grounded expectations, we look back upon the re-ermination and bad feeling which this question occasioned a few years ago between the members of two Churches, who had the best reason for uniting their interests on all points, we must express our regret that so much controversy was allowed to be engendered on this side the Atlantic, where no decision could ever be obtained, and that it was not sooner left to the impartial judgment of his Majesty's Government. The decision of the Parent State having now been given, we trust that the former bitterness will never, by the injudicious conduct of any one connected with either the Episcopal or Presbyterian Churches, be permitted to be revived.

The entire population of Lower Canada is now ascertained to be 511,917, being an increase since 1825 of 88,237.

The Bill appropriating £57,000 for paying a portion of the losses sustained during the last war, has passed the Upper Canada Assembly.

The Parliament of Upper Canada was to be prorogued by Sir John Colborne on the 26th. We regret to perceive by the Courier of the preceding day, that the two Houses were at variance on the subject of the Supply Bill, which the Council have rejected, on the ground that it will be impossible, under its limited provisions, to carry on the Government; and they have requested a conference with the Assembly, for the purpose of stating to that body, that the Upper House cannot give their assent to any money Bills until an adequate provision for the support of the Government is made by the Assembly. We sincerely hope with the Courier, that this difficulty will be adjusted between the two branches of the Legislature—for if it is not, the Road Bill, the War Losses Bill, and several others which have been passed by the Assembly, will be rendered nugatory.

A Message on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, couched in the same language with that of Lord Aylmer had been sent to the Upper Canada Legislature by Sir John Colborne.

John Douglas McConnell, Esq. Sub-Collector of H. M. Customs at Gaspé, has been appointed Agent for Lloyd's for the District of Gaspé, including the Custom House Survey, by Commission, dated London, 21st April, 1831.

FROM THE FREDERICTON ROYAL GAZETTE.

Secretary's Office, January 31.

It having come under the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the progress of Settlement and Cultivation has been much retarded in the Province, and its best interests thereby deeply injured, in consequence of numerous Grants of Land having been obtained by individuals who have not fulfilled the conditions of settlement prescribed in these Grants, and for the neglect of which their Grants are liable to forfeiture:

His Excellency therefore hereby notifies his intention to order a minute investigation to be made throughout the province, in the course of the ensuing season, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the obligations entered into in receiving Grants may have been fulfilled, with the penalty, or an early performance of the conditions,

in all cases wherein it may appear that they have been broken or neglected.

Department of Crown Lands and Forests.

Fredericton, 1st February, 1831.

Public notice is hereby given, that after the 31st day of March next, all applications for Crown Land, or Timber, in the Province of New-Brunswick, must be made direct to this office, excepting applications for Land in the Emigrant Tracts in the vicinity of Saint John, defined in the Public Notice of the 21st November, 1831.

J. A. BECKWITH,

Acting Commissioner and Surveyor General.

Secretary's Office, 13th February, 1832.

His Majesty's Government having determined to collect the Quit Rents on the granted Lands in this Province—Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that His Majesty is graciously pleased to remit all Quit Rents due previously to Midsummer day last, but that they will be strictly enforced from that period.

With the view, however, of giving every encouragement to persons desirous of commuting them, they will be permitted to redeem them on the following terms:

At sixteen years purchase to all persons who may redeem them before Midsummer day, 1834.

At eighteen years purchase to those persons who may redeem them subsequently to that period, and anterior to Midsummer 1836.

And at twenty years purchase, to those persons who may commute them subsequently to Midsummer 1836, with an intimation, however, that His Majesty's Government will then take into consideration how far it may be expedient to dispose of the unredeemed Quit Rent, to any persons desirous of purchasing them on the principle adopted in England, with regard to the Land Tax.

Supreme Court, Hilary Term, 9th Feb. 1832.

George Kerr, and George F. S. Berton, Gentlemen, Attorneys of the Court, were called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

February 11. Charles Augustus Harding, Gentleman, having produced the requisite certificates, is admitted, sworn, and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

ORIGINAL.

MR. EDITOR,

LET me see a man possessed of competent knowledge and capital, set down on a chosen farm in Miramichi; he will have proper servants, see to their being properly wrought, fed, and paid,—he will have proper implements and a choice stock—he will provide a sufficient quantity of barn or proper extraneous manure—he will select the best seeds—he will duly till his lands, and clean his crops, and finally, he will endeavour to send his produce to the best markets, in the best state, and all this will be done with little of that waste so shamefully prevalent here, because it will be done under his own experienced eye. Nor will the necessary capital be so great as might be supposed, houses and fences can be erected here much cheaper than in the old country; nor will it be found that clearing wood land will cost much more than is often paid at home to restore a wasted farm, especially when it is considered that the ashes here, save manure for at least one rotation. The manner too by which stock can be accumulated on an improving farm, precludes the necessity of great advance. But it will be said by many, how are you to pay such exorbitant wages, while farm produce sells so low. I calculate, that the difference of wages twixt here and home, will not on a hundred acre farm, be much above half the common home rent, and should we sell cheaper here than is done there, which on the whole I question, we can afford to do so, being exempted from many burdens and taxes, which have to be borne in Britain. It is, however, perfectly evident to me, that if a poor man on a new farm can with his own labour, maintain himself, a wife, and three or four children, with little assistance from these, and under the thousand disadvantages of his situation, which hundreds in this quarter do, that two or three men properly employed, and assisted by cattle and horses, with fitting implements of every description, will produce in every respect a much greater effect, and that a farm wrought properly with such strength, would fully pay the charges, and maintain a genteel family, besides enrich the ground by yearly adding to extent of clearance and stock. I cannot find in this quarter a farmer in every respect of the description I have given, but so far as calculation or comparison will go, I am satisfied of being right, and I trust the time is not distant when numerous examples will be found to give the lie to the slander of those who maintain a doctrine so injurious to the best interests of the country, namely, that Agriculture will not remunerate talent and capital in Miramichi.

Taking for granted that the lands of this County may be profitably cultivated, I purpose in my next to point

out and recommend some measure which, if adopted would, I think, materially facilitate the advancement of this most desirable end.

AGRICOLA.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

By the arrival of the January Mail, we have received papers to the 4th ult. and by the ship Frederick, which has arrived at St. John, we have been put in possession of English dates to the 7th ult. The second reading of the Reform Bill took place on the 17th December, by a vote of 324 to 162. Parliament was adjourned on that day until the 17th January. The Cholera, we are sorry to perceive was spreading in Great Britain, and had made its appearance at Haddington, in Scotland. A dreadful riot had taken place in Ireland, growing out of the collection of the Tithes. The abolition of Hereditary Peers in France, passed the House of Peers by a vote of 103 to 70.

We have endeavoured, as far as our sheet would admit, to lay before our readers, a summary of the principal items.

IRELAND.—Waterford, December 15.—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Clergyman of High Tory principles, intimated some short time since, to the farmers of his parish, that he would, in consequence of their neglect to pay up the tithes, issue summonses against them, and enforce the immediate payment of his dues in a court of law. The farmers determined to resist, caused notice of Mr. Hamilton's intentions to be communicated through the several adjoining parishes, and requested that the people of those places would assist the Ballyhale men in preventing Mr. Hamilton from carrying his threats into execution. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, a most formidable body of peasantry (between 6 and 7,000) repaired to the appointed place. On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the bells of the different chapels in that district were rung, for what purpose it is unnecessary to mention.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, chief-constables Gibbons and Brown, with 33 of the police, and accompanied by that obnoxious character to the peasantry of Ireland, a process server, marched into Ballyhale. The ditches along the road and the adjacent fields, were completely covered with the country people, armed with bludgeons, scythes, pitchforks, and other deadly weapons. None of the people, however, had fire-arms. All was quiet till the police were passing through a lane or avenue, to the residence of one of the tithe defaulters, when several hundreds of the country people jumped from the ditches, and imperatively called on the police to deliver up the person of the process server. This was of course refused by Captain Gibbons, who requested the people to be quiet, and not to put themselves in danger of punishment by violating the laws of the country. They then insisted on getting the processes, which was also refused. Several words in Irish were then passed from one to another through the great body of the people, when an increased number of the country people came in front of the police, completely blocked up the passage, and were closing on the police, when Capt. G. seeing the determination and ferocious threats of the people, ordered them to fire, which they immediately did in a volley, and killed two and wounded three of them. A simultaneous rush was then made by the peasantry before the police had time to reload; and, infuriated at seeing their companions shot, they attacked them with pitchforks, &c. struck them to the ground, disarmed and murdered nineteen of them, including Capt. Gibbons. They then retired to their homes and usual occupations.

ENGLAND.—The Cholera was on the decline in Sunderland, and would soon probably wholly disappear. There was not a patient in the hospital at the date of the latest advices. But the disease had spread to many of the neighbouring towns and villages, as Newcastle, North Shields, Tynemouth, South Shields, Gateshead, Houghton-le-Spring and Haddington, and in some of them, particularly at Gateshead its progress was surprisingly rapid. A letter dated December 27th says:—The virulence and fury with which the Cholera proceeds at Gateshead render the cases at Newcastle and Sunderland comparatively unimportant. Dr. Gibbons says nothing has occurred like it on the continent of Europe. The most striking peculiarity is, that the disease should at once reach such an extent. Till Sunday, Dec. 25th, no one heard of its existence at Gateshead! then only four cases were spoken of; yet the first report issued, shows that there have been thirty cases and nine deaths. Speculation as to the cause of this sudden and destructive visitation, appears to be paralyzed by the panic it has produced. The majority of the cases are women, and I am informed that a very