

The Politician.

The British Press.

Charles Willmer's American News Letter.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX. The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday the 21st ult., about half-past twelve in the day, of erysipelas, has excited more than ordinary attention.

From the liberality and munificence which was characteristic of the royal Duke, his memory will long be held sacred, especially among those societies and charitable institutions of which his support and countenance was never solicited in vain.

When we consider the circumstances with which he had to contend—the society in which he moved—the high monarchical principles hereditary in the honourable and illustrious house of which he has been so distinguished a member, we shall be able to form some idea of the sacrifices which he must have made, and the opposition which he must have met with in the adoption and advocacy of those principles which rendered him the champion, and allied him with the interests of the people.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was the ninth child, and fifth son of his Majesty George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being consequently seventy years and about three months old at his death.

Unlike his brothers who devoted themselves to the profession of arms, he found it to be more in congeniality with his disposition to aspire to literary honours, and accordingly spent a considerable time at the German University of Gottingen, from whence he proceeded to Rome, where, amongst the small number of English nobility who were then staying at that city, he met the Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of Lord Dinmore, whose beauty of person and amiable qualities of mind soon won the affections of the young Prince.

From this time till the Prince became a member of the House of Peers, his life was marked by no event worth recording. On the 27th November, 1801, he was created Duke of Sussex; Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow. The political principles which he advocated in opposition to his father, were those of the Whig school. He seldom spoke in Parliament, though from his popularity, he possessed considerable influence.

The Duke was possessed of an excellent and well selected library, and also had a most extraordinary collection of Bibles.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The critical position in which our commercial relations with the United States at present stand is a subject pregnant with interest to the people of both nations; and those who are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances attending the trading intercourse between this country and America will, undoubtedly, attribute the present unfavourable aspect of affairs to the invidious action of the American tariff.

From the independent, and we might almost say isolated, position which America holds with reference to the other nations of the world, and her entire dependence upon her own natural resources, it may easily be shown that a restriction upon her trade, especially as it must affect the staple commodity, will ultimately act very much to the injury of her commercial interest.

is, comparatively speaking, artificial; and her numerous colonial dependencies, combined with the power and influence which her extended possessions in India cannot fail to give, must multiply her national resources, and render her in a great degree independent of foreign nations for a market for her manufactures. As an evident proof of this, may be instanced the favourable change which has lately taken place in the commerce of England, at the very time too, when the prohibitions of the American tariff have almost entirely suspended our trading operations with the States.

From the low prices of cotton here, it is reasonable to infer that the supply in the country at the present moment must be very considerable; and, from the accounts which have lately been received from America, the crop there will prove very abundant. And in case the Tariff continues in operation until the new crop of cotton be brought to the market—if the manufacturers of England are to be the purchasers—it is but consistent with the established principles of trading operations to infer that a reduction must be obtained in the price of the original article to an extent which will compensate for the duty to be levied upon the re-impotation of the same article in its manufactured state; and thus, if our trade with America is to be resumed, and the Tariff to continue its operation, the planters are the persons upon whom the imposition must fall, by the price of their produce undergoing a comparative depreciation.

Whatever may have been the various speculative opinions entertained with reference to the probable effect of the Tariff upon American commerce, the present condition of the two countries plainly testifies that it has not produced its desired effect, but, on the contrary, that its operation has proved much more prejudicial to the commercial interests of America than to those of England.

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Newbrunswick, May 20.

MUTINY.—Ten of the crew of the British ship Mersey, Captain Reed, below at Savannah from London, had been brought up to the city by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Crawford, Captain Day, in irons, having refused to do duty.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH.—On Thursday last, the celebration of the landing of the Loyalists in this city, was duly honored, by a display of that patriotic feeling which has ever characterized the people of this Province, and which, we trust, will ever be felt and acknowledged among us. The day was ushered in by a salute from the King's Square; and at an early hour the city presented quite a gala appearance. A large number of flags and banners, of various sizes and descriptions, were seen waving in all directions, from the windows and tops of the houses. The vessels in the harbour were tastefully decorated, some of them exhibiting a string of colours from top to stem, which presented a pleasing and beautiful appearance.

The uniform companies of our city militia assembled at 11 o'clock, under command of their respective Officers, and conducted themselves throughout the day in a soldier like, and highly becoming manner. Their martial appearance, and the neatness and regularity of their movements, told with much effect, and gave convincing proof of the spirit which still actuates the descendants of the old Loyalists, and the subjects of Great Britain in general.

At 12 o'clock an Address was delivered by Major Nicholson, to the Father of the city, the venerable Major Ward, whose presence on this occasion excited the deepest and most heartfelt feeling of joy among all classes.

Shortly after 12, the Militia Companies, headed by the Band of the 30th Regiment, proceeded to the Queen's square, and being drawn up in line, the Artillery fired a salute of fifty guns a gun for each year since the formation of the Corps, and the Infantry companies fired a feu-de-joie; and six hearty cheers were given in honour of the day.

The companies then proceeded through the principal streets to the King's square, where a Royal salute and a feu-de-joie were fired, after which they separated.

The officers of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery afterwards partook of an elegant repast, provided for them at the residence of Major Ward.

In the evening the display of Fire Works on the King's square exceeded all expectation. The spectacle was brilliant, and for the space of two or three hours the square was the centre of attraction; all were there congregated; and all appeared to enjoy the display, which afforded infinite amusement. Much credit is due to

the gentlemen who were so indefatigable in getting up the display, and for the manner it was carried through.

The Ball given at the Saint John Hotel in the evening, was very numerously attended. Among the guests were Lieutenant-Colonel Ormond, Major Poyntz, the officers of the 30th and 52nd Regiments, His Worship the Mayor, the Colonels of Militia, and the Heads of Departments with their families. Nothing but the greatest good humor and hilarity prevailed; nor did the junior members of the party leave the Ball room until the rosy hues of morn gilded the Eastern horizon.

Thus was spent the anniversary of a day memorable in the history of New Brunswick, and which is associated with so many thrilling, yet pleasing recollections. Of all the noble band of Loyalists, who sixty years ago first trod the soil of this then howling wilderness, a remnant only remains; and of the ninety-seven "good men and true" who fifty years ago established the first artillery company in this city, but three surviving, and in the course of a few revolving years they too will disappear from among us. But their memory will still live—the record of their sufferings and their conquests will endure, and be a guiding star to future generations, to encourage them in the path of duty to their sovereign and their Country!

United States News.

LYNCH LAW—BLOODY OUTRAGE.—The New Orleans Bee of the 3rd inst., gives the following particulars of an outrage, resulting in the death of two persons, perpetrated by a party of some twenty or more individuals, upon a planter by the name of Adams, and his brother, residing about eight miles from Covington, La., which we would fain hope for the sake of humanity, may prove unfounded.—

The circumstances of the tragedy as detailed to us, were briefly these. Adams was engaged in a law suit with some of his neighbors, which terminated in his favor. Shortly afterwards (on Tuesday last,) about twenty men rode up to Adam's place at noonday, and found him quietly seated upon one of the fences of his premises. The ringleader of the party asked him if he knew what they had come for? To which he replied that he did not unless they meant to kill him. He was told that such was their object, and they then commenced firing upon and killed him immediately. They likewise killed a brother of his. Adam's wife and son escaped, a lad of 12 or 15 years of age, and reached Cavington in safety, after having been fired at by several of the party.

We learn that another brother of Adams' arrived in the city yesterday, with a letter from the District Attorney, requesting the Governor to furnish the necessary force to capture the assassins, as they were all armed and too powerful for the civil authorities of the parish. Adams' wife and son were yet in Cavington, and were afraid to return home. Great excitement was produced by the outrage—which we yet hope may not be as bad as represented.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1843.

European News.—The arrival at New York, of the steamship Great Western, in 12 1-2 days, and of the Royal Mail steamer Caledonia, at Halifax, in 13 days, has put us in possession of our files of British papers to the 4th of the month.

The birth of a Princess, and the death of the Duke of Sussex, which we announced in a Postscript last week, are the two prominent items of intelligence.

We have made a most numerous selection from the papers which have come to hand, by which it will be perceived that the news from the manufacturing districts is of a very satisfactory nature; and it appears from the following paragraph, taken from a late Liverpool paper, that the shipping interest is at length beginning to experience a change for the better.

"It is only a short time since the Liverpool docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose mast heads a broom was fixed, denoting them on sale; but within the last week this sign of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale."

Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands.—We have much satisfaction in copying the following admirable regulations for the future disposal of Crown Lands in this Province, passed by the Governor in Council, on the 11th inst.

WHEREAS it is considered that much expense

and trouble will be saved by persons who are desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, especially in remote parts of the Province, by authorizing Local Sales thereof to be held in convenient places; and as it is expedient to prescribe certain Regulations respecting Applications for the Sales of such Crown Lands; It is therefore Ordered.—

1st.—That in future, Public Sales of Crown Lands will be held, as occasion may require, on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Surveyor General, in his office at Fredericton, and by a Deputy Surveyor thereunto specially appointed for each county.

2nd.—That all applications be addressed by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted either by the applicant or through the Local Deputy, under cover to the Surveyor General, and accompanied by a Report from the Local Deputy, describing the Land, and setting forth whether it is required for actual Settlement, together with such other information as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

3rd.—That if the application be approved, and the Land applied for be not already surveyed, a Warrant will forthwith issue to authorize the Survey to be executed, on guarantee to the Surveyor for the expenses of Survey, according to such Regulations and at such Rates as may be prescribed for Surveys in the Department of the Surveyor General; and where the applications for Land in any locality may be numerous, care will be taken that the charges be proportionably reduced.

4th.—That on the return of the Survey duly executed, the description of the Land, the time and place of Sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by Handbills to be publicly posted in the county where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale; and the charges for such Surveys shall be paid down by the Purchaser or his Agent at the time of sale, in addition to such part of the purchase money as will be required, or the sale to be deemed null and void.

5th.—That if the Land applied for should have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c., be forthwith published, and three pence per acre, survey money, paid down by the Purchaser or his Agent at the time of sale, in addition to the part of the purchase money required as before, of the sale to be null and void.

6th.—To facilitate these arrangements, outlines Maps of the several counties are to be made as soon as practicable, for the use of the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyors, and for the information of the public, in which are to be recorded the situation and limits of the Lands when surveyed and advertised for sale.

7th.—The upset price of all Crown Lands for actual settlement is to be not less than three shillings an acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying the same. Twenty five per cent of the sale price to be paid down, and the remainder to be payable in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by Bond of the purchaser; each instalment to bear interest at six per cent per annum, from and after the day the same becomes due. Purchasers who may pay down the full purchase money at the time of sale will be allowed a deduction or discount of one fifth for prompt payment.

8th.—That in future no consideration or allowance whatever will be made on account of unauthorized improvements on Crown Lands which shall not have been commenced or made on or before the first day of May of this present year, but the allotments with such improvements will be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands.

9th.—That in cases of the sales of Land where improvements may have been made prior to the first of May, and where the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyor will value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor in cases of objection to such valuation; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in cases of appeal, to deposit the same, in addition to the purchase and survey money, as herein before provided.

10th.—That all Local Deputies making sales under these Regulations be required to make a return thereof to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after such sales respectively, and of all Bonds which he may have taken for securing the payment of Instalments.

11th.—That every such Deputy be also required to transmit within thirty days after such sales respectively, a Duplicate of the said return to the Receiver General, and to remit to him all monies received on account of such sales, except the sums paid for surveys and deposited for improvements, of which he is to render an account; and he will be allowed to retain for his remuneration a commission of five per cent of the purchase money so received—such per centage in no case to exceed in the whole the sum of £100 per annum. And the Receiver General shall within six days after his receipt of such return and remittance, render to the Surveyor General a copy of the return duly authenticated.

12th.—That where the purchase money has been paid down under the conditions of the 7th clause, a Grant will immediately pass to the purchaser, but in other cases an occupation Ticket will be issued to him on the day of sale by the Surveyor General; such Ticket will not give any power or authority to the occupant to cut and remove from his allotment any Timber or Logs until all the purchase money is paid, but all Timber and Logs so cut shall be liable to seizure, unless paid for according to existing Regulations for the disposal of Crown Timber and Lumber; in which case the amount so paid shall be carried to the credit of the purchaser and towards the liquidation of the instalments which remain due or unpaid for the said allotment.