

we alone hope to overcome them. And these exertions cannot be better directed, then by pursuing that system of policy on which we have entered, and by which we shall be enabled to arrive at great objects of all good government—the happiness and well-being of the people [the Rt. Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud and continued cheering.]

Mr. Maberly and Mr. Hume expressed dissatisfaction at the Chancellor's statement. Sir John Newport on the contrary declared his opinion, that the country was much indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Baring thought it difficult to anticipate what the Revenue would be, but in conclusion expressed the great satisfaction he felt, at hearing the very pleasing and prosperous financial statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Calcraft also congratulated the house on the cheerful state which the state of the public finances presented, and which, under present circumstances, could hardly have been hoped for. Sir Charles Forbes expressed a hope, that Ministers did not intend to interfere with the Scotch Banking system. Mr. Ellice spoke strongly in favor of applying the same measure to Scotland, that had recently been approved of by such large majorities for England. Mr. Huskisson shortly replied to Mr. Maberly and Mr. Hume. A discussion then ensued on the Estimates for the Board of Works.

SUMMARY.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is empowered with the necessary authority by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for assigning loans of money on goods or on personal security, in sums of £500 to £10,000.

Several new Silk Looms, on the French model, are nearly completed in Stamford.

The death of Lord Carleton has occasioned another vacancy in the Representative Peerage of Ireland. Three Candidates are already spoken of: Lord Mountcashel and the Earls of Meath and Glenfall.

The Hampshire Telegraph says, that the project of a grand ship canal from the metropolis to Portsmouth, will come before parliament this Session. The Canal is proposed to hold 28 feet of water: to be 100 feet wide at the bottom and 150 feet wide at the top.

The amount of debts proved under Chambers and Son's commission of Bankruptcy, up to, and including the meeting of the 2d of February 1826, is £201,225 7 4, and the number of creditors so proving that amount is 379.

By an order from the Commander in Chief, no recruit under 27 years of age is to be enlisted for any regiment of Cavalry or Infantry serving in the East Indies.

On Wednesday at night the first stone of the Mausoleum about to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Dutchess of Rutland was laid on Blackberry-hill, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

In the Court of King's Bench last week, Lord Chief Justice Abbot laid down as law, that a tenant had no right to remove the trees or shrubs he had planted.

It has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas, by the Lord Chief Justice, that unless it was intimated in the conditions of sale, a person could not be legally employed to bid for the seller. "There is no such thing," observed His Lordship, "named in the conditions of sale; therefore this is a gross fraud. The highest bidder is to be the buyer; and is it to be said, that a person is to be there to bid against a bona fide bidder?"

A curious instance of a penurious disposition is related in the French Papers. A man of good property who had been accused of murder, was, after a trial of several days, acquitted, and by order of the Court immediately discharged. He begged hard to sleep one more night in prison; and being asked the reason of this strange request, answered that he could sleep gratis in the gaol, whereas a bed in town would cost him 7s. His request however, was refused, and the poor miser seemed to be much more grieved at the necessity of paying for a bed, than pleased at an acquittal from a capital charge.

In the House of Commons March 1, Mr. Buxton presented a Petition in favor of the abolition of negro slavery, signed by seventy-two thousand persons. A debate ensued in which Mr. Canning took a very conspicuous part, lamented that more had not been done by the Colonial Legislatures, and concluded by moving that the Resolution passed by the House in 1823 be communicated to the House of Lords, and that a conference be requested with them on matters deeply interesting to His Majesty's West India Colonies, which was agreed to.

MARCH 3.—Conference with the Lords. On motion of Mr. Canning, a Committee was appointed to hold a conference

with the Lords on the subject of the Resolutions respecting the Slave Trade. They withdrew to hold such conference and the Speaker left the Chair.

After an absence of some minutes the members of the deputation returned and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Secretary Canning then appeared at the bar, and said, that in obedience to the command of this House, the conference had been held with the Lords, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Bathurst, Lord Bexley, and Lord Westmoreland, being the deputation from their Lordship's House, and that they had communicated the resolutions adopted by this House, on the subject of regulations for the protection of the W. I. Negroes to their Lordships.

Mr. Brougham gave notice that he should on the 20th of April, bring forward his motion upon West India Slavery.

We gather, however, from the debate, that government felt disposed to wait one year longer before it called on Parliament to regulate for the Colonies; hoping that in the mean time the colonies themselves would render such interference unnecessary.

The Duke of Cumberland returns to England in May next, accompanied by the young Prince of Cumberland, for the purpose of commencing that youth's Education in this country. The Bishop of London has been appointed to superintend the young Prince's Education.

In the garden at Woodhall, near Holy town, belonging to Walter P. Campbell, Esquire, of Islay, there is now in flower the Dorianthes excelsa, the giant of the herbaceous tribe. This plant has very seldom flowered in Great Britain, or, perhaps, in Europe; and it is confidently affirmed, that the Dorianthes at Woodhall, is by far the most magnificent that has been seen in this country. It is about 18 feet in height, and the stalk, near the bottom, is 8 inches in circumference. The umbel of flowers at the top, is from 20 inches to two feet in diameter, consisting of nine horizontal radii or flower stalks, besides a number of others, which are coming forward, and each of these radii is crowned with an umbellet of eight or ten flowers.

Accounts from Vigo Bay, dated early in last month, state, the English company had put down large bells over two ships; they had taken up several large pieces of ordnance, weighing from 3 to 4 tons each, and were clearing the decks of the sand, which had greatly accumulated.

It is a fact worthy of record, that the disease called the *Influenza*, which was felt in every part of the U. States, during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba. Capt. Mansheim of the brig Native, which arrived on Friday from Havana, informs that when he sailed, there were supposed to be at least forty thousand persons sick with this complaint. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the Country.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

New York Canal. By the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, published in the Albany Argus, it appears that the tolls collected last year exceeded those of 1824 by a sum of 221,464 dols.; it is supposed the revenue of the canals for the present year will reach 1,100,000, while the disbursements will not exceed 665,000.

A rare Bird. A live Pelican, about the size of a wild goose, was taken last week in the Kennebec, about two miles above this place. We have never before heard of this bird being found so far north. Its habits are indolent, and it does not usually migrate from its own southern latitudes. It was shipped to Boston, after having been publicly exhibited in our streets.—*Bath Gazette, 21st April.*

The expense of guarding and boarding, in Kentucky, one prisoner, accused of murder, has already amounted to 1036 dols. and he is still in custody. This is the Governor's son. Elsewhere, the friends of prisoners, if able, furnish them with whatever have ever had fare.

How Printers live. The editor of a paper in Warren county, Pa. says "he has not received two dollars in five months. Many may doubt this, but those who do so, give evidence that they know but little of the trade."

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS one — Leonard, (a native of Ireland,) Pedler, left in my care, about the 1st of November last, a Pack, containing various Merchandise, not having heard from him up to this period, and supposing him lost, gives this Public Notice, if so, his friends being duly authorized, may have the above goods, by paying charges.

Enquire of the Printer who will direct to the Subscriber.

David Porter.
St. Mary's, adjoining Bailey's?
Terry, April 5, 1826.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 16th May, 1826.

Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

Amount deposited Yesterday, £179

(P. S. to the Gazette.)

Commissioners of Bye-Roads.

1826.

SUNBURY.

James Tilley, £70 to build a Bridge over the blind Thoroughfare.

James Tilley, £20 To improve the road from Samuel Upton's to the County Line.

Richard Kimball, £110 to make a Causeway from Swan Creek to Syntia's.

Richard Kimball, £50 to improve the road in the rear of Burton.

Stephen Peabody, £23 15. to improve the road from Calvin Camp's to Partelow's landing.

Lemuel Nason, £50 to improve the road from Hart's Mill to Solomon Tracy's.

William Hoyt, £33 15. to improve the road from Ezekiel Seely's to Andrew Mercey's.

William C. r, £17 10. to improve the road from the St. Andrews Road in the New Gary Settlement to the landing at the French Lake.

CHARLOTTE.

John M-Lead, £50 for the road from the New Settlement in the Parish of Saint James, and through the burnt Land, to the main communication in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

George Hunter, £25 from Marshall's to the main river in the Parish of St. James.

Daniel Brown, junr. £30 from St. Stephen's to the Lodge, in aid of Statue labour, to repair Bridges destroyed by fire.

William Thompson, £20, from Meadow Brook, to Crocker's, to rebuild bridges destroyed by fire.

John Wilson, Esq. £40, from Linnikin's to Capt. Sullivan's, to remove rocks, in the Parish of St. James.

James Connick, £25, from the New Settlement at Turner's in St. David's to the Fredericton Road.

David Mowat, £25, from the New Settlement at Charlecock Lake to the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.

Peter McCallum, Esq. & Samuel McFarlane, £65 for the Road from the New Settlement upon the Fredericton Road, at Samuel McFarlane's to Capt. Durcan McFarlane's in the Parish of St. Patrick, through the Wilderness, a distance of ten miles.

James Allan-shaw, Esq. £50 from Alexander Cameron's in St. Patrick's on the Western side of the Digdeguash River to the Wellington Bridge, and through the Wilderness, a distance of five miles.

Hugh McKay, Esquire, £153 for removing rocks and making further improvements on the Road from the New Settlement upon the Magaguadavick to Isaac Young's, a distance of eighteen miles.

Tyler P. Shaw, £30 from the New Settlement on the Eastern side of the Lake Eutopia, to the main communication, from St. John to St. Andrews.

Samuel Wallace, £30 for opening a road from the New Settlement on the North West side of Le Etang River, to the main communication from the Magaguadavick to the Mascareen settlement.

Hugh Mathewson, £50, for the Road from the New Settlement at James Mann's in the Parish of St. George, to the Farm Lot lately occupied by John Fitzpatrick, a distance of eight miles.

Archibald McDearmid £50 for erecting a bridge over McKenzie's Mill Stream, in the Parish of St. George, near John Henderson's Farm Lot.

George Matthews, £24 to open the Road from the mouth of New River, to the Road from St. John to St. Andrews.

Edward C. Waddington, £30 for opening a new Road through the Wilderness, from Han's Farm to the Salt Water Landing at the residence of Mr. Cripp's, called woodlands, in Pennfield.

Hugh Mathewson, £17 for removing rocks, and cutting down a steep Hill on the Northern side of James Ash's farm lot on the Western side of the Magaguadavick.

George McKenzie, £60, for the Road from the South line of Philo Seely's farm lot on the Eastern side of the Magaguadavick, to the South line of John Rourke's farm lot, through the Wilderness, a distance of five miles.

Jonathan Titus is appointed Commissioner to expend the sum of £20 on the Road from Widow Smith's to — Upham's in King's County, in the room of Joseph Fowler.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In addition to the useful Institutions already formed in this Town, it is in contemplation immediately to establish, on the most liberal footing, a Sunday School; wherein all classes and denominations will have an opportunity afforded them of gaining that Scriptural knowledge so essential to their comfort and respectability here, and their interest hereafter. The wisdom displayed in our Streets on a Sunday, and the melancholy truth that numbers in this place, observe no form of Religion whatever, are sufficient evidences of the necessity of such an establishment.

Rules and Regulations, &c. are preparing, and will be forthwith presented to the publick, and the earliest information given of the commencement of the School.

Three gentlemen have been tried at Newfoundland, charged with having been engaged in a duel in which Ensign Philpot of the Veteran Battalion was killed. The Jury were disposed at first to bring in a peremptory Verdict, exonerating the parties from all malicious intention; but the Court being of opinion that it would not be consistent to Law, a verdict of NOT GUILTY was subsequently returned. Free Press.

On Monday last, at Kingston, King's County, pursuant to his sentence, Daniel Cunningham was executed for the willful murder of Thomas Freeborn; two of his brothers and a brother of Freeborn's were present; he said but little, and made no open confession as has been industriously reported. While our feelings revolt at the death of a Gibbet, we must all admire the justice and equity of those laws, which are a terror to the thief and the assassin, but a glory and protection to those who walk honestly. Had such a wretch as this escaped the gallows, it would not have been safe to walk abroad at noon day.—*Courier of Saturday last.*

St. John, 13th May.

The following useful observations have been forwarded to us through the Secretary of the St. John Agricultural and Emigrant Society having been communicated to him by different gentlemen in the Province. We shall at times feel gratified in giving publicity to matters of so useful a nature and trust those who have commenced transmitting their valuable communications through a channel so ready and desirous of affording every aid and information to the Agricultural world, will long continue to follow up their laudable designs.—*Courier.*

Dear Sir.—I take the liberty of sending you a paper on the making of Butter; it was a few years since published for the information of the Dairy Farmers in Ireland, and at a period when Dutch Butter had got a decided advantage over the Irish for best quality and demand.—*Your's, &c.*

DUTCH BUTTER.—The method of making Butter in Holland is, to allow the milk after its drawn from the cow to be cold before it is put in the pans; to prevent the cream separating from the milk by stirring it two or three times a day with a wooden spoon, and when it is sufficiently thick to stir it up for an hour.—When the butter begins to form, a quantity of cold water is poured in, for the purpose of separating the butter from the milk, and when the butter is taken out it is washed and kneaded until the last water passes off pure. Milk managed in this way is said to yield a larger portion of butter, which is firmer, sweeter, and keeps longer, than by the ordinary method practised in Ireland, and the butter of a better quality.

HARROWING.—The double harrow, coupled with hinges or chains together is if rightly constructed, preferable to the old-fashioned triangular, or square harrows; but most of them now in use bend upwards as well as downwards, which greatly destroys their utility. As the farmers harrows are now in motion, and it is easier rectifying the defect then constructing another, I will offer a very simple remedy. Take a straight piece of wood nearly the size of one of the bars of the harrow, and lay it square across the top of the harrow, then treenail or bolt it fast to each bar, then saw it square off in the middle or where you wish the joint: this will permit the harrow to bend downwards, and prevent the draught from raising the fore part and rendering the front teeth useless.

Old ground should be re-harrowed just before the grain which is sowed on it sends out the root particularly if there should come a heavy shower of rain after it is sowed.

SEED OATS.—It is a common observation among farmers, that the Scotch Oats, although more profitable for home use, are no

so profitable for Market, because the lighter kind seems to fix the price of the others, and yields more bushels from an acre. But the price of oats should differ according to quality as much as corn and wheat. The lighter the grain is, the more chaff will adhere to the kernel, and it is always light and chaffy when the land is overcharged with seeds. Many sow five or six bushels to an acre, but three bushels of good seed oats is quite sufficient for an acre of good land; although more will produce more chaff, less will produce more flour.

METHOD OF CLEANING SEED BARLEY.—After the grain has been sifted to take out all the seeds that are less than the barley put it in a weak pickle and dilute with water until the best of the grain sinks, then skim off the oats and light grain, and let the barley be soaked two days previous to sowing. Early sown barley is apt to be hurt by the frosts which frequently occur late in May. If sowed about the beginning of June after being well soaked, if the land is in good order and well drained, it may be considered a sure crop. Oats sowed with Barley are best to the brewer, and reduce the price of the grain.

PROSPECTUS OF A PERIODICAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED "THE ACADIAN MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MIRROR."

THE rise and progress of Nations have marked the spread of Literature, and the various improvements of its vehicle, in form and execution; but none more so, since the discovery of the typographic art, than our Mother Country—Great Britain. Contrasting her periodicals only, with those issued half a century ago, an astonishing improvement is at once perceptible. Following her noble example the *United States*, which is now so nobly becoming an active and liberal patron of the belles Letters, and the Fine Arts—gradually improving upon the rude beginnings of her infant literature, can now boast of several valuable, well executed, and ably condensed periodicals—in addition to eight, or nine hundred newspapers.

In this Province, where books are imported from England at so enormous an advance upon the first cost, induced by the expenses of importation, and are in consequence sold at fully double the price paid by the inhabitants of the United States for similar works from their own press; and considering that we have now no publications except the ephemeral and perishable columns of newspapers: it seems to be a matter of course, in this our day of commercial and agricultural advancement, and only to be falling in with the natural march of events, that a respectable Magazine should be established. About thirty years ago, "The Nova Scotia Magazine" was established and kept up for two or three years; and even the short continuance, in the then infant state of the Province, is one of the most encouraging considerations to the publisher of this Prospectus: for now, with a population of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and in the absence of all commercial or other embarrassments, and when *PEACE AND PLENTY* is literally the motto of the Province, it is surely capable of affording to such an undertaking, a liberal, and a general patronage.

The *Acadian Magazine* is intended to contain a large portion of interesting original matter as can be procured; together with selections from the most approved European Magazines, in the Arts and Sciences; History; Biography; Travels; the regions of Fiction; Anecdote; Poetry, &c. &c. Religious and Political controversies to be excluded.

It will be published on the last day of each month, by J. S. CUNNINGHAM, (at his Office opposite the Baptist Meeting House, Halifax) on fine demy paper—each number to contain 40 pages; the mechanical execution shall be equal to any thing ever before got up in this Province; as a new, and improved patent Press (together with a variety of new, common, and ornamental type) has been imported, expressly for the purpose, at a considerable expense from the United States.

Communications from men of talent will be very gratefully received; and the utmost attention and secrecy paid thereto.

TERMS.—Twenty Shillings per annum: half in advance, on the appearance of the first number.

As the prosecution of the work will depend entirely on the number of subscribers, all who are friendly to it, and intend subscribing will oblige the publisher by forwarding their names as early as convenient before 5th May next; as it is contemplated to issue the first number (if warranted by

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