

a matronly-looking woman standing behind a small table, with folded hands and lifted voice, moving from side to side not unlike the action of a rocking-horse. She took her text from the 8th Chap. of Jeremiah and 20th verse—"The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not gathered." She commenced her discourse in an easy and unembarrassed manner, but turning at length into a more vehement style, attention to her arguments became absorbed in the painful feelings occasioned by striking peculiarity in her delivery: for the singular agitation of her body when speaking loudest, and respiring with greatest difficulty, her nostrils incessantly compressed, and forcibly remind one of a lion in fits. Her attention appears to be fully drawn off from the matter in hand, on some person making a slight noise leaving the room (during her Sermon) soon gave us to understand what she thought his fate might be hereafter, by a abrupt and revolting allusion to the name of a certain individual, by name, who once in his lifetime betrayed a similar respect. This part of her conduct certainly deserves censure. To heap reproach on the ashes of the dead is what the Christian mind will never be guilty of—but we do not stain our pages with the shocking expressions of Mrs. M'Curdy in this respect. Her Sermon (which was extempore) was very unintelligible; and her observations of all those who followed our Saviour to the Crucifixion "none but the women shed any tears," quite ridiculous. Her further remark, that "none but women (for she lays strong emphasis on the word) took any care of Him when he was taken down from the Cross," evinced in fact was apparent throughout her discourse her very circumscribed knowledge of, and therefore incompetency to expound, the Book she professes to interpret. Mrs. M'Curdy most certainly does not appear to possess the gift of Prophecy, although her denunciations against "Fredericton and St. John"—taking advantage, like the prophet who lately preceded her, of the conflagration in this Province before the ministry—she would fain impress such an idea upon her hearers.

Whether it is proper for her to be allowed to persevere in her mistaken course (for cannot look upon her in any other light than that of a misguided enthusiast) is a matter which will not at present take upon us to decide. We disclaim the remotest inclination to wound her feelings in the least, and we hope we shall never become any one's enemy because we tell them the truth,—"We would strenuously urge upon Mrs. M'Curdy the adoption of the friendly advice which has been given her by a Clergyman of this Province, namely, to return to her native home and live in peace. And regard to the necessity for her perseverance, we fortunately have in these days the blessed word of God for ourselves, and the educated Clergyman to expound it, and to apply to for information when we meet with things in it "hard to be understood." We would therefore, in the spirit of friendly admonition, recommend Mrs. M'Curdy to return to her husband and family and in the more becoming discharge of domestic duties, carefully study the 2nd Epistle of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to Timothy, in which he says—"I suffer not a woman to usurp authority, but to be in subjection."

The workmen completed the roofing and gable of the New Barracks this morning. We are happy to be enabled to announce that the commencement has been made to the

cutting of the South Bay Canal. It is not at present constructed on such a large scale as we had been led to believe, being only intended for the safe passage of such small boats as in their course up and down the River, would otherwise in stormy weather have to cross the Grand Bay. It is only 20 feet wide at the top, 16 at the bottom, and at high water (common tides) will only have 14 inches depth of water. It may however be deepened and enlarged, should such a measure be found of use in a public point of view, as regards the passing of rafts or vessels of a certain size.—At all events we hail it as a commencement to the many public improvements of which this Province is capable, and which we think there is good reason to hope, under its present administration, will soon be put in operation.

Courier, August 25.

We must defer the particulars connected with the abandonment of the Corn Bill, till our next.

The following article will be read with interest:—

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Glasgow Courier of June 19.)
The copy of a Bill, "to amend the laws relating to the customs," has just come into our hands, in which we are delighted to see retracing, and moreover, that Ministers are in sincerity, following out the improvement of Canada, by securing to these valuable provinces the trade of our valuable tropical colonial possessions. By this bill Montreal and Kingston are constituted Free ports for goods, whether brought by sea or by inland navigation; and also, "that masts, timber, staves, shingles, lath wood, cord wood, for fuel, raw hides, tallow, ashes, fresh meat, fresh fish, and horses, carriages and equipages of travellers, being brought by land or inland navigation, into British possessions in America, shall be brought duty free." All articles the produce of any of the British North American Provinces are to be suffered to be removed from Province to Province for exportation, the same as if they had been exported direct from any one of the Provinces; and all articles from the West India Colonies, and Wine in Casks from Gibraltar and Malta, are to be suffered to be imported into & removed from Province to Province, in British North America, without paying a higher or an additional duty than if imported into any one of these Provinces direct.

These and other regulations will be a severe blow to brother Jonathan, be of incalculable advantage to our whole colonial trade, and lay a foundation for the improvement and prosperity of our valuable North American Possessions, to an amount and to an extent which exceeds calculation. Already the accounts from Newfoundland state, and we believe state truly, that shutting the Americans out of our colonial trade, has doubled the number of vessels employed in the fishing of that settlement.

But the Bill in question does not stop here. By the former act it was engaged, that "resin, pitch, vinegar, sugar, pot ashes, and salt, being the produce of Europe, &c. should be allowed to be imported into this country 'in British ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, or in ships of the country from which the goods are imported.' This part of the Act is repealed and is now about to be enacted, that the several sorts of goods be hereinafter enumerated, this is to say, wool, shumac, madders, madder roots, barilla, brimstone, bark of oak, cork, oranges, lemons, linseed, rapeseed, and clover seed, being the produce of Europe, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, except in British ships, or in Ships of the Country from

which the goods are imported, &c. So that a Swede, or a Dane, or a Norwegian, or a Prussian, cannot any longer snatch the bread from a British ship-owner by carrying the produce of their own countries to Marseilles, for example, and there loading their ships with cargoes on British account and for British ports, as they have done and do at this moment, bring these to Britain, land them, get payment and depart homewards in ballast. But this is not all. Restrictions are laid upon that intercourse which erring policy opened up to Foreigners with our colonies, and the present bill enacts, that in future such intercourse and such liberty shall be limited to "the ships of such countries, which having colonial possessions shall grant the like privileges of trading with these possessions of British ships, or which not having Colonial possessions shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation." This stops the fine trade which France at present enjoys, in supplying our West India Colonies from her West India Islands, with articles the growth and produce of Great Britain and Ireland, and from which and other similar causes our exports to these Colonies from Great Britain have last year declined, about one million!

The Editor of the Trinidad paper is doubtful whether this bill had been or was about to be introduced to Parliament.

EASTPORT, Aug. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Bradford, of brig Columbia, arrived here last evening in 37 days from Liverpool, favoured us with a London Paper of the 26th June.

An article dated Vienna, June 13, says that news has just been received from Trieste of Lord Cochrane having obtained a great advantage over a Turkish fleet.

By an article from a Paris paper of the 23d June it appears that decisive orders have been given by Russia, France, and England to unite their respective fleets, to "separate the combatants." (Greeks and Turks.)

The same paper says "that they have to lament the deplorable events that have taken place before Athens" but gives no particulars respecting them. Letters, however, from Syra say "that the defeat before Athens had filled all Greece with consternation, and that the Greeks complained of Lord Cochrane."

A number of French ships of war have been ordered to the Mediterranean, and a considerable Russian fleet is also ordered to that sea.

The Turkish Victory is said to be confirmed by accounts both from Constantinople and Odessa; at the former place 1200 ears, and the heads of seven Greek Captains, had been displayed before the Scraglio in triumph.

The Ship Bainbridge, which was on shore at Richibucto, has been got off without having sustained any material injury.

DIED.

At Northampton, on Sunday last, in the 75th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, William M'Glaughlin, Quarter Master in the late Queen's Rangers.

The Cattle Show and Ploughing Match, that was to be held at Woodstock on Friday the 7th September—is postponed to Friday the 21st September, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD KETCHUM,
Vice President.

Fredericton, 27th August, 1827.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Monday both Houses of Parliament were prorogued by commission. The Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Godrich, and the Earl of Harrowby.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the commons were summoned, by the Usher of the Black Rod, to attend at their Lordship's bar, when, the Lord Chancellor having read His Majesty's commission for proroguing the Parliament, His Lordship proceeded to read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which His Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from farther attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty directs us to inform you that he continues to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with His Majesty: and that His Majesty's best efforts, as well as His Majesty's communications with his allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure you, that His Majesty has given directions for a careful revision of the financial state of the country, with a view to every diminution of expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary commands of the public service, and with the permanent interests, good faith, and honour of the nation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.

"His Majesty trusts, that although your deliberations on the Corn Laws have not led, during the present session, to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing session, and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests, of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Tuesday the 21st of August.

Twenty-four bills received the Royal Assent.

MR. BALDWIN,
SURGEON &c.

(Graduate of the University and Corresponding Member of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Glasgow.)

HAVING completed his Medical Studies in Scotland, and returned to this Province, respectfully tenders his services to the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its Vicinity, in the various branches of his profession.

Mr. B. May be found by calling at the residence of Mr. G. K. Lugin.

Fredericton, Aug. 21, 1827.