

in the accomplishment of his design with true patriotic zeal and unswerving devotion. But it is apparent that both his zeal and devotion were tempered by prudence, circumspection and judgment. His consultations with all parties, were numerous and frequent; and notwithstanding various surmises to the contrary—and far from being in the secrets of Government—we firmly believe that no other control was exercised over the minds of those who had been thus consulted, than an intimation that it was the desire of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's advisers, that the beneficial measure of the Union should, if possible, be carried into effect. Neither does it appear that any undue or unconstitutional attempts were made to influence either of the existing Provincial Legislatures; and of this, indeed, we find evidence in the papers before us.

If the arguments contained in the different communications made by His Excellency to those legislative bodies, were not sufficiently potent to convince them of the necessity of the Union, we do not think that more convincing ones could be furnished through private or indirect medium. But the truth is, that the minds not only of the great majority of the Legislatures in question, but the loyal portion of the inhabitants of both Provinces, were strongly disposed towards the Union, ever since our late troubles. A question of detail, and not of principle, was the only stumblingblock in the way. This objection, however, the Governor General did all in his power to obviate, and adjust in the best possible way he could to the conflicting opinions by which the question was surrounded; and if any blot or blemishes remain in the face of the Union Act, they can still be rectified, and we believe that His Excellency would re-arrange them. No one, we are sure, who has taken so firm a stand on the side of the Union, and who has fought so hard for the attainment of that measure as the Governor General has done, would ever throw any impediment in the way of its beneficial and successful operation. But, be all this as it may, His Excellency has been mainly and directly instrumental in procuring for these Provinces, from the united wisdom of the Imperial Parliament a charter of union and freedom, which we have every reason to suppose, is destined to entail many blessings, moral and political, upon themselves, and ever bind them in harmonious union and intercourse with the Mother Country. As such, we repeat, that His Excellency is entitled to the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of the loyal inhabitants of both Provinces; and, as such, we have no doubt whatever, that a proper sense and remembrance of his services will be long cherished amongst that portion of our Provincial community.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

"Royal Exchange, London, Sept. 3, 1840.

"In one of my last letters I informed you that the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral had taken contracts for a large supply of timber, to replenish the diminished stocks in our dockyards. This contract was the largest that has been entered into, as I am informed, since the termination of the last general war. As I then stated, Mr. Chapman was the party who took the contract, and upon what are considered in the trade as good terms. The amount of the return contract is for about £120,000. In the completion of this contract, the successful competitor—for there were several tenders sent in—will be assisted by other houses in this branch of trade. The contract will comprise from 900 to 1,000 masts of yellow pine, a considerable quantity of yards and bowsprits, of red and yellow pine timber, of rock-elm timber, spruce deals, &c. Security to the amount of £5,000 was given to the Commissioners of the Naval Department for the due execution of the contract. The next contract of importance, connected with the navy, is that for provisions, which will be completed on Thursday the 17th instant, and which will be for 15,000 navy terees of pork, and for 13,000 navy tierces of beef. This contract is much larger than any that has preceded it for years. If we recollect also that very recently Government took an additional supply of rum and tobacco, it is clearly to be perceived that Ministers are not, as alleged, lying idle, as respects the state of our navy, while that of France is most active in increasing the number of its effective ships of war for service.

"The Canada timber trade, since the Government contract was taken, has been in a dull state. The stocks on hand, in British ports, are not extensive.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

PARIS, Sept. 1840.

Mr. Porter, the English Agent for concluding the commercial treaty between England and France, is in Paris, and many people argue from his arrival that the bonds of alliance between the two countries will now be drawn tighter than ever, and that his coming over at this moment is an earnest that England begins to repent the part she has taken in the treaty of the 15th of July, respecting the East. The question of the Eastern difficulties is no more settled than it was a month ago; but the warlike talk of the papers has greatly subsided on both sides of the channel, and to a looker-on, the parties who have made so much sputter and talk are like two naughty boys, who have quarrelled until they are ashamed of themselves, in finding that they have really quarrelled about nothing at all. A telegraphic despatch was received by government on Sunday, stating that Mehemet Ali refused the terms proposed to him by the four powers, and said that he would resist by force, but that he would not commit any act of aggression himself. No date is given, and we have no news of any thing more. In the meantime, we are waiting for the mail to bring us further particulars. A paper has been published in a German journal, purporting to be a memorandum sent to the French Ambassador, on the 15th July, by the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the same has been published in England. It has relation to the treaty, but the French say it is not true, that it is founded on false assertions, and that no paper of the kind was sent until the 17th, two days after the treaty was signed. This furnishes food for the newsmongers, and that is all the consequence it is of. The commercial treaty will be signed, and war will not take place. The extra troops, and credits and munitions, were wanted, or would be wanted soon, to keep up the dignity of the nation, and furnish something for people to busy themselves with, and the King has done wisely in taking advantage of the present noise to obtain them.

I will not trouble you with a recapitulation of what the Paris journals say on this subject, for the most of what they do say is froth, and only exceeded in silliness by the nonsense which they copy from the English papers. It is really surprising that intelligent people will not sup-

port some of them, who only seem to exist by abusing the government on all subjects.

To-day we have accounts from Constantinople, by the Observateur Autrichien, which confirm the report of the departure of Rifaat Bey for Alexandria, and the English fleet for Syria. The same paper gives an account of a splendid feast, given in consequence of the marriage of the daughter of the Sultan, at which all the foreign ministers, and the principal dignitaries of the country, and the most influential Franks, were present. A toast to the Sultan was responded to by the Prime Minister, and the Sultan himself, towards the close of the festivities, honored the company with a visit.

You will see, probably, in some of the papers a reported conversation between the King of the French and the Ambassadors from Austria and Prussia, in which Louis Philippe showed some temper. That conversation may or may not have happened, as reported; but that something like it did occur, there is little doubt. That also furnishes a topic for long articles in the Paris papers, but it is of no other consequence. The Royal family are every where well received, which speaks a great deal for the French—no matter of what party a man is, (except the most bitter opponents of the present dynasty) he always treats with respect the family and person of the King. On the 30th, I was at the fete des Loges, at St. Germain, when, accidentally, in turning a corner by one of the tents, I came upon the Queen, leaning upon the arm of her son, Nemours, and followed by some of her other children. They had alighted from their carriage, about a quarter of a mile, and walked, unattended, to the fete, and spent half an hour in looking around among the tents and laughing at the antics of the different show-people. They were recognised, and a crowd followed them, but they were unmolested, and every few minutes some one would sing out, *Vive la Reine*, and it would be responded to. She looked very well, and the whole party appeared much less republican, or like common sense people, than many of our rich people do, at home or abroad.

There is no French news, and but little from any place. The Spanish authorities have discovered a plot to overthrow the present municipal authorities in the different provinces, by the Ayuntamiento, who have sent emissaries into all parts of Spain for that purpose; but timely notice having been obtained of the movement, it is not probable that any thing serious will come of it. The Queen left Bayonne on the 22d for Valencia. She appears to have General Espartero in her confidence, and appearances are favorable for the continuance of good order. The new Minister, M. Cabello, is afraid of the strength of the Ayuntamiento, and has demanded a suspension of the law against them, and a dissolution of the Cortes, but the Queen has postponed an answer to him for the present.

From Algiers there is nothing important. A skirmish between the French and Arabs took place on the 15th-16th, in the night, at Cherchell, which cost the Arabs some two hundred men, and the French less than thirty. In order to divert the public from other matters, probably, for no one knows any other reason, the government has published a plan of the forthcoming campaign, or fall campaign, in Algiers; but it is of no interest, except to those who are to be concerned.

A Berlin journal states that the government has published an ordinance, ameliorating very much the condition of the Jews, and admitting them to many of the advantages of schools, &c. in common with the Christians.

The French government has published some new regulations respecting the people of Sardinia, allowing them to travel in France with their own national passports.

A noisy body of men assembled in the boulevard St. Martin, on Sunday night, and paraded through two or three streets, with a red flag, singing the Marseilles hymn. Some people, I suppose, would call this a revolutionary movement; but it turned out, like a great many of such movements, to be nothing at all.

The Chamber of Peers is to meet again on the 15th, to hear the report of the examining committee in the case of Louis Napoleon, when it will probably again adjourn until about the first of October for the trial.

The price of bread has fallen each fortnight since the first of July. It will be 70 centimes for the four pound loaf for the next fifteen days. The weather is excessively hot, and the streets of Paris are almost insupportable; but the country is in a delightful state, and crops of all kinds will this year yield abundantly.

FRANCE.

The trial of Louis Napoleon will not commence till the 1st October. The meeting of the 15th will be for the purpose of reading the accusation, but the prisoners will not be brought forward till the day above named. Gen. Excelmans has refused to be present at the trial. Our correspondent tells us that Prince Louis Napoleon is greatly annoyed by two valuable cameos and two pictures, family gifts, which he valued most highly, having been sold by auction in London. In giving an order for the sale of his furniture, he unfortunately neglected to reserve the articles in question, and the whole was sold in strict performance of the terms of his letter. The unfortunate young man is much cast down at the loss of those family treasures, and he thinks more of them than the critical situation in which he is placed.

His father, the Count de St. Leu, (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland,) has addressed the following letter:

"To the Editor of the Courier Francais:

I entreat you to receive the following declaration:—

I am aware that a recourse to publicity is at once singular and improper, but when a father afflicted, aged, ill, and an exile, cannot otherwise assist his unfortunate son, such a recourse can be but approved by all those who have a father's heart.

Convinced that my son—my only remaining son—is the victim of an infamous intrigue, and has been seduced by vile flatterers, false friends and perhaps insidious advice, I cannot remain silent without a breach of duty, and without exposing myself to the most bitter regrets.

I declare, then, that my son, Louis Napoleon, has, for the third time, fallen into a frightful snare, into a horrible, premeditated snare, since a man, not entirely void of intelligence and good sense, could never have, of his own accord, rushed headlong into such a precipice. If guilty, surely the most truly guilty are those by whom he has been urged on and misled.

I moreover declare with horror, that the insult inflicted on my son, by confining him in the prison of an infamous assassin, is a monstrous, un-French piece of cruelty; that it is an outrage as vile as it is infamous.

As a father deeply afflicted, as a good Frenchman who has passed through the ordeal of thirty years' banishment, as the brother, and, if I dare say so, the pupil of him whose statues are once more being raised to their pedestals, I recommend my misled and seduced son to his judges, and to all those who possess a French and a paternal heart.

Your Subscriber,
LOUIS DE SAINT LEU."

Mr. Kent, formerly Governor of Maine, has again been chosen Governor of that State by a majority of several hundred votes over Mr. Fairfield, the present incumbent.

From the New York Albion, Sept. 26.

The all absorbing topic of the Turco-Egyptian question is one of so much importance that we may be pardoned for again reverting to it. In our last we expressed our opinion pretty strongly, that Louis Philippe would not embroil himself with all the great powers of Europe on the subject of Mehemet Ali's claim to retain his conquests in Syria. It is not of sufficient importance to induce him to put in peril the integrity of France and the safety of his own crown for its maintenance. France will, it would seem probable, content herself with the wordy complaints and threatenings to which she has recently been giving utterance. The but lately pledged liberty of the press, is a good safety valve for the ebullitions of her excitable people.

This appears satisfactory as far as France is concerned, but it seems that the Pacha will not submit to the dictation of the allied powers.—Such at least were his last declarations. He refuses to withdraw his army from Syria, or to surrender the Turkish fleet which he some time since kidnapped and carried off to Alexandria, or rather bribed the Turkish admiral to do it.—Should he be contumacious the question arises what steps are to be taken to bring him to terms? The treaty of July 15, nothing having been made public, we are ignorant of its provisions, and of what remedies are there prescribed for carrying the instrument into effect. We are not authorised to say, with our present information, that the allies would resort to force, but it is not to be conceived that four great nations have solemnly resolved upon a measure without understanding the means in which way it was to be accomplished. The probability is, however, that Mehemet will succumb as soon as he learns that France will not succor him, especially if a combined British and Russian fleet should suddenly appear before him in hostile array. If his son Ibrahim with his army paid to be 150,000 strong, should make a dash for Constantinople, the Russian legions on the borders of the Black Sea would be there before him; his hordes would be, for the first time, exposed to the force of European discipline, before which they must speedily give way and retrace their steps to the land of the pyramids.

This task will be quite easy should France stand aloof, but should she espouse the Pacha's cause and support him with her strength, a terrific war will undoubtedly ensue. France pretends to be arming at all points, and is sending off troops, munitions of war, and ships, to the Mediterranean constantly; Ibrahim has his large army in and near Syria, while his father is raising the whole Egyptian and Arab population and arming them for the field; the Russians under Count Orloff are not far distant, and the British fleet in the Levant nearly equals that of the French, and will soon exceed it.—There are elements of war in abundance, but we do not think that they will be put in requisition, for France must see the necessity of preserving the balance of European power which can only be done by maintaining the Sultan in his integrity at Stambul.

The project of declaring the independence of Syria under the guarantee and protection of the four powers, is often adverted to in the English journals. Such a measure would be attended with inconceivable benefits—it would civilize Asia, open a safe route for England to India by way of the Euphrates, hold in check Mehemet Ali, and establish an enlightened and civilized nation in the seat and centre of barbarism and despotism.

We have been requested to copy a letter from the New York American, written in reply to Mr. Biddle's letter on the public securities of the United States and Great Britain.

It was urged by Mr. Biddle, that as Great Britain authorised the Bank of England, during the war, to suspend specie payments—by which means the value of the notes of that Bank fell to 25, 30, and even 40 per cent.—that the payment of the interest of the National debt in such a depreciated currency was breaking faith with the national creditor. It is urged in reply to this by W. J. that if Great Britain did pay the interest of the debt at that time in a depreciated currency, she has since continued to pay it in an advanced currency—money being confessedly worth more than it was during the high prices and abundant circulation which prevailed when the money was borrowed. In this view of the case W. J. contends—that if the government made a gain at the former period, it has suffered a loss at the latter, and that upon the average no permanent profit or gain has been acquired by the government at the expense of the fund-holder.

This was, it would seem, the opinion of Muschet, whose tables and calculations were intended to prove, that the fund-holder had, upon the whole, gained; and not that he had been a loser. This is as we understand the matter, and if such were the case when Muschet's calculations were made, now twenty years ago, how much greater must be the loss of the government since that period, as the fund-holder has continued to receive his interest up to the present moment in a currency forty per cent more valuable than that which he lent. It is well known that the largest loans were contracted at the period of the greatest depression, and they were taken up and paid in the depreciated currency of the time. England, in fact, borrowed in the last war with Napoleon, millions in a currency at 20, 30, and even 40 per cent. discount, and now pays the interest thereof in money at par.

It should always be borne in mind, in relation to these loans, that England borrowed the money of England—she did not go abroad to borrow it. She received it in the depreciated currency in payment for duties and taxes at its nominal value, and now pays, as we have said before, in real value.

The Journals from every section of the British empire speak with one accord of the fine state of the crops—a matter of deep congratulation both at home and abroad. The aggregate quantity of wheat is not great, but that is not occasioned by a deficiency of crop; it is the consequence of the very wet spring which caused a considerable diminution in the quantity of wheat sown. The product in fact is both large and of good quality, but it is apprehended that there must still be much foreign wheat necessary for the ensuing year's consumption. The last advices state that the year's crop, probably the duties will be little more than nominal, consequently the markets are open.

The rate of passages hereafter in the President and British Queen, will be, in the main saloon \$130; all other after berths \$120; fore-saloon \$100, exclusive of wines in each case, which will be furnished at reasonable rates.

The Amistad Africans.—At the Circuit Court held at Hartford on the 17th instant, (the case of the Amistad Africans having been continued from the last term of the Court, to enable the counsel to agree on a statement of the facts preparatory to the appeal to the Supreme Court,) a motion was made by R. S. Baldwin, Esq., to dismiss the appeal, from the District Court, on the ground that it appeared from the record of the District Court that the allegations in the libels of Ruiz and Montez that the Africans were their property, were found not to be true;—and that no appeal having been taken by them from the decree of that Court, the question of property was

conclusively settled; that the United States had no interest to authorise an appeal in their name; and that it appeared from the published correspondence between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, that the Africans were not demanded by the Minister "as slaves but as Africans," for trial and punishment in Cuba.

Judge Thompson, however, considered the appeal as taken from his *pro forma* decree at the last term of the Court, though not entered on the record, and that consequently the motion could not be entertained in the Circuit Court. He remarked that no prejudice to the Africans could be occasioned by the refusal to entertain the motion here, as it could be made in the Supreme Court.

It was stated by Mr. Baldwin that in the case of Holmes, a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court had expressed the opinion that in the absence of a treaty stipulation, no power exists in the Executive or any department of the government to surrender fugitive criminals to a foreign government for trial.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

LONDON Augt. 29.

The news from the Levant is important and warlike, Ali Pasha will not yield, and deliberates only between defensive and aggressive warfare. The four powers are pledged to make him yield, and France is almost pledged to protect him.

Such is the consequence of the false line of policy which France has pursued. If she has acted honestly, she has acted at the same time foolishly. If her intention was to preserve the integrity of Turkey, her statement must have been most imbecile to pretend to do so, by rendering one of the Pashaws of the Turkish empire more powerful than the sovereign to whom he owes allegiance. If her intention was to outwit her allies and aggrandize herself by seizing upon Egypt and Syria, and ruling it under the name of Mehemet Ali, then she has been most nefarious, most treacherous, and not less foolish, for the design was not craftily hidden, and was such as an English statesman of experience and judgment could not but penetrate. We may hesitate whether to ascribe the conduct of France to folly or to treachery, but from one or the other of these imputations she cannot escape.

It is no uncommon artifice of a gambler, when detected in using unfair cards, to storm and bluster and speak loudly of his honour. We hope this is not the concealed meaning of the sponorous threats about avenging a national affront, which have been ringing thro' France lately.

Until we know something more definite as to the intentions of Mehemet Ali, and until he has either accepted or rejected the offered mediation of France, it would be useless to speculate upon the probable course which events may take. We see enough, however, already of these transactions to admire the great and most statesmanlike conduct of Lord Palmerston, and to pity the confusion of the poor creatures whose daily employment is to abuse him. The pedant who lectured Hannibal upon the art of war was not half so ridiculous as the scribbler who asperses Lord Palmerston. The news of the battle of Canosa could hardly have come more inopportune upon the Carthaginian senator who was inveighing against the absent general, than this proof of the prescience and wisdom of our foreign secretary must come upon the writers who have been for years engaged in deriding and opposing him.

HALIFAX Sept. 25.

It seems that we were premature in our notice respecting the release of Mr. John Thorogood from Chelmsford Jail. The Bill for his discharge, which passed in the Commons, has been completely nullified in the House of Lords, by adding a clause by which he could only be released on the Church rate, with costs of suit being paid, thus leaving the matter precisely as it was. It is doubtless greatly to be lamented that the malice of the high Church party and their adherents should be gratified by the further incarceration of an honest, independent man like Mr. Thorogood, who, it would seem, is to be sacrificed to the claims of an iniquitous law, and that in opposition to the declared sense of the Commons of England; but there can be little doubt but that is another step towards the final abolition of the invidious distinctions and unrighteous exactions under the guise of law or custom, which still exist with respect to all who do not conform to the State religion in England. These things are the relics of the ages of darkness and ignorance, and cannot possibly much longer endure the test of enlightened public opinion. If it be otherwise, we may fairly conclude that the light of Protestantism itself shall be shortly quenched there, and that the zealous efforts of Drs. Pusey, Hook, and others of the same cast, will be followed by their legitimate effects in once more reducing and subjugating the nation to the authority of the Court of Rome.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 29.

The United States ship Preble, Captain Breeze, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, from a cruise in the Bay, Yesterday, at noon, the customary salutes were exchanged between the ship and the garrison.

Mr. Wm. Bryden Jack, Bankwood, Carlawood, and late of the United College, St. Andrew's, Scotland, has received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the Royal College, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

We are happy to understand that the Commissioners appointed by the Lieut. Governor to take into consideration and report upon the subject of a daily mail communication between this city and Halifax, have received answers to letters addressed by them to several persons experienced in the Bay of Fundy Steam Navigation, by which it is reduced to a certainty that a Daily Mail Steamer may be run from St. John to Annapolis, and back again, during nine months in the year, and to and from Indian Point, opposite to Digby, for the remaining months, and for an amount not exceeding £2,500, in addition to what she may earn by freight and passage money.

We also understand that circulars have been addressed by the Commissioners to various persons in Nova Scotia, enquiring for what yearly sum the Mails would be carried to and from Halifax, and to the points of landing on the Annapolis River, at the rate of ten miles per hour.

The removal of Military Head Quarters from Halifax to Fredericton, must add to the before existing necessity of such arrange-

ment, which we doubt not will soon be carried into effect.—*Courier.*

King's College, Windsor, Sept. 10, 1840.—At a meeting of the Governors held this day, in the Library of the College, Messrs. Charles Simonds and Dunbar Douglas Stewart, were elected to the vacant Scholarships.

Casual and Territorial Revenue.—In answer to a Memorial of the Race Club, we understand, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to order that Fifty Guineas shall be appropriated, from the Provincial Casual and Territorial Revenue, to be run for annually, at the Halifax races. A chart of the carving of this Revenue, would form an interesting picture; particularly if the portraits of participants were appended. The renowned history of "A was an apple pie," would be nothing to it;—from "B bit it" to "Y yearned for it," the series would be highly amusing.—*Novascotian.*

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

From a person who left Halifax early on Wednesday morning, we understand that the steamer with the second English mail for September had not arrived, altho' hourly expected, that being the eleventh day since she sailed from Liverpool. Consequently we cannot under present circumstances, expect our English papers by that conveyance till Monday.

In our notice last week of the arrival of the Mail at Halifax, we inadvertently mentioned that it was received on Tuesday morning.—We were led into the mistake, by seeing it noticed in the Times, which is published on Tuesday; and not having the paper at hand when writing, were led into this unintentional error.

It has afforded us an opportunity however to advert to the management of the Post Office there, to which we did not intend again to refer; had not another circumstance occurred, which shows how completely the intentions of Her Majesty's government, may be rendered nugatory by any interference being exercised in that quarter. By a recent order from home, the inland postage on an English letter is reduced to two pence half-penny, in addition to the shilling sterling, packet postage; which instead of being prepaid can now be paid in England.

But by directions from Mr. Howe at Halifax, the postmaster here is obliged to refuse the shilling and take the two pence half-penny! It is true, in cases where parties persist in paying the entire postage Mr. Howe is instructed to receive it; but he is to send it on in the same bag in English money; and thus not only are additional trouble and confusion caused in his office, but individuals here who may have an open account with the post office, are unnecessarily annoyed.

There is no occasion for any difficulty in the matter: persons in this Province wishing to send letters home, should be at liberty to pay the postage or not; and the entire arrangement of the post office establishment should be as little complicated as possible.

In making these remarks, we do not wish to hurt the feelings of Mr. Howe, the obstructions thrown in the way of a satisfactory post communication in this Province may be all purely accidental on his part, or he may have some Marplot about his office; but to allow the present ability to obstruct the public service, to continue at Halifax; would be almost as absurd, as to again introduce the old packet system.—It is like sewing a piece of new cloth upon an old garment.

At present, a letter sent to the post office here, by a person who does not happen to live in Fredericton, will remain there unless two pence half-penny accompanies it. We mention this that emigrants and others, who cannot be aware of the circumstance, may take the necessary precaution, by transmitting the above sum for inland postage.

We copy the following from the Yarmouth Herald of Friday last:—"The intelligence of the arrival of the Britannia was received here on Monday last, by the way of Boston, two days before it reached us by mail." This is the second notice of the kind, which we have seen in the Yarmouth paper. Yarmouth is a place of considerable commerce, second only to Halifax, and far more distinguished for enterprise; and by a proper post communication, might be reached from that place in less than two days.—The arrival of the Britannia therefore should have been known on the preceding Thursday.

LAND SALES.—There was a sale of land yesterday in the market, the result of which satisfactorily demonstrated, that the present upset price in this Province is too high. Some lots of superior land, which were understood to be, sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per acre, at a credit of three months.

We hope the subject will be taken into consideration by the Executive at an early day; as we are satisfied a greater revenue to the country and its more rapid and extensive settlement, will be the result of a reduction in the price of land. In connection with this were large blocks surveyed, and roads marked off; upon each side of which should be one hundred acre lots with a proper front, it would be a great accommodation to Emigrants arriving in the Province. And were every alternate lot sold for actual settlement;—and land should be sold by government in no other way;—the improvement that would be made in a short time, would produce a fair remunerating price for the intermediate lots; and, emigrants would thus be enabled to get their relatives out, and to settle them in their neighbourhood.

We observe the following paragraph in the instructions of the present Governor General. We believe His Excellency is desirous of encouraging immigration into this Province; particularly near the upper part of the River St. John, where it is essential for security, that there should be a dense British population. And altho' lands were formerly granted away in this Province with great profusion, still there are extensive tracts, that may be made available for the public good. We feel much pleasure therefore in copying the extract alluded to; not only as it is indicative of the desire of government upon the subject; but because it must remove any repugnance on the part of the Legislative Council to pass a law, similar to that which was introduced by Mr. Esquer, and which had for its object to tax the wild lands of this Province, that have been granted to individuals, who from selfish motives, are not disposed to sell them.