

UNITED STATES.

Extract from a Speech delivered by THOMAS KENNEDY, Esquire, at a recent public meeting at Hagerstown:
"The loss of the Colonial Trade, is a loss to our citizens you are just beginning to feel, and you will still feel it more and more. The loss of the Colonial Trade is owing in a great measure to Mr. Adams and to his love of diplomacy over plain sense and legislation; the present administration under the management of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State for many years, and this important trade of which we had obtained nearly the entire possession, has been lost by the weakness and indecision, or the folly and ignorance, of our own Government. The diplomatic talents of Mr. Adams have been highly extolled, and the loss of the Colonial Trade is a distinguishing proof of his abilities.
"I never wish to take the part of a foreign Government against the United States. I am, as the gallant Decatur so nobly expressed it: 'For our country, right or wrong.' Our country is our mother, and is at all times entitled to our support, the government, the administration, they are not our country, and it is our duty to dismiss them if they have mismanaged the affairs of our country. And what was the Colonial Trade to us? I will state to you from official documents now before me.
"The total amount of domestic Exports, that is of articles which we either raise or make ourselves, which were sent to the British Colonies for one year ending September 20, 1826, amounted to nearly five millions of dollars, and employed between seventy and eighty thousand tons of shipping, and of course a great number of sea men. We exported that year to the Colonies more than two hundred thousand barrels of flour, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, corn and corn meal, rye, bread, biscuit, &c. to the amount of five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars—beef and pork near six hundred thousand dollars—butter and cheese twenty thousand dollars—wool, staves, plank and lumber, nearly seven thousand dollars—tobacco one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars—horses and mules and sheep one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars—leather, boots and shoes one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars—household furniture, coaches, hats, saddles, soap, &c. to the amount of near six hundred thousand dollars—lost by various articles making a total amount, independent of cargoes, of four millions six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars; and this valuable trade is lost to us—perhaps forever. Our vessels cannot go to the British Colonies with these articles, and the British vessels cannot come here to purchase them.
"The people of New-England, of Virginia, of North Carolina, of Maryland, will feel, and severely feel, the loss of this trade. It was at Norfolk a few weeks ago, and the grass is already beginning to grow in the streets of that valuable seaport, whose prosperity depended so much on the West India Trade: the citizens look melancholy, for there is little hope of a revival of their commerce; and thousands of our fellow-citizens and their families in that quarter whose sole subsistence and support of life depended on the sales and carriage of lumber of various descriptions, have a miserable prospect before them: they know not where to turn or what to do. We too have suffered, and will suffer, by the low price of produce—but our fate is far preferable to theirs, we shall not starve, but they may; ours is a land of peace and plenty, and I am well convinced that when the Adams is lost, among us are convinced that the Colonial trade will leave him and neglect or indecision, they must leave him and neglect the ranks of Jackson—and how has this trade been lost?
"Where is almost absolute possession both of the Export and Import Colonial Trade with the British Colonies. England allowed our vessels to go to her Colonies on the same terms with her own, and required nothing of ours, and other articles to be placed to place her vessels confining to her ports on the same footing with ours: we asked her for more—and the negotiation was arrested, through its progress in July, 1824; by our insisting, through our Minister, Mr. Rush, in what we have since agreed to abandon; and to abandon when it is too late. We have not only lost the trade, but we have also put in the power of the British Minister to tell us that he cannot resume the negotiation whilst certain laws are in force, and to tell us also in a sneering way that even if we were to give up our laws he will not even promise to agree to the terms which we formerly refused to accept, and which have been granted to other nations.
"Soon after the election of Mr. Adams, Rufus King, of New-York, who had retired from public life, on account of age and bodily infirmity, was appointed Minister to London, but it does not appear that any instructions were ever given to him in regard to the Colonial Trade. He returned from England and is since dead; he was succeeded by Albert Gallatin, and instructions were sent to him, dated June, 1826, but they arrived too late, too late for him even to enter upon a negotiation. Our Government had been silent on the subject for nearly two years, the British Government had in the mean time by an Act of Parliament opened their Colonial Ports to all the world, on certain conditions; and we too might have got what we had at least agreed to take in that way by passing a simple law; the administration however preferred negotiation, and before Mr. Gallatin made his communication to the British Ministry an Order in Council had passed interdicting the trade to the Colonies in American vessels. And the President has issued his proclamation forbidding British vessels from the Colonies that is to say, to rest for some time. It is mortifying to think that we have not only lost this important branch of trade, but that we have put in the power of the British Minister to laugh at us, and our diplomatic management. In this one single act Mr. Adams has, in my sincere opinion, done more real injury to the interest of his country than he and all his administration can ever repair.
"I would not willingly misrepresent the conduct of Mr. Adams; but I must candidly say, that although Mr. Adams has been long in public life, I do not know of any one great act he has ever performed, of any great and important services he has ever rendered his country."

PORTLAND, JANUARY 26.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The joint committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message and accompanying documents as relates to the North Eastern Boundary of the State, made a very full and detailed Report, which was read, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.
At the late Convention, at Portland, which nominated Mr Adams for re-election as President, Mr. Davies, the late Agent of Maine to New-Brunswick, on the subject of the N. E. Boundary, and the arrest of Mr. Baker, made the following, among other, remarks:
"An deeply important subject has been happily introduced to the attention of this present meeting; a subject of serious interest to this State, and it is a subject which it is believed most deeply engages the care and attention of the President of the U. S. In advertising to the future merits of an administration we naturally look forward, with a peculiar solicitude, to the operation of its measures, as they may affect us. No state in the federation has a deeper interest in the Union than Maine. At the extremity of the nation, with a frontier on three parts perpetual exposed, without the strong arm of the Union held out for her protection, Maine is helpless. We have now a great interest at stake. It is very possible that impressions existing on this subject may exceed the occasion, but they are produced by circumstances that cannot fail to be attended with deep anxiety. The State is deemed to be in danger. It is no false alarm. The measures are at this moment in a train of execution. It is

no longer the mere right to one third portion of this State that is challenged, but one third part of the state is actually claimed to be in possession of a foreign power. The case assumes a new aspect. The apparent policy of the government, whether of New-Brunswick or of Great Britain, is to seize the whole portion of territory as a security for the result. An individual pitched upon, by the provincial authority, as the representative of the State on the question of its right to possession, now lies in a foreign prison. The question now for the State is to settle what is due to itself and to its own cause.—It appeals to the government and people of the U. States for support. It appeals to the patriotism and union of all parties. It appeals to the wisdom and power of the whole for its guidance out of this difficulty, and for the removal of foreign force from its territory. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the anxiety with which, Maine must await the determination of the General Government.
The rest of the union is interested in this question with ourselves; but no other State, not even Massachusetts, has the same interest in its decision that we have. It is no matter for what we want the land; we do not want to have it taken from us. The whole subject is one of deep concern to the Executive of this State.—A course has been taken by him which depends for its success upon the virtue of his immediate constituents and the sanction of the government. It is no time to waste in discussion about national and state rights, when a foreign power claims possession of our soil.—It is a practical question. Let all abstractions cease. If we are divided among ourselves, our strength is gone. Our own strength alone is not sufficient for us. Let it not be frittered away by any inferior concerns, and still more let us be on our guard against any foreign considerations. The state appeals to all the friends of Mr. Adams for their support. She asks no further pledges of him than is contained in the circumstances of her former preference, and she throws herself, with a generous confidence, on the security afforded by his principles, his attachments, and his services. Let the friends of Mr. Adams prove also their friendship for the state, and afford an example of patriotic emulation to all around them. Let not the Presidential question have any undue influence upon the clear rights of the state, so that state politics may be free from any unfavourable influence upon the Presidential Election. But let us all endeavour, by the prudence and firmness of our proceedings in support of the authority of this state over its unquestionable territory, to secure the good opinion of the government and people of our country, and succeed in establishing the justice of our cause. It is not asked, therefore, of the friends of the present chief magistrate, in behalf of the State, to suspend their resolutions; nor is it intended to offer one in the least at variance with their general tenor.—It is not designed to procure division, but to avoid occasion for distrust, and give an unity to our object and concentration to our strength, and to inspire the community with just and increased ground of confidence in the national administration. Relying, without any further reserve, upon the adoption of every right principle and of every proper measure for the maintenance of our indefeasible and indestructible State right, against the disingenuous and hardened pretensions asserted and enforced on the part of Great Britain, the present meeting may avow itself most friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams. In that spirit of reliance it is proposed to offer the following resolution for adoption by way of addition or amendment.
Resolved, that this meeting has entire confidence that the General Government will vindicate the rights, jurisdiction and supremacy of this state over its soil, and secure to it the constitutional guarantee of the same.
NEW-YORK, January 29.
The brig Phebe Ann, at this port, left Smyrna on the 12th Nov. and the harbour on the 13th. Capt. Cooper informs, that considerable alarm existed among the Europeans at that place, who were yet ignorant what measures the Turkish government would adopt towards them. Eleven sail of British and French men of war were in the port, a force sufficient for the protection of their countrymen, many of whom were embarking their property, expecting to be obliged to flee the place. The Governor at first prohibited them from removing their effects but afterwards permitted it to be done.—There had been no stipulation on the part of the Governor, with the commanders of the Allied Squadrons, for the safety of European residents, as was stated in the last London papers.
English Officers, who were engaged in the battle of Navarino, walked about the streets in Smyrna unmolested—and Frenchmen wounded in the battle had been carried to Turkish Hospitals.
GREECE.—We learn that the Greeks had attacked Saio, and gained possession of the Island, except the Castle, which they were bombarding from the most commanding positions. They have 27 vessels strictly blockading the place, and, as it is pretty well ascertained, the Castle is poorly off for provisions, it is presumed it will soon surrender.
The news from the Morea was of no very recent date, but the last accounts stated that Ibrahim Pacha was laying waste the Country, which he will soon be obliged to evacuate, as the cause of Greece is now considered triumphant, and strong expectations are indulged that such facilities will be afforded the inhabitants of that suffering country, as will enable them to establish and maintain a government worthy the appellation of freemen.
The Priests at Hydra had returned 1010 persons, on that island, as destitute of support, from their fathers, husbands, or brothers having been killed. The American Agent had sent the supplies.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 1.
PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
Yesterday, at three o'clock, His Excellency Sir JAMES HULL, attended by his Suite, went to the Council Chamber, the avenues to which were lined by the Flank Companies of Militia. Having taken his seat, a message was sent to the Assembly, commanding their attendance, and on their entrance His Excellency opened the Session with the following SPEECH:
Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
I HAVE called you together at an early period of the year as the Public Service would admit of, and it affords me singular satisfaction to be enabled to lay before you a very favourable Report of the general state of the Province.
You will be gratified to learn that the Revenue of the last year has been unusually productive, and that, besides providing for extensive Appropriations of the last Session, and diminishing, by

several thousand pounds, the Provincial Notes in Circulation have been enabled to pay off a Fourth part of the Funded Debt,—a circumstance which will doubtless afford you the highest satisfaction.
In visiting a considerable portion of the Province since we last met, I was much gratified to observe the improved condition of the Country, and a spirit of active industry pervading the farming classes of the community.
The Commercial freedom, now happily enjoyed, has also led to increased activity and enterprise in trade and navigation; foreign voyages are made to almost every part of the world, and the very flourishing state of the coasting trade, is a sure indication of the increasing prosperity and population of the country.
I regret, however, to find that our fisheries are still inadequate to furnish the requisite exports from the province of its chief Staple,—a circumstance to which I beg to call your attention, earnestly recommending this valuable branch of industry to your liberal encouragement.
Deeply impressed with the importance of establishing common Schools throughout the Province, I cannot but express my regret that the Act passed in 1826 has only accomplished that object in a partial degree; in some Counties indeed no steps have been taken to carry any of the Provisions of the Law into effect, and Schools established by the Inhabitants, and supported by voluntary subscriptions, have been deprived of all participation in the provincial grant. I recommend a revision of the Act, and the subject of education generally to your consideration.
You will be happy to learn that considerable progress has been made in the Shubenacadie Canal, and that Mining Establishments have been formed in the County of Annapolis, and the district of Pictou, which promise to be of the greatest advantage to the province.
The vote of the last session has enabled me to effect some very beneficial alterations in the Great Roads, and to cause extensive Surveys to be made with the view of ascertaining the practicability of materially improving the internal Communications of the country.—The object of primary importance to its welfare and prosperity, and to which I feel persuaded you will give every attention.
I shall direct these surveys to be laid before you, and take an early opportunity of submitting to you a Plan (the result of personal observations made during my visits to the Interior of the Country) for improving the present system of expending the Provincial Grants for this important branch of the public works.
I continue to receive very satisfactory Reports of the state of the Militia, from the Inspecting Field Officers;—the good order and discipline of many of the battalions are deserving of great praise, and in all the arrangements of this Constitutional Force, it is my endeavour to consult, as much as possible, the convenience of the inhabitants.
Measures are now in progress for ascertaining the population and Agricultural resources of the province, in order to be enabled to lay the Result before you in the course of the Session.
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I shall direct the public accounts to be immediately laid before you and also the usual estimate for the support of His Majesty's Government;—confidently relying on your granting the necessary supplies, and your liberality.
The result of the audit of the accounts, which the Revenue collected with great regularity, and punctually paid into the Treasury by officers of the department who in general discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity.
Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
When we look around us and compare our situation in this portion of His Majesty's dominions with that of almost any other people, we cannot be thankful to the giver of all good, for the manifold blessings which we enjoy.—Peace and prosperity—perfect protection for life and property under laws impartially administered.—Civil and religious liberty—an almost total exemption from taxes—the rare occurrence of crime, and the absence of all political faction, are some of the substantial blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia under the powerful protection of the Parent State; and the admirable tone of public feeling, which prevails among all classes of the community, is a proof that they are not insensible of the happiness of their condition.
I shall communicate to you by Message, on all matters of public interest that I deem proper to bring under your consideration, and you may rely on my ready concurrence, in all measures that can promote good government, public prosperity and private happiness.
From the Halifax Journal.
Mr. Munro.—The publication of the following extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jam.) dated October 27, 1827, is requested, with a view of eliciting the opinion of the Legislature on the necessity that there should be an Act passed during the last Session of our Legislature, relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish, and of Fish Barrels.—An Act which it is much to be regretted has not, as yet, been in operation:
[EXTRACT.]
"We are glad to perceive that your Legislature have thought the subject of Pickled Fish worthy their consideration, and that shortly new regulations will be in force.—It is certainly owing to the very bad and slight materials of which the Barrels were made that so many are landed dry, and from the bottom tiers of cargoes hardly one comes out with pickle."
The insufficiency of the Barrels, as above complained of has been the source of much loss to this Province.—Pickled Fish forms one of its principal exports—but that character of excellence which it is justly entitled to bear, together with much of its value is lost, owing to the bad state in which it arrives at Foreign markets arising chiefly from the use of such materials as are not sufficiently well made to retain the pickle, and the Fish in consequence becoming rusty, putrid, and unfit for use.
The superior manner in which the Scotch Herring are cured and packed has obtained for them a decided preference over our pickled fish, in a West India market—and they have, in a very great degree, supplanted the sale and consumption of the latter, a circumstance which would not exist, were equal care taken to have our Fish arrive there in a sound and wholesome state.
To show the loss which is frequently sustained on Pickled Fish when landed dry, an Account of Sales, of a small shipment, recently made to Jamaica is subjoined—and although every care was taken to have the barrels well filled with pickle, and the fish packed in the best manner possible—yet the slight materials of which they were constructed, rendered them inadequate to withstand the pressure to which, during the voyage they were subject, and the loss stated was the consequence.
As our Legislature is now in Session, and the subject of the Fisheries will, it is hoped, meet their early attention—it is recommended that an amendment of the Act of last Session be so far made, as to render necessary that all Fish barrels should undergo an inspection and be branded previous to their being offered for sale—much expense and trouble would be thereby saved to the Fishermen, as they would then pack their Fish in such barrels only as were made agreeably to law, the expense of re-packing would be so frequently incurred as heretofore, and the Fish when shipped for market would go there without a requisite deterioration in their character of value.
MERCANTILE.
Account sales of 290 Barrels of Pickled Fish, Kingston, Jamaica.—
186 bbls. (full of pickle) 26s. 8d 2248 0 4
90 do. (partly dry) 25s. 5d : : 114 7 6
114 do. (dry) 20s. : : 114 0 0
Had the above 390 bbls. been all landed full of pickle they would have sold at their first named price say 26s. 8d. each.
Loss : : : : 43 12 2
Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, }
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Thomas Wilford, Esq. to be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hants, and Mr. Peter Bonnett, one of the Coroners for the Township of Annapolis.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COURIER.
MR. EDITOR.—The following remarks on crimes and punishments were suggested by a personal of some comments in your last number, (from the City Gazette,) on the character of an unfortunate prisoner, who died recently in the Gaol. Several traits in his conduct indicated a sensibility and rectitude of heart, which, though they may not have been deep and strong enough, in one instance, to triumph over temptation, still exercised, to the last, an influence over him. You will easily perceive, also, a reference to the case of the unhappy Boy, who is condemned soon to lose his life, for the offence he has committed against the Laws of his Country. To excite improper commiseration for him is no part of the writer's object—were it so, his youth—and the circumstance of his being extremely ignorant, might be impressed upon the attention of the reader—but this is not attempted.
THOUGHTS ON CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.
In entering into the compact, by which mankind agreed to submit to the restriction of Laws, as of two evils, the most eligible—they could only grant a power over those rights, that naturally belonged to them. Personal liberty, and property, being unquestionably in this class, it was at their option to yield them up to the disposal of another, without violating any law, moral or divine. They had therefore an undoubted authority to make any claim respecting those two privileges, and to submit the regulation of them, to lawgivers and legislators. But Life, being reserved by the Supreme Being, as a right, belonging to himself, mankind were not at liberty to commit the disposal into the hands of others, except upon the sphere of the necessity. The only case wherein it might be proper for the world to exercise jurisdiction over the lives of men, is pointed out by the Creator himself, in that passage of Scripture where he says, "blood shall be repaid by blood." This jurisdiction being the consequence of a Divine Law, could not, however, be exercised without a manifest violation of the divine prerogative, did it proceed from another power than that of omnipotence.—Nothing is more conspicuous than the wisdom of the Creator, in reserving to himself, the life of man; since none so well understands its value, and none who are unable to give it, should violate the rights of heaven and humanity in taking it away. Yet, under many free governments, men have assumed a right over the lives of their fellow creatures, collectively, although individually, they have not, so much as a right over their own lives, while those from their prisons, are led publicly to the slaughter, for whom no expiations, less severe, could have been devised.
One would imagine, that none could, without a mixture of compassion, and regret, see a fellow-being about to be plunged into the abyss of eternity, by an ignominious death, for having appropriated to his own use, a smallittance of another's property—the probability of being driven into the commission of this crime, by a distress so excessive as to call for an immediate relief, is not only a mitigation of the offence, but the strongest aggravation of the inhumanity of the Law, which punishes with such rigorous extremity. When we compare the crime committed, with the punishment to be inflicted, and see the vast disparity between them; when we see that the former bears no proportion to the latter, and behold the unfortunate person's extreme misery, all sense of his guilt is swallowed up by our compassion, and we feel ourselves irresistibly drawn by the dictates of nature, to deplore his fate, and to lament the loss of that sentence, the effects of which, to the unhappy object, are such irreparable calamity.
Let any man who sees a malefactor led to execution for one or two transgressions, by his hand upon his heart, and ask himself whether he never did anything more destructive to the happiness of the world? Let him, thus solemnly ask himself, whether he never attempted to injure the domestic tranquility of his neighbour—to obtain the possession of his property by methods, dishonest and cruel to the world, by means equally malicious and detestable to the gods, the crimes of an infinitely deeper dye, than that of having deprived another of the value of few shillings or pounds, and in their consequence to society, much more deadly and pernicious. Let him acknowledge, that he himself, in point of culpability, and example, better deserves death, than the malefactor before his eyes. Let him acknowledge, that he has, in person, admitted to death, sufficient reason for the capital punishment, and that he makes laws to punish capital, on the offences, while others, of a higher degree of enormity, are overlooked, than by any uniform rule of justice.
If, in a moral light, those laws are reprehensible—in a political one, they are, perhaps, still more so. The least reflection will show them to be pregnant with dreadful mischief in their operation.—A robber, impressed with every sentiment in behalf of the person whom he has plundered, is yet tempted, when his life comes in competition with the law, to over-rule the dictates of his humanity. He does not see the necessity of moving out of the way, the only witness that can endanger it. In this instance, he is in a great degree excusable, by the reflection, that through the resentment of him he had deprived of a trifle, his own life might have been taken away, unless he had resorted to this desperate expedient to save it.—Thus murder is committed, and the punishment of those two crimes, being equal, and the greatest that can possibly be inflicted, no new danger is incurred, by adding the latter to the former; but the transgressor, on the contrary, accomplishes his own safety by it.—On this occasion, he only pursues a very natural principle, self-preservation.—Crimes, whose degrees of enormity are very different, being thus, by the law, confounded—and the commission of the most flagitious, being made necessary to the safety of him, who has already committed that which is naturally the most pardonable—it is no wonder that the perpetrator of the one, should so often be immediately succeeded by the perpetration of the other. If, however, it is found, that in some instances, the one does not succeed the other, it is not owing to the fear of the Law, but to the force of remaining virtue. The Law tempts the offender to secure his safety, by the death of the person he has rifled; but he rejects the infamous offer, and he respects the rights of humanity, and of conscience.—Thus, the Law seduces, where it was intended to amend; stimulates to the commission of offences a thousand times worse than those it was made to prevent; renders the greatest crime in the catalogue of heinous—and depravity, familiar to the mind, and by reducing it to a level with theft, or simple robbery, destroys the sense of the distinction nature has made between them, and lessens that abhorrence it has implanted in the mind of men, for the blackest, and most capital, of all offences. Had different and proper degrees of punishment been allotted to the crimes we have mentioned, there would have been no temptation to avoid the punishment of the one, by committing the other, since the criminal, sensible that the infinite disparity between punishment likewise prevailed, would be awed by the fear of incurring fresh danger, and therefore deterred from incurring fresh guilt.
But the evils already pointed out, are not, it is conceived, the whole which result from these laws. Their excessive severity, and disproportionate punishment, strike the rod of justice from the hand of the party injured, who though willing to inflict a penalty adequate to the wrong he has sustained, life. He chooses, therefore, to connive at his escape, rather than by delivering him up to the law, to expose him to a punishment that holds no measure with the offence.—Encouraged by success, the offender prosecutes the same course of life, with redoubled ardour; again transgresses, and the like indulgence. Emboldened, now, by repeated success, he lays aside all fear of conviction, adds crime to crime, and enormity to enormity. Thus accustomed to reiterated transgressions, he grows callous to the admonitions of conscience, loses all instinctive sense of shame, and becomes capable of every gradation of guilt. No longer human and divine;—violence and outrage mark his steps;—and he degenerates into a lawless savage, to be hunted down by mankind.—The patience of the world is exhausted—it unites against him—he is arrested—and cut off in the full bloom of iniquity. Thus he was suffered to deserve death, because if he had been soundly apprehended, he would have suffered death before he deserved it.
There is no greater argument against the policy of such laws, than this lenity shown to offenders, and the Legislators of those countries where they are enforced, seem to acknowledge the impropriety of them, when they lodge a power in their executive, to grant reprieves and pardons. Does not this betray an opinion that they are too harsh, since they require a mitigation?
A milder and more equitable use of power would probably have produced much happier consequences. In this case there is the strongest reason for supposing, that the Laws would have been pointedly executed. The offender, having been delivered up to chastisement, on the heels of the offence, because the whole would have united to discourage transgressions obnoxious to public happiness. The fear of exposing the transgressor's life, being removed—and the certainty that the punishment of any crime, would not have exceeded the limits of justice—nothing would have remained to check that desire, which every one feels, to see a violation of the Law punished;—and the culprit, in every instance, would, accordingly, have been delivered up to chastisement. It being thus reduced to a certainty, that penalties would be inflicted, whenever a violation of the Laws took place, a general reformation among the disorderly and licentious members of society would have been produced. The Law, in that case would have been calculated to prevent crimes, and armed with all restraints, it would have been formidable to all offenders; and none would have ventured to approach the sphere of its influence, without being affected by transgressors, overtaken suddenly by punishment, in their first off-set would have had no time to extend guilt by a familiarity with guilt. The bug of iniquity, being suddenly nicked, the fruit, of course, would have been destroyed. By this means, innumerable multitudes would have recovered from the first false step, and have turned it to the advantage of their future lives.
The fear of shame operates more powerfully on some minds, than the fear of death. Punishments, therefore, which tend to stigmatize and render infamous, are much more apt to prevent the commission of flagitious enormities, than are heavy denunciations of the keenest rage, united with power the most unlimited. But notwithstanding this consideration—DEATH must still be regarded as the greatest of all terrestrial calamities. It precipitates the soul into the immeasurable ocean of eternity, and delivers it up into the hands of its Maker. IT PRECLUDES, FOREVER, THE POSSIBILITY OF AN APPEAL! Considered in this awful light, the terrors of it should not be sported with, and rendered, in practice, familiar to the mind of man. Being the greatest of all possible evils, it should be reserved as a punishment for the greatest of all possible crimes—of crimes equally tremendous, and equally irremediable.
CIVIS.
MR. EDITOR.
SIR.—A variety of occurrences appear lately to have conspired to bring me into contact, regarding some public matters, with one of our most respectable Aldermen, and I am, in consequence, under two accounts.—In the first place, I have a high opinion of the Gentleman as a private citizen—in the next place, I find myself under the necessity of giving you some further trouble, by requesting the insertion of this Communication.—I say, under the necessity, because, though I understand the Alderman has said he would not condescend to enter the Newspaper-lists with me, yet, I have a character, to support in the community, as well as he has.
With regard to the affidavit which appeared in last Courier, signed Thomas L. Taylor, little need be said.—The Public have before them that document, and a similar one, signed by my apprentice, Donald Robertson.—Both the young men must be in possession of all the facts of the case; but, having solemnly sworn to matters point blank opposite to one another, the strength of their individual evidences must be determined, and the truth of equal characters, so far as relates to truth and integrity.—That of Donald Robertson stands unimpaired, at least so far as I know; and I can prove, that Mr. Cunningham himself was told by Mr. Taylor, that he would give him a copy of the specifications for seven shillings and sixpence.—At all events, I can prove that Mr. C. said so.—There is, in this matter rest for the present.
But as I have had occasion to meet the Alderman on a subject of a quite different nature, I feel it my duty to lay it before the Public, because, I think he has "done those things which he ought not to have done," and has "not done those things, which he ought to have done" regarding it, and because I think, his feelings on the New Court-House business towards me, induced him to act, in his official capacity, as he did.—The matter relates to an apprentice of mine, and is as follows:—
William Townsend, was bound to me about three years ago—he is now 18 years of age, and will not, of course, be out of his apprenticeship, until many years to come.—During the whole of the time he has been with me, he has behaved himself in a very irregular and disrespectful manner.—I found him employing that time, which, as a servant, he ought to have spent in attending to my work, in working for himself; and, not only that, but he was clandestinely appropriating my materials, stuff, &c. to his own private purposes.—When I fairly found out, that he had been doing so, I forbade him, and would do so again.—All I did at the time, was, forbidding him to continue such a practice.—I forbid him, also, leaving my house in the evenings, without my consent. This, however, he persevered in doing; and said he would do—d if he committed by R. Robertson, Esq. to Gaol.—Here Mr. Robertson was wrong, as he has since acknowledged himself to be, in granting a Warrant for examination and for Commitment at the same time—but pleads the general custom of Aldermen on such occasions, in defence.
This irregularity (which surely cannot be laid at my door) has been made use of by Mr. Peters, for the purpose of taking steps, not only to have the apprentice discharged from Gaol, but from my employ altogether.—An examination of myself and my boy took place at the Office of Mr. Peters, before him and Alderman Ansley; and the result of Mr. Ansley said, it was his opinion, that the boy should be released, on condition of his returning to his master and behaving differently in future.—Mr. P. however, had the address, or influence, I don't know which, to talk Mr. A. out of his opinion, and the result is, Sir, that after having learnt the boy his trade, I am now deprived of his services, however, appealed to the Sessions in the case, and trust I shall obtain justice there.
It is not likely I should have made these things public, but many of my friends who have Apprentices under their charge have requested me to do so, in order to counteract the bad effects which such things may, and are, likely to have on the minds and morals of boys generally.—If I am destined to suffer a final defeat in this instance, I may see every Apprentice in the place laughing at the commands of his Master.
I have not taken the pains to go so fully into particulars in this case as I might have done, but am fully prepared to do so, if any reply be made to this communication.
E. WEN CAMERON.
Saint John, February 8, 1828.
MR. CHUBB.
SIR.—Having observed in yesterday's number of the British Colonist, the publication of the sentence of the late Court Martial, held in this place, against Major ROBERT SCOTT, and myself; I beg through the medium of your paper to state to the public, that I am now preparing myself to

publish in a pamphlet the whole of the proceedings of that Court, together with my remarks thereon; and also, upon the conduct and characters of some of the witnesses before it.—And I shall take care that all persons concerned shall be furnished with a copy thereof.
I am, Sir, your's, &c.
LEWIS BURNS.
9th February, 1828.
The Courier.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.
Bank of New-Brunswick.
Director next week, - - H. GILBERT, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.
Savings Bank.
Managers for the ensuing week—
CHARLES SIMONDS,
GEORGE MATTHEW.
Bank Hours—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12
Amount deposited on Monday last, £12: 0: 0
Marine Insurance Office.
Committee of Directors for the ensuing week—
THOMAS HEAVISIDE,
THOMAS BARLOW,
HUGH JOHNSON, Junr.
Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.
STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE.
February 8 & 9.
Days of Observation. Hours of Observat. Remarks.
Saturday, 2 9 19 26 The former part of the week was a steady cold. Wind variable.
Sunday, 3 26 22 30 A few days, however, it has been mild, and a considerable thaw has taken place.
Monday, 4 30 40 39 The snow on the ground has been produced.
Tuesday, 5 25 32 33 The snow has been produced.
Wednesday, 6 24 36 36 The snow has been produced.
Thursday, 7 29 39 40 The country travelling has been unusually good.
Friday, 8 29 39 27 The snow has been produced.
Our readers will observe in another column the observations made by Mr. DAVIES, the Agent of the State of Maine, sent lately to Fredericton, on the Boundary Line affair.—Much has lately been said to the world on this subject by ourselves and our contemporaries regarding it; but, as we see a constant recurrence made to it by our Western neighbours, we should consider it a dereliction of duty, were we, on our part, to neglect a matter of this nature. After the opportunities which we have afforded Mr. DAVIES, at Fredericton, for obtaining the fullest information, we certainly cannot help being surprised at the tenor of his remarks.
For one thing it is truly amusing to see this matter brought forward at an "ADAMS meeting," as it were by way of securing the future President's particular interest in and towards it.—Electioneering seems to be the principal employment of our Republican friends in this part of the country, on all the years.—But what concerns us most as to the case before us is the totally erroneous premises on which all, or at least the greater part of their arguments, on the Boundary Line subject are founded.—They seem to take it for granted that the disputed territory is a PART OF THE UNITED STATES. What ridiculous nonsense this is. Those men who make such faragos in public Speeches and newspaper columns must, themselves, know better; their guilt, therefore, in endeavouring to lead their fellow citizens astray is doubly criminal on this account. It cannot be a character, as RULERS OF THE PEOPLE, through ignorance they did it.—If they be weak and foolish enough to attempt to make British subjects believe that their own continued pretensions to the right of this soil will induce the British Government to relinquish her jurisdiction over it, they are grievously mistaken. They are now too late in the day for that. Mr. DAVIES and Mr. LINCOLN seem to have been brought up at the same school. The former, however, we think, has the advantage over the latter in talking nonsense. Mr. D. does discover some glimpses of common sense when he alludes to the necessity of the State of Maine awaiting the determination of the General Government.
We are enabled to present our friends with the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature. We do not recollect ever having seen a document of this description with such unmingled satisfaction as we did this. It takes into view the general state of the Province and its concerns, in a most comprehensive but neat and impressive manner, and we cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of our Sister Province on their prosperous and independent situation as a community.
There is one subject in particular to which Sir JAMES KEMPT refers, which we earnestly hope and trust will be taken into the consideration of our own Legislature, at their ensuing meeting—we mean THE FISHERIES. The public complaints which have lately, and we think very justly, been made regarding the encroachments of Americans on the rights of the North American Colonists, as to their Fishing Grounds, and Trade generally, deserve to be taken into serious consideration, and we must earnestly trust, we hope we shall observe this important subject recommended by our Executive for discussion; but if we are disappointed in this, we trust that some of our Representatives, particularly those concerned in commerce, will not allow it to pass unnoticed. We think it peculiarly belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of this City, to interest themselves in a matter of this description and importance. It would be surely a matter for them to petition the House of Assembly for the appointment of a Committee to correspond with the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, during the Session, and have a common understanding on the business established between the two Provinces;—for it is then that we are most deeply interested. It is a positive fact, that vessels are now bound from this Port to the Port of Halifax, in a cargo of Fish, and those very Fish are imported from New-England. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves.
We stated in our last number that Capt. DONALD, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, had left New-York, for England.—We observe, however, by the last New-York Albion that this is not the case. It notices the arrival of Capt. D. at that place, and says, "he proceeds to-day (26th ult.) to Washington." We were led into this error by observing the name of Captain Douglas among the list of Passengers going by one of the Packets.—It has been generally reported that Captain DONALD intended to visit England before his return to this Province, but we believe this is not true.
In our last we noticed the deprecation committed at the Store of Mr. HALLETT, in Hampton. A person has since been taken up on suspicion of being the thief, and examined twice before Mr. ALDEN, at the Court-house, before the examination of the several PETERS. During his last examination, upon articles of goods which he had sold in the Store of Mr. HALLETT, he was asked by the Court, if he had any other real value, seen in his possession, and he answered, that he had none. In consequence, however, of Mr. HALLETT's not being in town, they could not be identified as belonging to him. The prisoner was therefore committed to jail for further examination.—The nature of the evidence and the circumstances of his passing at different places under different names, strong suspicions are entertained that he has been even before in the Hampton robbery. It has, at least, been ascertained that he is the person lately advertised as having broke out of Fredericton jail, after being committed there for a robbery. We are pleased to see the vigilance displayed by our City authorities on this occasion, in endeavouring to bring those nocturnal depredators to justice.