GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

The Packet ship *De Rham* and *Formosa* from Havre, and *William Byrnes*, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on the 11th inst. The former sailed on the 19th ult. and the latter on the 14th, to which dates papers were received.

The price of wheat was advancing in France. The rise in the average in the month of October, was 1f. 47c. and it was at the last date within 21c. as high as at the same period last year. Purchases were making at Hamburgh and the Baltic, for French accounts.——The Paris Moniteur announces, that M. Roux de Rochelle, Minister at Hamburg, succeeds Baron Durand Marcuil as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.—Baron de Mercuil is appointed Minister to Brazil.——It is stated that France, Spain, and the Pope have recognized Don Miguel as King of Portugal.——The French Government and the members of the diplomatic body are said to have received intelligence yesterday, by a courier that arrived at the Austrian embassy that the Emperor of Russia had consented to grant to Turkey conditions less rigorous than those stipulated in the Treaty of Adrinople either as it regards the amount of indemnity, or the periods at which they are to be paid by the Porte.—*Paris pap. Nov. 7.*

The Journal des Debates has the following:—'A serious and important question remains to be decided for Greece. The time is at hand when the monarchial form of its Government will render necessary the choice of a Prince, who will be called to carry on the work of its political regeneration. Three competitors are at this moment on the stage, namely Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Baden, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. The Constitutionel says upon the same subject: "Greece which is essentially destined to form a Confederate Government, is to be ruled by a Sovereign Prince. Each of the four Great Powers present their Candidate. France proposes for the throne of Leonidas, the Prince of Lucca, son of the King of Etruria, in whose veins Spanish blood flows; Great-Britain sets up Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; Austria presents the Prince of Hesse Homberg; and Russia the son of the ex-King of Sweden. As to the title that the candidate will assume, this is said to be left to the Aulic Chancery of Austria."

The Austrian Observer, under a Constantinople date of October 10th, announces that, in consequence of the pacific relations, and the rising of the blockade of the Dardanelles, with a favorable wind, which had been blowing for several days, more than a hundred vessels of all nations, but principally Austrian, had sailed for Odessa, while others had arrived from the Levant.

Commerce of the Black Sea.—A commercial letter of the 21st Oct. from Belgrade says—"We have advices from Constantinople to the 9th inst. The Turkish Government affords fresh proofs every day of its intentions to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the treaty of Peace. The freedom of Commerce exerts a very favorable influence upon the march of affairs. Since September 26th, no less than 150 vessels of different flags have been seen on their way from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Three vessels under the Russian flag have passed before the capitol without stopping, and without asking for firmans."

Sir P. Malcolm arrived at Constantinople on the 7th October, in an English vessel, and had a private audience with the Sultan, to whom he was presented by the English Ambassador. He was very graciously received, and was to rejoin his squadron in the Dardanelles in a few days. The passage of the Dardanelles was free to all merchant vessels and the duties on transit were withdrawn. The business of the Port had assumed great briskness, from the facility the merchant vessels received in passing the Black Sea.

On the departure of the Russian fleet, the Admiral hoisted the Russian flag by the side of those of France and England, and fired a salute of 21 guns. The English and French fleets did the same on their departure. Six English vessels of war remained in the Dardanelles. Several Turks who had been engaged in the plot with the Jannissaries, were decapitated on the 27th of Sept. Two young Turks who had adopted the signal of the Janissaries, met with the same fate.

London, Nov. 10.

Parliament will not meet for the despatch of business before the first week in February.

Consols closed to day at 91¼. The revenue, for the four weeks ending the 6th inst. presents an increase of nearly half a million, as compared with the same period last year.

Official notice of the recognition of Don Miguel, by the King of Spain, has reached England. A letter from Lisbon of the 21st ult states that "Don Miguel is unwilling that the Directors of the Bank should terminate their affairs and threatens them with imprisonment if they do not continue their operations."

We have letters from Constantinople to Oct. 7, by the regular post from Odessa. The utmost tranquility then prevailed in the Turkish capital, and the Government was acting most strictly on the terms of the recently concluded treaty. Firmans free of any expense, were granted to the flags of all nations, for the passage of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, and many commercial ships had passed through each.

Information of a dreadful affair, said to have taken place in New Zealand, has been brought to this country by the captain of the Halcyon transport, who states that previously to his departure from Van Dieman's land, the entire crew, consisting of thirteen hands of the brig Horse, which traded from Sydney to New England, had been cruelly murdered by the natives of New Zealand, in consequence of some offence given to an individual. The account adds that the savages roasted and fed upon their victims. The Captain of the Horse alone escaped death, but he had not been heard of.

The King and Queen of Naples and the Princess Maria Christain, their daughter, the future Queen of Spain, arrived at Grenoble from Chambray on the 31st of October.

By a decree dated Oct. 29, the King of the Netherlands has granted to the city of Rotterdam, Antwerp, and other places, freedom of importation and re-exportation by sea, by means of a general entrepot.

Frontiers of Servia, Oct. 19.

Important negotiation are said to be carrying on in the palace of the Pacha of Belgrade, relative both to the military contrition to be paid by the Porte, and the new political arrangements in Servia. The Pacha is said to have consulted several Greek and Jewish merchants on the best means of paying as soon as possible the indemnities to Russia.—Prince Milosh will, it is said, come to Belgrade to discuss with the Pacha various mearures that are to be adopted. The Servians look on this Prince as their future Hospodar, and affirm that in consequence of negociations at Adrianople, Servia will have a constitution like the principalities.

The Servians are justly rejoicing at the success of the Russian arms, which procures them them the enjoyment of the advantages stipulated for them in the treaty of Akerman.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

It is known that for some time past great discontent has prevailed in our army in India, in consequence of the reduction of certain allowances, which are now under the administration of Lord William Bentinck, about to be carried into effect for the first time. Some time since a memorila was published from the officers of the native regiments in Bengal, to Lord Combermere, the commander-in-chief; and also a letter from Lieut.-Col. Baker the commanding officer in consequence of the order sent out from England, and afterwards there published to the army.

The commander-in-chief having received from Lord William Bentinck the Governor-General, a copy of the despatch from Europe before its publication, has written to Capt. Benson, the military secretary of the Governor-General on the subject and his opinion is entirely against the justice and policy of the proposed reductions.

Lord Combermere considers the reduction of salaries of staff officers to be a question of expediency; but in his opinion, justice forbids that the fixed allowance of regimental officers be diminished. By reducing so considerable a portion of the army to half batta, men who have served their country with zeal and fidelity for many a long year in this trying climate, will suffer a diminution of their salaries to the following extent, according to their different ranks: A lieut. col. 304, major 228, captain 91, and an ensign 45 rupees per mensem.—Among those officers will be found many who have creditably discharged their laborious duties for a period of twenty-five or thirty years; at the moment they have attained the rank to which they have been so long aspiring, it will be deprived of those advantages upon which they formed their hopes of revisiting their native country.

Upon the fullest consideration of the regimental officer's pay, and the expense to which they are subject, the commander-in-chief is of opinion that the one is no more than adequate to the other, especially in the lower ranks. If therefore it be of importance that the allowances of regimental officers be equalized at the three presidencies, he strongly recommends that the lower be raised to the higher. The commander-in chief entreats the governor-general, to consider whether it be just that men who have entered a distant service, by which they are peculiarly unfitted for employment in any other, and on the implied condition that they were to be entitled to the fixed pay and allowances which those who were actually in it were receiving, shonld be liable to such losses and deprivations. His immediate predecessor, Sir Edward Paget and the Marquis of Hastings, have explicitly recorded their opinions, that such a measure would be essentially unjust, and in these opinions, Lord Combermere hesitates not to express his entire concurrence.

Notwithstanding the opinions so often pronounced against the proposed measures, Lord William Bentinck and his council are said to be determined to carry them into effect. A morning paper observes—"Report says, that the Court of Directors objected to them; but that the overbearing power of such men as Mr. Wynn and Lord Ellenborough, the Presidents of the board of controul, have forced them to yield. The Duke of Wellington has served in India many years, and should be as well aware of the state of the army in India, as the Marquis of Hastings, Sir E. Paget, or Lord Combermere, and it is to be hoped the subject will come under his immediate notice. The extravagance of the shipping expenses and other charges connected with that most disastrous war against the Burmese, carried on by the governor-general Lord Amherst, has created so large a debt, that great reductions are requisite to meet the interest of what was so impolitically and injudiciously incurred in that war. But surely it is but a sorry return to that army, who suffered more hardships and privations in the Burmese war, than ever any army did in India, that they find themselves punished and deprived of their allowances. If reductions are necessary, look to the numerous civil allowances, and the great number of civil officers. Let them be dealt with as the wants of the country require; but do not break faith with the army and reduce the allowances, particularly of the young officers, inadequate to support them with comfort."

Treaty of Adrianople.—The following remarks are taken from Bell's W. Messenger:

It is obvious that one of the great objects of Russian ambition is to establish a foreign commerce with the South and West of Europe together with the North and East. The Treaty of Adrianople lays the beams of this mighty commerce on solid foundations, and furnishes to Russia all the maritime power in a very few years. It opens Tartary, the Crimea, and the whole south of Russia to the Mediterranean. In a word, it is the most valuable acquisition made since the reign of Peter the Great.

It was said by Voltaire—"Light comes now from the North," and it will undoubtedly be to the Northern Autocrat that the Black sea will be indebted for its emancipation and freedom.—The Euxine will now become the goal to which the trade of the Mediterranean will flow; and the colonial produce of the West Indies, and the rest of the world, so far as the necessities of those who inhabit the shores of this sea shall require, will take the same direction.

The position in which Russia now stands is undoubtedly a proud one. It has more of the sublime and terrible in it than the beautiful and enchanting. She has extended her limits, and confirmed her sway, from Archangel to the Archipelago, and cut out a sort of maritime railroad from one ocean to another, which will bring her the commerce and waft to her the flags of the whole world.

The Russians having long formed a navy; they have taken into their service strangers from every part of Europe, and have instructed many of their own subjects in the naval profession. But the interests of the great proprietors of the soil in that kingdom, led them rather to the profits of an Inland commerce, for which their Empire, by the navigation of its rivers, was so well adapted. Until within the last twenty years, most of the Russian vessels employed in foreign trade, were the property of strangers settled in that country and owned by foreigners.

Before the late treaty, Russia was inconveniently situated for maritime commerce; the ports of Archangel and the Baltic were not accessible for more than four months in the year; the Northern Ocean, near their cost, was not navigable; and the greatest disadvantages their possessions on the Black Sea laboured under, whilst the necessity of passing the Bosphorus, at the option of the Turkish Government, existed. All the obstacles are now at an end, and have not only been surmounted, but are converted into new and fearful instruments of power. The policy and sagacity of the rulers of this empire, have attained the highest point of wisdom and art,—that of making hindrances and impediments auxiliaries and allies.

The natural course of events, however, has produced the downfall of the Ottoman power in Europe; for it would be absurd to blind ourselves to this necessary result of the treaty of Adrianople. In the lapse of a very few years, the coast of Asia, on the Propontits and Hellespont, must become an integral part of the Russian dominions. We may, by a timely policy and a vigour in our councils, cut off Russia from Thrace and Macedon, and prevent Greece from falling under her dominion; but upon the shores of the Archipelago she will firmly establish herself. It is in the Greek Islands, and on the continent of the Morea and the Peloponnesus, that we must look for a barrier against the Emperor Nicholas; for else where he will do as he pleases.

The spirit of the Russian Government naturally inclines to conquest and aggrandisement, and this sentiment is kept alive by the principal characters of the state. By extending the limits of the Empire, they create new and more distant commands, whith, whenever the weakness of the head begins to develope itself, will become independant sovereignties, and the nobles of Russia will set up for themselves, like the successors of Alexander the Great. The Empress Catherine the Second once threatened to march to India; but it is useless to speculate on a remote danger of this kind at present.

It cannot but be confessed that this country committed a great error in policy in keeping so jealous an eye upon France and America, whilst we neglected the growing preponderance of Russia. The Empress Cathrine should have been resisted on the seizure of Ockzakow. It is useless however, to dwell upon an error which is now without remedy.

We are not amongst those who apart from the consideration of the value of Turkey as an eastern barrier, feel much sympathy for the decline of this brutal and bigoted empire. The Turks have too long trampled upon the fairest provinces of the East, and trodden down under their hoofs, arts, civilization, and science, whilst they have at all times, exhibited the most bitter enmity and opposition to the progress of the Christian religion. Now it must be admitted, that as Christianity, politically speaking, is the greatest engine of civilization, Mahometanism is most opposed to this grand source of human happiness and improvement. While the barbarians of ancient times fled before the preaching of the gospel, the Mahometan, even at the period when it blazes in its meridian height, alone resist and opposes it, and is the great obstacle to its triumphant progress. Whilst the effects of Christianity have been so extensively felt, that they have brought within the pale of society and gospel consolations the Indians of North and South America, and are daily melting down the more innocent superstitions of the Hindoo, the Mahometan, stands aloof, and not content with resisting the truth, takes up arms against its propagation. His is not the sullen resistance of black and malignant infidelity, but the arms of fierce bigotry and determined opposition. It would give us no pain therefore to see the Turks thrist from Europe into Asia. A victory over them is a battle gained in the cause of our common Christianity. A faith which has been propagated by the sword, though it may have a right to exclaim against the use of this instrument against itself as inconsistent with Christian warfare, may well submit to be disarmed, and think itself not illrequited in the day of its humiliation and conquest, that its weapons are merely broken in its hands.

SCIENTIFIC AND EXPLORING VOYAGE.

We have received Cape Town Gazettes to the 16th of Aug. His Majesty's ship Chanticleer had arrived there from the scientific voyage in which Capt. Forster had been engaged. The particulars, as furnished by an officer of that vessel, are interesting. The magnetic experiments began at Monte Video, which the Chanticleer left on the 5th October last year, and proceeded to Staten Island, on the eastern coast of Terra del Fuego. The Chanticleer anchored in a little harbour on the northern side, which Captain Foster named Port Cook, after the great circumnavigator. Staten Island is covered with extensive woods, crowning even the summit of the hills. The principal tree is the antarctic beech, which, being an evergreen, clothes the country with perpetual verdure. Celery, scurvey grass, and some berries of the elegant arbutus, were among the most useful vegetables. The ground is wet and swampy, and covered with lichens mosses and peat. After the necessary observations, the Chanticleer sailed from Port Cook on the 21st of December, with a view to secure the advantages of the summer at South Shetland.—On the 2d of January last, they fell in with the first iceberg in lat. 60, and as they advanced they became more numerous, and at one time eighty-three were in sight from deck.

The Chanticleer stood a little to the southward of the Shetland group, and came upon an extensive tract of land, with a range of lofty mountains covered down to the weter's edge with ice and snow. Being near shore, Captain Foster landed and took possession of the country in the name of King George the Fourth, depositing a copper cylinder containing a notification to that effect. The place was called Cape Possession, and the land was named at the same time Clarence Land, in honor of his Royal Highness. Cape Possession is in lat. 64 south, and is, as far as our knowledge goes, the most southern land on the globe. This was the ultimate limit of Captain Foster's progress southward. Some red snow was collected similar to that of the Arctic regions.

On the 19th of January the Chanticleer anchored in the harbour of Deception Island, described as one of the most extraordinary places in the world. It is of volcanic origin, consisting of hills of black ashes and cinders, red tuta, and superincumbent masses of ice and snow, of prodigious magnitude. The shores rack with steem, while enormous icebergs stand upon their brink, and the summits of snow-clad hills smoke with vapor. The only living things on it are the penguins, and their numbers exceed all computation. Some thousands of these were slaughtered, and several hundreds of them salted and packed for sea-store. Some sea leopards were obtained. This animal is a singular and undescribed species of seal, and it yielded a considerable quantity of oil. Deception island offers no trace of vegetation; a dismal prospect here appals the eye, and all is a wild and dreary waste.

On the 8th of March the Chanticleer quitted this remarkable place, and proceeded to Cape Horn, to prosecute the experiments, and obtain the necessary observations. It approximates in climate, character and productions, to Staten Island. The climate of the southern regions has been somewhat misrepresented, and its rigor and severity too colored. Many facts illustrative of this statement might be given; suffice it to say, that the vegetation of Cape Horn, in the lattitude 56 degrees south, is as luxurient and vigorous as the corresponding latitude of the northern hemisphere. Having achieved the object of her voyage to the southern regions, the Chanticleer left Cape Horn on the 24th of May, and after a prosperous run of 27 days, made the Table Land; but, by the prevalence of adverse winds, put into Mussel-bay for the purpose of getting time, and where they enjoyed the delicious luxuries of fruit, vegetables and fresh meat, to which they had been strangers for nine months, having been on their own resources for that period, and entirely secluded from the civilized world. They obtained abundance of supplies of all kinds at Mussel-bay, and experienced the greatest hospitality, kindnes, and attention from the inhabitants.—[Standard.]

COLONIAL.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

THE REV. MR. WEST.

We mentioned lately that this Reverend Gentleman, had been appointed to the temporary charge of the Bradford Congregation in Yorkshire, [Eng.] We find in the *Leeds Intelligencer* the following paragraph in reference to this appointment:—

We understand, that the Rev. George Montgommery West, in consequence of his delicate state of health, and agreeably to the advice of his Trustees, has consented to the *partial* prolongation of his visit in England, and that the scene of his present local duties will be the town of Bradford, in this county. Accordingly on Sunday the 30th ultimo, the following notice was read in the parish church, by order of the Rev. Henry Heap, Vicar:—"Please to take notice, that the Rev. G. M. West, M. A. and Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, will enter upon the duties of Assistant Minister of this church on Sunday next, agreeably to the full consent of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York." The Rev. Gentleman accordingly delivered two discourses on Sunday last, but fearing that the above notice might have led the congregation to infer his *permanent* continuance, he made the following introductory remarks to his morning sermon:—"I feel that I owe it as a duty to myself and to the respectable auditory of this church, to make some observations which may serve to guard against any future misunderstanding. It is the more necessary for me to do so, as the notice which I understand was read in this church on Sunday last, relative to my occupancy of this pulpit, might lead the congregation to calculate on my *permanent* continuance here. It is impossible for me not to feel strongly impressed by the *high compliment* intended for me by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, the Vicar of Bradford, and the kind *acquiescence* of the Ohio Trustees, in an appointment, which in the first instance, did not originate in my own seeking, but in the exuberance of never-to-be-forgotten friendship. Yet while I admit, and forcibly feel all this, I must, at the same time, not forget that I am identified with a prelate and a cause, far dearer to me than the mere gratification of any selfish motive, private interest, or even natural life itself, consequently my stay here cannot be *permanent*, and may be (to myself at least) very painfully *transient*; however in whatever region my *future* lot may be cast, I shall always cherish the most grateful recollections of Bradford and its inhabitants, and during my *present temporary* visit, I shall, as heretofore, according to my conscientious belief and humble ability, continue faithfully to preach to you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

John Johnson, Esq. was elected, on Monday the 7th inst, a member of the Assembly, for the County of Annapolis, in the room of T. C. Haliburton Esq. appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—Halifax Acadian.

The New Montreal Gazette of Thursday contains a long statement of some unpleasant occurrences which have risen in the Garrison, out of a differenee between the officer at the head of the Commissariat Department, and a Field officer, of the Royal Artillery, at that station.

The Quebec Star has an article on the subject of Observatories, and the Editor considers it a disgrace to the American continent that no establishment for the record of astronomical observations exist upon it.—He expresses a wish that the people of Canada may set an example.

Mr. Legare, a native of Canada, who has never been abroad, has just completed a copy of a portrait of His Majesty, in his coronation robes, purchased by the House of Assembly; it is said to be a very creditable performance, and is to be retained for the decoration of the Legislative Council Chamber. Mr. L. has been advantageously known to the public as a painter of sacred subjects for Catholic Churches.

Neilson's Gazette contains a series of Extracts from Sir Peregrine Maitland's Despatches to Government relative to the case of Judge Willis of Upper Canada. These documents, if genuine, are (to say the least) extraordinary, and not very congenial to British feelings. We have reason to think that some measures will e'er long be adopted to place the independence of Colonial Judges on a surer footing.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(FOR THE COURIER.)

"Thou art noble, yet I see
Thy honorable metal may be wrought
From that it is dispos'd! Therefore 'tis meet
That nobler minds keep ever with their likes,
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd?"

To the Editor of the New-Brunswick Courier,

Sir,—I have read, and endeavored to digest the substance of a Communication, made public in Mr. M'Leod's "City Gazette," of Wednesday. But I cannot say, (to give my real sentiments), that this article is of such a satisfactory tenor or import, as I could fain have hoped and expected it would be. And there is, Mr. Editor, I do assure you, a good cause for such an effect being produced in my mind. For when I take a survey of the *impure fountain*, I am not at all surprised at the *impurity* of the streams which have so *freely* flowed therefrom! Let me not, at present, however, indulge myself in the use of metaphors—the importance of my object will not admit of it—nor will the desired effect be produced, by my so doing. Believe me, Sir, I have no wish to encourage or promote, malignant feelings between any body of professing christians; on the contrary, if I know any thing of my own heart, I wish to see *all* in harmony, and happy. Having premised so far, I shall now proceed to business: And first, I would state here, it is not the literary acumen of "G. I's." communication, I have now to do with—for it is as good as *words* can make it, as well as being painted in the most glowing colours—and besides, I am willing to suppose, that the author when he penned it, possessed a tolerable share of common sense. No Sir! this would not answer my present purpose, which I wish to bring about, in putting pen to paper: at the present time, I would only wish to make a general *expose* of the *principles* and *motives*, which have evidently influenced *his* heart, and guided his pen, while preparing it for the view of an unwary and unsuspicious public. But, perhaps, Mr. Editor, *many* of my enlightened and intelligent readers will say, in objection to my pursuing such a course, that they can already see through the "flimsy veil," lately presented to their view, and are, moreover, perfectly well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and even the *parties* concerned. The truth of this statement, I shall not attempt to invalidate in the least degree. In the meantime, however, let such individuals bear in mind, there are *some* in this community, who have not that "KNOWLEDGE," notwithstanding they are equally anxious and eager to obtain it. For the information and benefit of such, in a more especial manner, this article is particularly intended: to their serious attention and consideration it is now recommended.

It is a well know fact, requiring no demonstration, that the judgment of men in general is often influenced by their wishes, and so tinctured by the peculiar circles in which they may happen to move, that if one of the *friends* of an individual of this description of character, be "overtaken in a *fault*," or happen to err, instead of "restoring such an one in the spirit of meekness," they immediately become totally—yes—wilfully *blind* to the transgression, of whatever grade his offence may be, and even go so far, oftentimes, as to draw quite opposite conclusions. This, Mr. Editor, I do assure you, has been peculiarly the case in the communication of "G. I." now under review, which evidently contains such *specious reasoning*, that an unprejudiced mind might despair of coming to the truth from such vague data, and must, therefore, be compelled to seek for more satisfactory conclusions in the "evidence of facts," already published, and from the attentive perusal of which alone, a correct inference can be drawn. Whatever may be the nature of the *relationship* subsisting between this author and the *upper* Gazette Editor, I would not pretend, positively, to affirm; yet, judging from the christian sentiments of respect, he does, or appears to, entertain for his *friend*, I should feel myself warranted in saying, without much hesitation on the subject, if he be not a *brother in church fellowship*, he gives, at least, every mark of being a *true friend!!!* I will allow again, this correspondent possesses common sense; and I will have the charity to proceed a step farther, and say, he is "more knave than fool," and as experience maketh fools wise, it is natural to conclude it will not be altogether thrown away upon him! I should not dare to question for a moment, his sincerity, after he has given such decided and unequivocal proofs thereof. I do most certainly believe his *professions* to be genuine and of unquestionable veracity—like a three-fold cord which cannot be broken! And if ever the old adage,

"Birds of a Feather,
"Will flock together"

was fulfilled in its plain and literal meaning, it has certainly, in the present case, received, doubly, its ample accomplishment and fulfilment. But let not "G.I." (whatever may be his talents as a writer), have the vanity, the ignorance, or the presumption, to imagine for a moment, that he will ever persuade the christian public into a partial belief of the truth of those *charitable allowances*, he would fain make for "his companion in tribulation," or attempt to make others believe what he does not himself place any confidence in. His reasoning does, and may, appear very plausible at first view—and he may be so fortunate as to impose upon the incredulous and the ignorant, and hold his throne in the hearts of a *select few*. But, let us only examine here into the matter a little: Towards the close of his epistle, we hear him modestly saying,—"Would the facts of the "case bear me out, I would suppose it to be more "in character, that some of the *lads in the office*, "(mark this, reader!) who might have witnessed "the dilemma of the boys on the raft, and who being young, and in a sportive mood, without advertising to possible consequences, might for the "moment be amused, with the exertion of the "boys to extricate themselves from a critical "state; and that afterwards availing themselves "of the absence of their Principal, they thoughtlessly indulged a propensity for the ludicrous, "by describing the dangerons state of the boys, "with unbecoming levity," &c. &c. &c. What a plausible reasoner thou art, and how conspicuous is thy good sense, in making such an inconsistent *excuse* for the faulty Editor! Let the reader weigh this well in his own mind, before he draws any conclusions. I would not have any individual, who may happen to peruse my communication, to harbor the suspicion for a moment, that it was composed by Tom—Dick—or Harry, nor that the Printer's "Devil" had any hand in its formation whatever! But why make an apology, G. I.? Why occupy to no purpose, a space in the columns of the City Gazette? Why not let the party concerned, *plead* their own defence—answer for themselves—and wipe off the stain from their own character? Is the Editor of the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette deficient in mental qualifications, and has he not *hands* to *write his own defence*, as well as a *Paper* to publish it in too? We all know very well he has. Why then, I would ask again, all these narrations of *charitable suppositions* and *allowances*? Listen, reader, and these questions are soon solved.—The *mask* now at once presents itself to our view!!! Why, forsooth! because the author (G. I.) is a *peaceable* character, wishing not—to use his own expressive language—"to produce collision and "strife; but rather to allay a tendency of that kind "which has already begun to show itself." (!!!)

* * * * * * Here, Mr. Editor, I am actually compelled to make a short pause. This is the "burden of his song." I shall not now attempt to expose the fallacy of such *talk*. His professions may be insincere, or they may not. Yet I must say, however, after a pretty good acquaintance with human nature, this species of reasoning has not the smallest influence upon my mind. Taking his arguments altogether; they appear to be "trifles, light as air," or like the "bubble on the wave," which soon evaporates and disappears. That the foregoing opinion of mine is a correct one, I do not vouch; but were it so it would be more consistent with his *general character*.

But I wish to close: Although "G.I." in the last Gazette has undertaken to correct some of the *errors* in the last Communication of your correspondent—"An Impartial Observer"; yet, I am glad to find, there are still many topics in that lengthy document, prolific enough to afford to the lovers of truth, much scope and triumph. In making this assertion, however, I candidly acknowledge, that it is nothing more than an act of justice to efface any *uncharitable impression*, which that writer might have been the means of creating on the mind of the Public. This were a "consummation devoutly to be wished for," and is hoped, it will soon be brought about. If the Editor of the Royal Gazette did not write the article, that has lately caused so much unpleasant feeling, he will (as a man of *Truth* and *Peace*) confess it. Or, if the said Editor was actually on his way to this place, when the article in question, made its appearance in his Journal, this likewise will be a prominent article in *his confession!* What has been adduced by G. I. in the last City Gazette, should have no influence whatever on the minds of a christian community, as it evidently comes from an interested party—a *combination*—a *junto*—and a *trio*.——It is, Mr. Editor, to speak the real truth, so completely stained with *particlily*, as to render it obnoxious in the extreme, to every man of sense and honor. It is morally impossible, Sir, that any principles of personal attachment can subsist towards a *traitor* in the breast of a *freeman!* and any insinuation to the contrary, is too absurd to call for a serious, much less, an indignant refutation. With these remarks I leave you for the present, submitting them to your discretionary consideration, whether they be worthy of insertion in your valuable columns, and subscribe myself, Your's, &c.

AN IMPARTIAL FRIEND.

St. John, (N. B.) Dec. 26, 1829.

(*For the Courier.*)

Mr. Editor.—Taking a walk, a few evenings ago, I happened to meet with an eccentric friend of mine, (whose name I am not permitted to mention,) and finding him in rather better spirits than usual, I began to rally him for not going to the Assemblies. I told him that, as he was not yet married, and as his bachelorship was of a pretty respectable length, I could not imagine a better opportunity for him to introduce himself to Miss ——, (whom I thought very worthy of him,) than by going to the Assemblies, especially, as this opportunity could be obtained just by writing "yes." I confess I introduced this subject mostly for the sake of a jest; but he made some observations in the course of the conversation, so queer, that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of giving you some account of it. If an odd way of thinking, and a disregard for prevailing fashions, be a mark of genius, I am inclined to think my friend not entirely without some merit of this kind, for, on all occasions, he fearlessly gives his opinion, with all its oddity about it. He said his opinion of Miss ——, was quite equal to mine; but he hoped she would not think more highly of him for spending his time at the Assemblies, while it was in his power to make a better use of it. In vain did I attempt to convince him that young Ladies are seldom determined in their choice by merit; that the understanding has a very small share in affairs of this kind, and that, in this case, he might be outdone by one of half his merit who should go to the Assembles; he still persisted, that he could not think very highly of the understanding of a young Lady who should conceive a passion for a young man merely because he was a graceful dancer. He had no idea of making vows of celibacy; he had as high an opinion of the sex as any one; but if he ever should think seriously on this subject, he should neither be determined in his choice by caprice nor by external appearance. Of course I laughed at him for being so serious about trifles, telling him that such things were entirely a lottery, and that I had known several of his cast, who relied much on their discrimination, to have been most egregiously deceived.

But I could not prevail upon him to go to the Assemblies; not that he thought it a very vicious way of spending time, he seemed to regard it rather as a waste of time. He said he had heard of the fame of Poets and Orators, Historians and Philosophers, but he had never heard that the name of any person descended with much advantage to posterity merely because he had been a good Dancer. He would rather possess the talent of writing in the pleasing and elegant style of "Peregrinator," than to be the best dancer in New-Brunswick. Pshaw! I told him that while he was in the world, he should live like one who was conscious of what was passing in the world, and not be always in visions of futurity; that to live in this generation, and be thinking always of the next, was gross folly; that we should enjoy life while it was passing, and let the next generation do the same.

My friend, however, began to grow tired of this subject, and thinking, I suppose, that it was his turn to introduce a topic of conversation, he enquired where I was last Sunday; saying he was at —— in the morning, and heard a very excellent sermon; that the subject turned upon the peculiar doctrines of Christianity; and that, from the earnest and impressive manner in which it was delivered, he almost imagined himself listening to a Preacher of the first century. He continued, that in this degenerate age, when the lives of those who called themselves Christians, were so much at variance with their doctrines, it was matter of no small gratification to those who had drawn their ideas of the Christian Religion from the Bible, and not from the prevailing superstitions or fashionable errors of the day, to find that there were yet some preachers in the world who seemed to possess a considerable degree of the ancient spirit of Christianity; and who, as if conscious of the dignity, importance, and great responsibility of their office, would fearlessly declaim against the reigning vices, and delineate the life of the true Christian in those glowing colours, and with that engaging humility which so much characterized the ancient Fathers.

Here, too, I discovered the eccentricities of my friend, and I began to think, that converse on what subject we would, we were not very likely to agree. As to that kind of preaching to which he had alluded, I told him it might do very well in the first ages of Christianity, as men were then very ignorant, and much guided by their passions; but since that time human nature was much improved; the world had become christianized, and mankind had grown much wiser; that such preaching would now be regarded as fanaticism, and no fashionable preacher, who had enough regard for his respectability in the world to avoid the opprobrious epithet *evangelical*, would venture to decry those innocent amusements which were now so generally thought consistent with Christianity.

My friend did not seem to be entirely convinced by these reasons, but reflecting, I suppose, that I had the great majority of modern Christians in my favour, he, very prudently, bade me good night and went his way.

I think my friend is one of that melancholy sort of folks, who have not a sufficient flow of animal spirits to make them delight in gay and fashionable company; and therefore betake themselves to the dull studies of the closet, and are likely to adopt severe tenets in religion. It is this sort of people who used to fill the monasteries before the Reformation; and though I do believe he is a very honest fellow, I could heartily wish he would conform a little more to custom, and not be quite so eccentric. Perhaps when he reads this in your paper, he will see, from this simple statement of the conversation, that I have much the best of the argument; and, renouncing his oddities and peculiarities, comply with the unanimous desire of his friends, and act like other members of the community.

G.

St. John, 22d December, 1829.

Valuable Premises for Sale.

THAT LOT and substantially and Comfortably finished Stone and Brick DWELLING-HOUSE in Germain-street, opposite the residence of the late Honorable John Robinson, together with the Out-Houses in the rear thereof, the Property of the Subscriber, are offered for sale by private bargain between this time and the 23d of January next; when, if not then disposed of, they will on that day be sold or let at Public Auction.

The above Property is well adapted for the residence of a genteel family.—The terms of payment will be made easy.—For further particulars, application may be made at Mr. Nisbet's lodgings in Prince William-street, to

JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr.

St. John, December 19th, 1829.