LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

By the packet Ship Don Quixotte, from Havre, we have received Paris and Havre papers—the latter to the 5th January. London dates are to the 1st.

LONDON, January 1.—Consols opened at 87½ and went ⅝ths.—The disappearance of the Banker Stephenson, occupies all minds. He had sold a great many Exchequer Bills which he had purloined. He is supposed to have gone to the United States in the ship Cambria. A reward of £1000 sterling is offered for his arrest, and that of his Clerk, James Harper Lloyd, who was concerned with him. Stephenson was the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

By the Zebra, from Malta, we have accounts to the 30th ult. At that date the Russian fleet under Count Heyden, was at anchor in the Bay, but the sails were bent, and every preparation made for their departure. The letters state that the English fleet would immediately follow the Russian. The English squadron, consist of the Ocean, Winsor Castle, Revenge, and Spartiate.

December 29.—On Saturday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of His Majesty, and, after partaking of refreshments, left in the evening for London. His Majesty seems to labour under the effects of a slight cold; but we are happy to state that he is this day quite well.—*Express.*

The American Minister had interviews with Mr. V. Fitzgerald, and with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday.—*Courier.*

Prince Polignac has arrived in Town from his visit to Paris. His Excellency had a long interview this morning with the Earl of Aberdeen.—*Standard.*

The Banking-house of Remington, Stephenson, Remington, and Toulmin, which has lately been the subject of much conversation, closed its payments this day at two o'clock. The resources of the Firm were said to amount last Night to £120,000 in notes, a balance to the Bank of England of £90,000, and £30,000 Exchequer Bills. One of the partners is reported to have withdrawn himself with a very considerable sum in cash and Exchequer Bills. The magistrates have refused to grant a warrant, as he has left a check for the amount against his private account.—*Standard.*

The failure of Remington & Co. still continues the only topic of conversation at present in the city, and we are told that great errors had been discovered in Mr. Stephenson's accounts—that he has been carrying on a Bill system—that he has occasioned sales of stock which ought to have remained untouched—and that he has covered his transactions by means of false entries in the books. —*Standard.*

It is stated that the amount which Mr. Stephenson has taken from the funds is from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds. On the afternoon previous to his disappearance he purchased a brace of pistols, which he requested the shopman to load for him. Various accounts are published in the English papers relative to the affair—among others, that the firm was largely indebted to him and that he took the funds to compel them to a settlement.

Despatches were received from Naples and Paris, and from Corfu so late as the 10th instant. It was reported at the latter place, that an Egyptian expedition, with corn for Constantinople, had succeeded in getting into the Dardanelles.—COUR.

We consider it a subject of unfeigned rejoicing that the Duke of Wellington's letter, which appears to have been made public in Dublin on Wednesday last, has in one sense afforded the most lively feelings of satisfaction to the Catholic body, by making manifest to all the world the anxiety of the Prime Minister to "settle the question"—that is to grant Emancipation instead of confirming the bare-faced boast of the Brunswickers, that the Duke was as hostile to them as ever.—*Times.*

No change with respect to amount of business has taken place in our market this week. Both goods and yarn remain dull.—MAN. COURIER.

A meeting of the Cotton manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, was held at Glasgow on Saturday, the Lord Provost in the chair, to consider the propriety of shortening the term of credit; as it was considered that the present system gave too many facilities to overtrading. A resolution was then passed that the established term of credit be limited to four months; or if paid within a month of the date of the sale, or average of sales, that two and a half per cent discount be allowed. —*Atlas.*

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, December 23:—"The county of Tipperary—the scene of the marchings of the regimented and marshalled troops of the Association, last summer—has not been in such a state of disturbance as at the present time since the Rock insurrection of 1824-5. Parties of armed men appear by night and take away guns from the farmers' houses.

PARIS, January 4.—Reports of Don Miguel's Death, so often circulated, were repeated yesterday on change, but have not been confirmed; however, they have not been contradicted to day by any official account. It is pretended that letters from Lisbon, received this day, declare that this event took place on the 13th of December. Other letters, to the 20th, make no mention of it, but speak insurrectionary movements in several of the provinces, and among different regiments.

Letters from London of the 31st December, deny the gracious reception which, according to the Morning Journal, Don Pedro had given the propositions of Lord Strangford. On the contrary the Emperor has ordered the Marquis de Barbacena to act with full powers to procure the recognition in Europe, of the exclusive rights of Donna Maria to the throne of Portugal.

A letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 22d, states, that the Minister of the United States had sent to Mr. Salmon a document which related to a communication from the Columbian Minister in London to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, announcing that the South Americans were ready to treat with Spain, provided the Sovereignty was not claimed by the latter.

The particulars of the atrocities committed in the Island of Candia, by the Turks, are even more dreadful than we had imagined. It is said that they killed 1000 or 1200 persons in two days in the single town of Candia, leaving hardly Christians enough alive to draw the bodies to the sea, and afterwards butchering them. It is added that all the Greeks in Seda, Spina Longa and Retima shared the same fate. It was reported that secret orders for these atrocities had been sent by the Sultan, who had a plan to exterminate the Christians from his dominions. If this be the case, it will be time to retract some ecomiums bestowed on Turkish moderation and humanity!

Letters from Germany continue to speak of an engagement between the Turks and Russians at Varna; but without giving any positive information of the result of the affair.

Extract of a private letter of the 29th ult. from Constantinople:—"All hope of an arrangement has vanished, the haughty Sultan continuing to adhere to his motto; *Every thing and nothing!*

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 22: 'Negociations for the re-establishment of peace are actively continued and it is said that our cabinet has resolved to assume the part of mediator. Little hope is entertained, however, of the return of peace and letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Emperor is more determined than ever in continuing the war. A kind of enthusiasm has spread throughout the whole empire, and the recruiting is promptly effected. Animated by the example of the late Empress-Mother, all the ladies of St. Petersburgh are employed in preparing lineament for the wounded, and in supplying, by means of collections, every thing required in their condition."

A letter from the banks of the Elbe, states, that the project for uniting the Baltic with the North Sea is at last to be carried into effect. The preparatory measures having been taken, the project is to be submitted to the States of Mecklenburgh, which are on the eve of assembling. The only obstacle is an eminence 84 feet high, to obviate which, it is proposed to make a subterranean canal, 1000 feet in length. The expence of the whole undertaking is estimated at 700,000 crowns.

Extract of a letter from Jassy, dated Dec. 12:—"A rumour has just been spread that a serious engagement has taken place in the neighbourhood of Varna, where the Turks made a last effort to dislodge the Russians from their positions. The versions of the issue of this affair are very contradictory, some attributing the victory to the Russians, others asserting that the Turks have obtained the object they had in view. No decisive opinion can yet be formed on this subject."

A letter of the 5th ult. from Bucharest announces that the Russian troops, arrived rom Bulgaria, have taken up their winter-quarters. The ravages of the plague have nearly ceased. The price of provisions continues to augment excessively.

It is affirmed, says a letter of the 15th Nov. from Smyrna, that the Sultan has disapproved of the Convention concluded by the Viceroy of Egypt for the evacuation of the Morea, and has required from him 25,000 men (regular troops) 12 millions of piasters, and a sufficient supply of provisions to carry on the war in Europe with more vigour.

The Augburgh Gazette contains an article, dated Berlin the 20th Dec. which, after refering to the continuance of the firm resolution of the Sultan not to yield, and the efforts of the Prussian Cabinet to induce the Emperor Nicholas to modify the pretentions set up in his war manifesto, adds:—"It is doubtful whether his Imperial Majesty will consent thereto, for Count Nesselrode, during the latter part of his stay at Odessa, sent to all the courts a note, in which he declared the determination of his Sovereign not to admit mediation from any quarter whatever, and repeated the former declaration of his Sovereign not to lay down arms until he should have received complete satisfaction from the Porte."

Gibraltar.—We are happy at length to be assured by the accounts from Cadiz, received at Baltimore, that the fever has entirely disappeared at Gibraltar, and that clean bills of health are issued.—*New York Daily Advertiser, February 12.*

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Catholic Primate of Ireland.

London, December 11.

"My dear Sir,—I have received your Letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the Settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which by benefiting the State, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the Question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is imposible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately.

"If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy. Believe me, &c.

WELLINGTON.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

[*Extracts from the Journals of the House.*]

TUESDAY, 10th February.

On motion of Mr. Chandler—the House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly, to His Majesty, upon the subject of the disposing of Crown Lands.

Mr. Crane in the Chair of the Committee.—The Committee reported, they had agreed to the Address without any amendment thereto, and that he was further directed to report, that the Committee had passed the following Resolution—

Resolved, that this Committee deeming it a matter of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the Province, that the present system for the sale of Crown Lands should be annulled, are induced to accede to the proposed draft of the address to His Majesty on the subject, though the Committee cannot but express their extreme regret that His Majesty's Council object to the addition of a clause, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Legislature to suggest some alterations in the former system, before the same is permanently re-established, this Committee thinking that improvements may be made therein, equally beneficial to the interests of His Majesty in this Province.

The Resolution being handed in, was again read at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered that the report be accepted, and the address engrossed; and further ordered, that Mr. Chandler inform His Majesty's Council, that the House have agreed to the joint address.

And on motion of Mr. Chandler,—Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring under the notice of His Majesty's Government, the wishes of this House, respecting the adopting a system for the granting of Crown Lands in this Province, as expressed in the resolution of the Committee of the whole House this day.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Parker and Mr. Ketchum, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the address.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, communicated to the House, that the Council had agreed to the address prepared by the joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, on the subject of the present system of disposing of Crown Lands;—and that they had appointed Mr. Shore, and Mr. Justice Botsford, a Committee with such Committee as the House shall appoint to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and request he will be pleased to transmit the same to be laid before His Majesty.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Munro, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Hayward, be a Committee to join the Committee of the Council, to wait upon His Excellency with the joint address upon the subject of the system of Crown Lands, and to request that His Excellency will transmit the same.

The joint Address of the Council and House of Assembly to His Majesty, upon the subject of the present system of disposing of Crown Lands, was read, as engrossed, and agreed to, and is as follows:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The joint and humble Address of His Majesty's Council, and the House of Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Majesty—

THE Council and House of Assembly of His Majesty's loyal Province of New-Brunswick, beg leave, with sentiments of the most profound respect, to approach your Majesty on a subject that most seriously concerns the settlement and advancement of the Province.

They beg leave most humbly to submit for your Majesty's most Gracious consideration, that by the return of the Commissioner of Crown Lands it appears that he has sold under the new system of disposing of Crown Lands in this Province, between the 30th day of June, in the year 1827, and the 31st December last, 186,336 acres, for which there has been received in payment, the sum of *nine hundred and sixty-five pounds sixteen shillings and four pence* only, that from this sum the incidental expenses attending the sales, amounted to *five hundred and three pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence*, are to be deducted leaving the sum of *four hundred and sixty-one pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence*, as the nett amount of the purchase money.

That this sum, together with the deposits which have been made by purchasers, on account of survey expenses, amounting to *forty-nine pounds ten shillings*, are not sufficient to defray the expenses incurred in the Surveyor-General's Department for the surveys, made under the new system, pursuant to his directions, amounting to the sum of *six hundred and sixty-one pounds nine shillings*, and which have been allowed out of the Casual Revenue.

That although the lots have been sold subject to a proportionate part of the expenses of survey, it is reasonably to be inferred from the indulgence shewn to the purchasers, many of whom are in indigent circumstances, that the payment of these expenses in many instances, will be evaded.

The Council and Assembly humbly conceive, that the above statement is sufficient to shew, how vain must be the expectation of raising a Revenue from the sale of Crown Lands in this Province; while on the other hand, the injuries eventually to arise from a system, so eminently calculated to demoralize the people, and to sap the foundation of all those political obligations, which would bind them to the Mother Country, are abundantly manifest to all who are conversant with the condition of New-Brunswick.

Although there may not be on the lands so sold, any considerable quantity of Pine Timber, fit for His Majesty's use, yet there is in all of them an abundant supply of very valuable timber of other descriptions; which, by the mode now pursued, is permitted to be monopolized by the people indiscriminately, without any value paid therefor to the Crown, or any security that the actual settlement of the Country will be advanced; for it is well and publicly known, that in many instances, this monopoly is the object of the purchasers, who when they shall have attained it, and disposed of the timber will abandon the land denuded of most, if not all, of its present value, and thereby rendered unfit for settlement by others. The purchasers will be thus trained to practice deliberate fraud upon the Government, by eluding the payment agreed on, and some of the most valuable lands in the Country, by pursuing this system, which permits them to occupy the same for seven years free of expense, either of quit rent or purchase, independently of the injury to be done to them, will be locked up from settlement, and thus deprive Emigrants who may arrive here, as well as the descendants of those loyal men, whose firm attachment to their King, led them to encounter the hardships incident to the first opening of the wilderness, from obtaining locations in situations where they would be willing or able to form permanent settlements.

Instead of a loyal, industrious, and sturdy Yeomanry, when lands are held in free and common soccage, and who would feel and maintain that spirit of determined loyalty to the King, and firm attachment to the British Constitution, which led to the first settlement of this Province, and which, if cherished and supported, would render New-Brunswick a highly valuable appendage of the British Crown, the new system will be the means of raising up a class of men, who are of idle habits in general, and stand low in the public estimation and who holding their lands by a temporary and precarious tenure, would take advantage of the first opportunity of placing themselves under a foreign jurisdiction, upon a promise of being secured in their possessions without payment, a promise which will be readily made by our neighbours upon any fit occasion that may offer.

The means heretofore in the power of the Governor and Council, and used by them for ascertaining the characters and condition of the persons to whom allotments of land were made, are by the present system entirely done away: as all persons, of whatever description, are indiscriminately permitted to purchase, and tracts of the most valuable land are thrown, it my be said, gratuitously into the hands of persons who will yield to the temptations above stated.

That in the opinion of the Council and Assembly, the great and increased expense of taking out a Grant of Land under the new system, and the restraint which it imposes on the settler, by compelling him to purchase a Lot not the object of his choice, which is in general influenced by some local cause, have retarded the settlement of the Country. In confirmation of this fact, they beg leave humbly to state, that in the years 1825 and 1826, two hundred and sixty-two Grants of Land, comprising five hundred and six Grantees, were passed, while under the New System, no Grants have as yet passed, and only nine have been applied for.

That in this province there are many millions of acres of wilderness lands upon the settlement, of which, the future prosperity of the Country must depend: That in the opinion of the Council and Assembly, no circumstance could contribute more to the accomplishment of this important object, than facility in obtaining a Grant of Land, and at a low and moderate expense. The Council and Assembly, grateful for the many blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's paternal Government, which is distinguished for its solicitude to promote the prosperity and happiness of every part of your vast empire, however remote its situation; most humbly pray that your Majesty will take into your most gracious consideration, the present system of disposing of the Crown Lands, by sale, and to grant such relief in the premises as to your Majesty in your great wisdom shall seem meet.

W. BOTSFORD,
E. B. CHANDLER,
JOSEPH CUNNARD,
W. CRANE,
J. R. PARTELOW.

An ACT in amendment of an ACT for establishing Parish Schools.

Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS in and by the second section of an Act, passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Parish Schools in the Province," Trustees of Schools are required to visit and inspect the same twice in each and every year, and to inquire into the discipline and regulation thereof, and of the proficiency of the Scholars; but are not empowered to dismiss any Master whom they may find conducting himself negligently or improperly. Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, that the Trustees of Schools, established pursuant to the said Act, shall, and they are hereby authorized to visit and inspect the Schools whenever they may consider it necessary, and also to require from the teacher quarterly lists of the Scholars, and any other information relative to the said School, which the Teacher is hereby required to furnish; and also if the said Trustees should find it necessary to displace the said Teacher for misconduct or neglect.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That whenever the Trustees shall displace any teacher, they shall make report thereof, together with the particular cause of his being removed, to the Justices in their next General Sessions, which Justices shall cause a statement of the same to be transmitted to the Secretary's office for the information of the Lieut.-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, and His Majesty's Council.

III. And be it further enacted, that the said trustees of schools shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to admit such number of free scholars, being the children of indigent persons, as they may think proper, and also to fix and settle the rate of Tuition money to be paid by other scholars to the Teacher.

IV. And whereas difficulties have frequently arisen from the School Houses being the property of private individuals, as built on their lands, Be it further enacted, that the Justices of the Peace in their respective Counties, and also the Trustees of Schools in their several Parishes shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour to cause the school houses to be built on the public grounds of any County, or on property conveyed to the Justices of the Peace for that purpose, who are hereby empowered to receive conveyances of the same, and to hold the same for the use of such schools, and that no school room shall be removed from one part of a Parish to another part, without the order of the Justices in their General Sessions, to be made if they should so think fit upon the application and with the consent of the Trustees and Proprietors.

V. And be it further enacted, that the Trustees of Schools shall and they are hereby required to deliver to the Justices at their first General Sessions of the Peace in each year, a particular statement of the Schools in their respective Parishes, specifying, whether the School Houses have been built; and if so, upon whose property; or, appropriated for that exclusive purpose, also, the amount subscribed, the rate of Tuition Money, number of Scholars, particularising free scholars, the name of the teacher, and when licenced, the days on which the schools were visited, together with such other remarks and observations as they may think necessary.

VI. And be it further enacted, that the Justices of the Peace in their General Sessions respectively, shall be and they are hereby authorized if they should think fit to appoint a Committee of two or more Justices to visit and inspect any Parish school or schools in their respective counties, and if necessary to report the state of the same to the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief.

VII. And whereas in and by the third Section of the act to which this Act is an amendment, it is provided that no larger sum than One Hundred Pounds, shall be paid out of the Province Treasury to the Schools in any one Town or Parish, in any one year; and whereas, from the increasing population of this Province, that sum has not been found sufficient to extend the benefits intended by the said Act to all the inhabitants of some of the most populous parishes in this Province.—Be it therefore further enacted, that the said Proviso to the said Section be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of Schools in any one Town or Parish in this Province, to receive from the Treasury a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty pounds, to be applied for the use and benefit of Schools, agreeably to the Provisions of the Act to which this is an amendment.—Provided always, that no County in the Province shall be entitled to receive a larger sum from the Province Treasury in any one year than would arise from an average of one hundred pounds for each and every Parish in the said County.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Trustees of Schools, now appointed in the several Counties, shall continue in office until the last day of the next Session of the General Assembly, unless the Justices of any County at their General Session should deem it expedient to make any alteration therein.

X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force, during the continuance of the Act to which this is an amendment, and no longer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—It was with some pain I noticed in the last number of your valuable paper, the remarks on the New University established in this Province by Royal Charter, more particularly as you have from the beginning manifested a conviction of the great advantages which will be derived from such an Institution, founded on liberal and enlightened principles.

I am sorry to see after the full discussion which the Charter has undergone, and the opinion so explicitly given by the Members of the College Council, that doubts do still exist as to the eligibility of persons, not Members of the Church of England, to Professorships.

Nothing it appears to me would tend to remove those doubts more effectually, than a perusal of the whole Charter; with a careful observance of its particular clauses.

The part which has been cited in the last Courier, is not that which refers to the appointment of Professors, but to the nomination of Members, who are to form the College Council; the words of the Charter with regard to the Professors, precede that clause, and are as follows:

"We do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, "that there shall at all times be one President of "our said College, who shall be a Clergyman in "Holy Orders of the United Church of England "and Ireland, *and that there shall be such and "so many Professors in different Arts and Fa- "culties within our said College as from time "to time shall be deemed necessary or expedi- "ent, and as shall be appointed by us, or by "the said Chancellor of our said College, on "our behalf, and during our pleasure.*"

It will be observed, that nothing is said with regard to their religious persuasions, and that their appointment does not rest with the College Council; but with His Majesty or the Chancellor.

Had it been the intention of the Charter, that all Professors should be Members of the Church of England; this would have been set forth in express words; but that such is not the meaning, also clearly appears from other parts.

In speaking of the formation of the College Council, the Charter requires that it should consist of the Chancellor and President, and of seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties; *and that such seven Professors shall be Members of the Church, and before their admission into the said College Council, subscribe the* 39 *articles.*

Now had it been the design of the Charter that all the Professors should necessarily be Churchmen, the words in italics are quite superfluous; and if they were obliged to sign the 39 articles, before they could occupy the Professor's Chair, where is the necessity of requiring those already actually in the enjoyment of Professorships to subscribe the Articles before they are to take their Seats at the Council Board?

The Charter further points out how the College Council is to be filled up; not when there are not *seven Professors* in the College; but "if there "should not be within our said College seven "Professors, being Members of the Established "Church aforesaid."

Again, in declaring the time when the original members are to vacate their seats, it is not when there shall be an *adequate number of Professors*, but when there shall be *an adequate number of Professors, who are Members of the said Established Church.*

Some apprehensions have, I believe, existed as to the power of the visitor; but I think without reason.

The visitor has no power to interfere with or suspend the execution of the statutes, when they have been once properly established; his duty is to see that they are enforced.

It is true, the Statutes when made by the College Council are to be submitted for his approbation; but should he attempt to exercise this power in a manner at variance with the principles of the Charter, there is a remedy expressly provided in it by appeal to His Majesty; who may confine or reverse the decision of the Visitor in all cases.

As the utility of this Institution will very much depend on the favourable opinion of the Public; you will I trust, excuse the length of these remarks, which have been made with no other view than to put the matter in a proper light, and prevent any hasty conclusions being drawn on a question of so much importance.

Your's, &c. X. Y.

20th February, 1829.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Sketches of the North Eastern Boundary Line.

(Concluded.)

At the Mariumplicook stream, which is about twelve miles above the mouth of the Madawaska river (still following the St. John,) the American settlement commences, and where *John Baker*, who lately made himself so conspicuous by his patriotism, resides. On a point formed by a turn of the stream stands the Pole on which he hoisted the American colours on the 4th of July, 1827.—Here also are a Saw Mill and Grist Mill, with three or four houses and barns. The River at this place is from a quarter to a half a mile wide and contains in its bed, several fine Islands with strips of fine intervale land along its banks. The land in this part of the territory is well adapted for promoting all the different purposes of Husbandry, producing wheat, grass, &c. in great abundance, in spots where any attention at all has been bestowed on their cultivation. There are however, but few settlers above the Mariumplicook, although the land is superior to some parts of the country below, which is chiefly settled by the French, having a succession of intervale lands and Islands, stretching beyond the St. Francis. The uppermost settlers on the St. John, reside about fifteen miles above the Mariumplicook, being within five miles of the river St. Francis.

There are, however, improvements making at different places along the St. John, as far up as the mouth of the St. Francis. A stream, called Fish river, falls into the St. John on the right side, about six miles above the Mariumplicook. The route for a new road was formerly surveyed by the Americans, from the Penobscot to the St. John, which touches the latter river at this point, the whole length of which would have been about 120 miles; but, on account of the unsettled state of the Boundary Line, no further improvement was made. There are numerous groves of Pine Timber in the neighborhood of the St. Francis; and the shores of the lakes also, in this part of the country, are well stored with this valuable species of Timber; most of which is of a large size and good quality.

About eleven miles above the St. Francis, a stream of considerable size, called the Allignash, falls into the St. John on the right side. This river has a heavy fall about fifteen miles from its mouth—It is also of considerable length, running through several large lakes in its course. There is a route along this stream to the United States, by short portages and through lakes, to the vales of the Penobscot, and which is sometimes used by the Americans in their journies to and from the upper part of the St. John. This part of the country is not much known; and the stream, although it affords such facility for water communication with the United States is not noticed on some of our maps—Indeed the whole district about the head of the St. John, is comparatively but little known. The whole American population, from the Mariumplicook upwards, does not exceed ninety souls.

About fifty miles above the Allignash, the St. John, after receiving several large streams is divided into two branches, called by hunters the Forks. One branch turns to the southward, and passing through seven Lakes, has its source in a low swampy tract of land, in which lie also, the sources of the Penobscot; the head waters of those two rivers, springing from spots situated very near each other. The other main branch of the Saint John, has its source farther to the westward, on more elevated ground.

Leaving this part of the disputed Territory, which has no other settlements than those already noticed, and returning once more to the line claimed by the American Government, which, as was before observed, crosses the Saint John about five miles above the Great Falls; we find it continued through the wilderness, dividing, in its course, the head waters of the Restigouche and other rivers, till it approaches within about fifteen miles of the right bank of the great river Saint Lawrence. It then turns and runs nearly parallel with that river for a considerable distance, and at length meets the line claimed by the British Government, (which the reader will recollect has its angle at Mars Hill) at the northwestern-most head of the Connecticut River, the second undisputed station in the Line of Boundary.

In this course, the Line intercepts the communication between the British Provinces of New-Brunswick and Canada—cutting off more than two hundred miles of the upper part of the Main River Saint John, with many tributary streams; and upwards of 10,000 square miles of Territory: a country equal in extent to the old Dutch Republic, which once contested the dominion of the sea with England In this large tract, which has always been considered by the British Government as part of its dominions; there are no other improvements or settlers than those already noticed, except a few families along the Madawaska river, at the Tamisquatat Lake; and on the portage leading from that Lake to Kamouraska; several of whom have been settled there for the accommodation of travellers, at the expense of the British Government.

Fredericton, January 29th, 1829.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

ON THE SOIL AND PRODUCTS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

(Continued.)

As a further testimony in favor of the culture of Wheat, throughout *all* the interior parts of the Province; I would mention, that in one year the French Settlers of Madawaska, the most northern District of the River Saint John, exported to Canada, Five Thousand Bushels of Wheat. These people are not considered excellent farmers: their mode of agriculture and implements, are rather inferior; but their attention has been but very little directed to the business of Lumbering, which has been the bane of many of our inhabitants, who, from a too eager desire to amass wealth, from the proceeds of the Pine Forests, have entirely neglected their Farms, the cultivation of which would have secured to them a certain independence.

The raising of Barley, although but little attended to in this Province, is an object deserving the serious attention of Farmers. In some districts that are not fertile enough for Wheat, it would be an excellent substitute for that grain:—Being a hardy plant, it is not liable to injury from frost. It is extensively useful in Breweries and Distilleries—and its returns are great, sometimes 60 bushels have been obtained from a single acre.

Such decided evidences of the capability of New-Brunswick, to raise its own Bread, is highly flattering to the prospects of a rising Colony; and ought to rouse all the energies of our farmers, to render themselves independent of any foreign Country, for so essential an article as bread. Within the last few years, not less than 20,000 Barrels of Wheat and Rye Flour have been imported into the City of Saint John alone;—the the whole of which had to be paid for either in the actual export of cash from this province, thus occasioning the hardships which have arisen from the deficiency in our circulating medium; or else in bills of exchange on England, which, instead of being thus applied as a premium on the Agriculture of a foreign country, ought to have been applied to the encouragement of our own;—besides, according to the present state of our intercourse with the United States, the necessity which exists, from our neglect of the resources of the province, furnishes the means of promoting the shipping interests of a foreign country, to the detriment of those of our own; as the freight of all articles landed here from the U. S. are payable to the owners of vessels belonging to that country,—vessels of this province being excluded from the trade.

The impost of five shillings per barrel, together with the Legislative enactments, in favour of domestic Wheat; although they have yet had but little effect in lessening so extensive an importation, may in time be the means of enabling us to resist so ruinous a drain upon our circulating medium. It has been said, and even yet continues to be the prevalent opinion abroad, that New-Brunswick is an entire forest, and fitted only to raise a scanty supply of grain for its inhabitants; and appearances certainly would seem to justify the assertion. The undue attention, paid by a large proportion of the agricultural class, to the procuring of pine timber from the woods, and the consequent neglect of their own proper pursuits, have contributed, in the present imperfect state of our husbandry, to injure deeply the independence of the Province.

A recent publication on the resources of the State of Maine, gives the following Table of the proceeds, in bushels, per acre, of the various grains cultivated in that State: the statement may appear to be in some respects, exaggerated; but, they are given as the result of diligent and careful enquiry throughout the interior of that State. The climate and the soil differ in no respects from those of our own.—It is as follows:—

	Common Crop.	Good Crop.	Maximum.
Wheat,	20	30	54 & 60.
Rye,	20	35	4
Barley,	20	40	68
Oats,		40	
Maize,	25	40	83
Potatoes,	200	500	640
Turnips,		500	

THERMOS.

TO THE PUBLIC AND FRIENDS!!

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors acquaints them that he has relinquished his business in St. John-street, in favor of (his late faithful servant) JOHN HENRY ROBERTSON, and hopes that the Public and his friends will favor the said Person with a share of their custom and confidence:—Also the subscriber requests all persons unto whom he is indebted to apply for their respective dues, and such as are unto him indebted to forthwith pay on the said Premises.

ANDREW MACKENZIE.

31st January, 1829.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, - - - - R. PARKER, 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—

THOMAS MILLIDGE,
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,

Bank Hours—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:

WILLIAM BOWMAN,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON,
JOHN R. PARTELOW,

Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE.

From Feb. 13 *to* 20.

Days of Observation.	Hours of Observat. 8 a.m	Noon.	4 p.m	The Weather, during last week, has been steady and pleasant.—Cold enough to prevent a sudden thaw of the Snow on the ground; but not too much so, to affect seriously health or comfort.—This morning we have had a fall of snow, with the wind N. E.
14 Saturday,	5	22	19	
15 Sunday,	8	14	19	
16 Monday	16	34	32	
17 Tuesday,	25	32	30	
18 Wednesday	21	32	27	
19 Thursday,	22	29	25	
20 Friday,	12	28	25	

By papers received, during the week, through various channels, we have been put in possession of intelligence from London as late as the 1st January.

Of the three leading subjects, with which the columns of British Journals have been for some time past and are now principally occupied, namely, *Catholic Emancipation, the war in the East* (so called) and, *the affairs of Portugal*, the first appears to claim the greatest attention, at the present time, in consequence of the prospect of an early meeting of Parliament.

Our readers will find in a preceding column, a Copy of a letter from the Prime Minister, to the Catholic Primate of Ireland on this subject.—It is of much importance, as being an official document; and cannot, we think, be read by either party—Protestant or Catholic—without producing a conviction, that His Majesty's Ministers are fully disposed to fall in with the wishes of the Roman Catholics, provided they can do so, without infringing on the fundamental articles of the British Constitution.—At the same time; we cannot help admiring the candour with which the noble DUKE confesses the difficulties which appear to stand in the way, and the coolness and caution which he suggests, as necessary for bringing about of measures to remove them.

Catholic emancipation is a subject of the deepest interest to every individual who claims the title of being a British subject.—And there is no one question which we are more anxious to see settled than it.—'Tis true that here, and we believe in the British Colonies generally, fewer of the evil effects, arising from the present condition of the Catholics, are felt, than are every day experienced in Ireland; yet, still, it is evident, that, on many occasions, expressions of a feeling of repugnancy between the Catholic and the Protestant occur, arising from an idea, on the part of the former, that he has not justice done him, by the Government of which he is a subject.

To sum up our ideas on this subject,—we would merely say, that we do from our hearts wish, that at an early day, some measures may be adopted which will at the same time preserve unimpaired, the principles of our Constitution, and secure to every British subject the natural rights of all persons born within the dominions of a free Government, *whatever their religious creeds may be.*

No small degree of interest, has, on several accounts, existed in the Community regarding the mode of trial for Offences committed against *the person*,—viz. assaults and batteries, &c. Our readers will have observed, that the operation of the present Law will cease at the 1st of July next, when the one enacted at the last meeting of the Legislature will go into effect.—Through the kind attention of one of the Members of the House, we have been furnished with the following abstract:—

SEC. I.—Repeals various Acts of Parliament (already repealed in England), so far as regards their operation in this Province.

II.—Petit Treason to be punished as Murder.

III.—Persons guilty of Murder, or accessories before the fact, to be punished with Death.

IV.—Persons guilty of felonious striking, upon the sea or out of the Province, to be tried in this Province when, the death takes place therein.

V.—The offence of Manslaughter to be punished by Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three years; or by fine or by both fine and imprisonment.

VI. A person killing another by misfortune, or in his own defence, or in any other manner without felony, to be subject to no punishment or forfeiture.

VII. Any Person unlawfully or maliciously administering, or attempting to administer poison, or attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle, or shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding; with intent in any of the said cases to murder, shall suffer death.

VIII. Any person unlawfully administering any poison or other noxious thing; with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman being with child, or using any instrument or other means, with the like intent shall suffer death, if the woman be quick with child; but if the woman be not quick or not proved to be quick with child; the offender to be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years; and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly whipped. Accessories to be punished as principals.

IX. X. XI. and XII. Punish rape and unnatural crimes, and also the carnal knowledge of any girl under the age of ten years, with or without consent, with death; and of girls between ten and twelve years with imprisonment and hard labour; and also render the proof of such offences less difficult and indecent than heretofore.

XIII. The unlawful abduction of any unmarried girl under the age of 16, to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

XIV. Bigamy declared felony, and punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years; persons to be tried either in the County where the offence is committed, or, the offender apprehended.—This clause not to extend to a second marriage contracted out of the Province by others than subjects of His Majesty; or where the husband or wife has continued absent for seven years, and not known to be living; or when a divorce has been legally obtained, or the Marriage declared void by a competent Court.

XV. Common assaults and batteries may be heard and determined before two Justices of the Peace; the punishment to be by fine, not exceeding, together with costs, (if ordered) £5; the fine to be paid to the Overseers of the Poor for the use of the Poor of the Parish where the offence is committed; the Justices may award the fine to be paid immediately, or at or before some stated day, and in default thereof, the offender to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one Calendar Month; any inhabitant of the Parish to be admitted to give evidence. If it should appear to the Justices that the assault has not been proved, or was justified, or too trifling to merit punishment, and they should dismiss the complaint, they are to give a Certificate to the party accused, stating such dismissal.

XVI. Persons punished or discharged according to the next preceding Section not to be liable to any further prosecution or civil suit for the same offence.

XVII. If it should appear to the Justices that the assault and battery has been accompanied by any intent to commit felony; or ought to be pro-