

LITERATURE.

[From an American Paper.]

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF LORD BYRON, WITH NOTICES OF HIS LIFE, BY T. MOORE.

We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron, which has at length made its appearance, under the above unassuming title. It would perhaps be premature to pronounce a positive opinion upon the merits of a work of this kind, which has had time only to read some of the earlier pages; but we must confess that a hasty glance at its opening has raised very ardent anticipations as to the intellectual pleasure and knowledge which this book must afford. Every line of it, as far as we have seen, is interesting and instructive, and there is an unpretending simplicity in the style, which imparts to it an additional charm. We do not find any of those little conceits (poetical they may be) which were wont to characterize the prose of Mr. Moore. However these brilliant might give evidence of the *mens divinator*, they could not fail to distract the attention of the reader between the writer and his subject; and it not unfrequently happened, that less was felt of the matter which was read, than of the manner in which it was treated. The extracts, which we give, may not, perhaps, be so interesting, as those passages of the book which disclose scenes of Lord Byron's later life; but, as to the peculiar circumstances of his youth, when he was left "too young."

"Lord of himself—that heritage of woe," may have drawn him into those irregularities which were deplored by all who revered his genius, we have chosen to trace him through his infantine eccentricities, from the early promise to the adult maturity of his mind. We are the more induced to do so when we find Mr. Moore state, that all which his friend felt strongly through life, even from his earliest days, was, in some shape or other, reproduced in his poetry. Mr. Moore thus speaks of little Byron:—

"Even when in pectus, he showed the same uncontrollable spirit with his nurse, which he afterwards exhibited, when an author, with his critics. Being angrily reprimanded by her one day, for having soiled or torn a new frock in which he had been just dressed, he got into one of his 'silent rages' (as he himself has described them), seized the frock with both hands, rent it from top to bottom, and stood in sullen stillness, setting his conser and her wrath at defiance."

"By an accident which, it is said, occurred at the time of his birth, one of his feet was twisted out of its natural position, and this defect (chiefly from the contrivances employed to rectify it) was a source of much pain and inconvenience to him during his early years. The expedients used at this period to restore the limb to shape were adopted by the advice, and under the direction, of the celebrated John Hunter, with whom Dr. Livingstone of Aberdeen, corresponded on the subject; and his nurse, to whom fell the task of putting on these machines or bandages, at bedtime, would often, as she herself told my informant, sing him to sleep, or tell him stories or legends, in which like most other children he took great delight. She also taught him while yet an infant, to repeat the greater number of the Psalms; and the 1st and 23d Psalms were among the earliest that he committed to memory."

It is a remarkable fact, indeed, that through the case of this respectable woman, who was herself of a very religious disposition, he attained a far earlier and more intimate acquaintance with the Sacred Writings than falls to the lot of most young people. In a letter which he wrote to Mr. Murray, from Italy, in 1821, after requesting of that Gentleman to send him, by the first opportunity, a Bible, he adds:—"Don't forget this, for I am a great reader and admirer of those books, and had read them through and through before I was eight years old—that is to say, the Old Testament, for the new struck me as a task, but the other as a pleasure. I speak, as a boy, from the recollected impression of that period at Aberdeen, in 1796."

"The malformation of his foot was, even at this childish age, a subject on which he showed peculiar sensitiveness. I have been told by a gentleman of Glasgow, that the person who nursed his wife, and who still lives in his family, used often to join the nurse of Byron, when they were out with their respective charges, and one day said to her, as they walked together, 'What a pretty boy Byron is! what a pity he has such a leg!' On hearing this allusion to his infirmity, the child's eyes flashed with anger, and striking at her with a little whip, which he held in his hand, he exclaimed impatiently, 'Dianna speak of it!' Some times, however, as in after life, he could talk differently and even jestingly on his lameness; and there being another little boy in the neighbourhood, who had a similar defect in one of his feet, Byron would say, laughingly, 'Come and see the two laddies with the two club feet going up the Broad-street.'

"Among the many instances of his quickness and energy of his age, his nurse mentioned a little incident that one night occurred, on her taking him to the theatre to see the *Taming of the Shrew*. He had attended to the performance, for some time with silent interest; but, in the scene between Catherine and Petruchio, where the following dialogue takes place—

"*Cath.* I know it is the moon
Pet. Nay, then, you lie—it is the blessed sun—
—little Georgia (as they called the child), starting from his seat, cried out boldly, 'But I say it is the moon, Sir.'"

"When not quite five years old, young Byron was sent to a day school at Aberdeen, taught by Mr. Bowers, and remained there, with some interruptions, during a twelve month, as appears by the following extract from the day book of the school.

"George Gordon Byron,
19th November, 1792.
19th November, 1793—paid one guinea."

"The terms of this school for reading were only five shillings a quarter, and it was evidently less than a view of the boy's advance in learning than as a cheap mode of keeping him quiet that his mother had sent him to it. Of the progress of his infantine studies at Aberdeen, as well under Mr. Bowers as under the various other persons that instructed him, we have the following interesting particulars, communicated by himself in a sort of journal which he once began under the title of 'My Dictionary,' and which is preserved in one of his manuscript books.

"For several years of my earliest childhood, I was in that city, but had never revisited it since I was ten years old. I was sent at five years old, or earlier, to a school kept by a Mr. Bowers, who was called 'Boddy Bowers,' by reason of his dapperness. It was a school for both sexes. I learned little there except to repeat by rote the first lesson of monosyllables 'God made man'—Let us love him' by hearing it often repeated, without acquiring a letter. Whenever proof was made of my progress, I was rewarded with words with the most rapid fluency, but on turning over a new leaf, I continued to repeat them, so that the narrow boundaries of my first year's accomplishments were detected, my ears boxed (which they did not deserve, seeing it was by ear only that I had acquired my letters), and my intellects consigned to a new preceptor. He was a very devout clever little clergyman, named Ross, afterwards, minister of one of the kirks (East, I think). Under him I made astonishing progress, and I recollect this day his mild manners and good-natured pains-taking. The moment I could read, my grand passion was *History*, and why I know not, I was particularly taken with the battle near the Lake Regillus in the Roman History, put into my hands the first. Four years ago, when standing on the heights of Foscolum, and looking down upon the little round lake that was once Regillus, and which dots the immense expanse below, I remembered my young enthusiasm and my old instructor. Afterwards I had a very serious satirical, but intended young man named Patterson, for a tutor. He was the son of my schoolmaster, but a good scholar as is common with the Scotch. He was a rigid Presbyterian also. With him I began Latin in Rudin's grammar, and continued till I went to the 'Grammar School' (Scotiae, Scholae) Aberdeen, where I threaded all the classes of the

I was recalled to England (where I shed) by the demise of my uncle. I hand writing, which can hardly be called a fair copy of Mr. Duncan I don't think he would plume him-

self much upon my progress. However, I wrote much better than I have ever done since. Hastie and agitation of one kind or other have spoiled as pretty a scrawl as ever scrawled over a pen. The grammar school might consist of a hundred and fifty of all ages under age. It was divided into five classes, and taught by four masters, the chief teaching the fourth and fifth himself. As in England, the fifth, sixth forms, and monitors, are heard by the head masters."

"His love of solitary rambles, and his taste for exploring in all directions, led him not unfrequently so far as to excite serious apprehensions for his safety. While at Aberdeen, he used often to steal from his home unperceived, and sometimes he would find his way to the sea-side; and, once, after a long and anxious search, they found the adventurous little rover struggling in a sort of morass or marsh, from which he was unable to extricate himself."

"It was about this period, when he was not quite eight years old, that a feeling partaking more of the nature of love than it is easy to believe possible in so young a child, took, according to his own account, entire possession of his thoughts, and showed, how early in this passion, as in most others the sensibilities of his nature were awakened. The name of the object of this attachment was Mary Duff; and the following passage from a Journal, kept by him in 1813, will show how freshly, after an interval of seventeen years, all the circumstances of this early love still lived in his memory.

"I have been thinking lately a good deal of Mary Duff. How very odd that I should have been so utterly devoted to that girl, at the age when I could neither feel passion, nor know the meaning of the word. And the effect!—My mother used always to rally me about this childish amour; and, at last, many years after, when I was sixteen, she told me one day, 'Oh, Byron, I have had a letter from Edinburgh, from Miss Abercromby, and your old sweetheart Mary Duff is married to a Mr. Coe.' And what was my answer? I really cannot explain or account for my feelings at the moment; but they nearly threw me into convulsions, and alarmed my mother so much, that, after I grew better, she generally avoided the subject to me, and contented herself with telling it to all her acquaintance. Now, what could this be? I had never seen her since her mother's faux-pas at Aberdeen had been the cause of her removal to her grandmother's at Baulf; we were both the merest children. I had and have been attached fifty times since that period; yet I recollect all we said to each other, all our caresses, her features, myrestlessness, sleeplessness, my tormenting my mother's maid to write for me, her, when she at last did to quiet me. For me, I thought I was wild, and, as I could not write for myself, became a secretary. I remember, too, our walks, and the happiness of sitting by Mary, in the children's apartment, at their house not far from the Plainstones in Aberdeen, while her lesser sister Helen played with the doll, and we sat gravely making love, in our way."

"How the deuce did all this occur so early? where could it originate? I certainly had no sexual ideas for years afterwards; and yet my misery, my love for that girl were so violent, that I sometimes doubt if I have been really attached since. But that as it may, hearing of her marriage several years after was like a thunder stroke—it nearly choked me—to the horror of my mother and astonishment and almost incredulity of every body. And it is a phenomenon in my existence (for I was not eight years old) which has puzzled, and will puzzle me to the latest hour of it; and lately, I know not why, the recollection (not the attachment) has recurred as forcibly as ever. I wonder if she can have the least remembrance of it or me? or remember her pitying sister Helen, for not having an admirer too? How very pretty is the perfect image of her in my memory—her brown dark hair, and hazel eyes; her very dress! I should be quite grieved to see her now; the reality, however beautiful, would destroy, or at least confuse, the features of the lovely Peri which then existed in her, and still lives in my imagination, at the distance of more than sixteen years. I am now twenty-five and odd months."

"I think my mother told the circumstances (on my hearing of her marriage) to the Parkynses, and certainly to the Pigot family, and probably named it in her answer to Miss A. who was well acquainted with my childish penchant, and had sent the news on purpose for me,—and, thanks to her."

"Next to the beginning, the conclusion has often occupied my reflections, in the way of investigation. That the facts thus, others know as well as I, and my memory yet tells me so, in more than a whisper. But, the more I reflect, the more I am bewildered to assign any cause for this precocity of affection."

"By the death of the grandson of the old Lord at Corsica, in 1794, the only claimant, that had hitherto stood between little George and the immediate succession to the peerage, was removed; and the increased importance which this event conferred upon them was felt not only by Mrs. Byron, but by the young future Baron of Newstead himself. In the winter of 1797, his mother having chanced, one day, to read a part of a speech spoken in the House of Commons, a friend who was present said to the boy, 'We shall have the pleasure some time or other, of reading your speeches in the House of Commons.' 'I hope not,' was his answer: 'if you read any speeches of mine, it will be in the House of Lords.'"

"The title, of which he thus early anticipated the enjoyment, devolved to him too soon. Had he been left to struggle on for ten years longer as plain George Byron, there can be little doubt that his character would have been, in many respects, the better for it. In the following year his grand uncle, the fifth Lord Byron died at Newstead Abbey, having passed the latter years of his life in a state of indolence and almost savage seclusion. It is said, that the day after little Byron's accession to the title, he ran up to his mother and asked her, 'whether she perceived any difference in him since he had been made a Lord, as he perceived none himself:—a quick and natural thought: but the child little knew what a total and talismanic change had been wrought in all his future relations with society, by the simple addition of that word before his name. That the event as a crisis in his life, affected him even at that time, may be collected from the agitation which he is said to have manifested on the important morning, when his name was called out in school with the title of 'Dominus' prefixed to it. Unable to give utterance to the usual answer 'adum,' he stood silent amid the general state of his schoolfellows, and at last burst into tears."

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, January 4.—It was said yesterday, that our Ministers had unanimously declared themselves against the usurper of Portugal, in the last Cabinet Council; and that in obedience to His Majesty's positive orders, three couriers will be shortly dispatched for Vienna, Petersburg, and Lisbon, in order to announce officially the determination of the Government of Great-Britain, and induce the other Courts to concur in the restoration of the Constitutional Government in Portugal. It was added, that Lord Aberdeen intimated to the agent of Don Miguel that he might return to Portugal, as his mission had become useless. They say the Marquis de Palmella is certain George IV. will not fail in his promises, and that the year 1830 will see Donna Maria seated on her throne at Lisbon. There has been great fluctuation in Portuguese bonds; there are many sellers, but no buyers. It is feared a general bankruptcy will, in the course of January, be experienced at Lisbon; and that distress will, if there be no foreign interference, upset the priest-ridden Government of Miguel."

Our readers already know that a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts throughout Great-Britain. We are now enabled to publish a correct list of the Commissioners to whom this important task has been confided, viz.—the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of

Exeter, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Tenterden, Lord Wynford, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir John Nichol, Sir Christopher Robinson, Sir Herbert Jenner, Dr. Lushington.—*Courier.*

The Commander-in-Chief, has given directions that no exchanges whatever shall occur in regiments under orders for service.—*London paper.*

It is calculated that Mr. Cobbett has netted not less than £120 by his lectures in Liverpool.

Dipping in a Church.—The ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed last week at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, upon a Miss Prosser who had left the Dissenting worship to join the establishment. She declared herself not satisfied with the usual ceremony of sprinkling, and the Bishop of London granting his permission, a tub was placed near the Baptismal font in church, and the lady was there gratified in her wish by the Rev. Dr. Richards. The only instance of baptism by immersion having taken place in one of our churches before, occurred at Leicester, and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese.

Cottage Allotments.—Lord Barham has given directions that a field of ten acres, on his estate at Nettleshead, near Maidstone, should be set out in allotments for the subsistence of poor families belonging to the village. The field is to be parcelled out to ten labourers, of good character, who are to hold their petty occupancies free of charge for the first year, and to have an option of continuing at a moderate rent. A similar course has been already adopted by several affluent land-holders, such as the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Stafford, and others.

The Political Millennium.—Mr. Owen states, in a letter addressed to the conductors of the London press, that the cabinet is in possession of the result of his investigations as to a remedy for the ills of society, and solicits the journals to insert a series of letters from him, in which he will fully develop his plans. The first of these communications, addressed to the governments of Europe and America, has appeared, but it contains little more than a reference to a memorial laid before the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, by Mr. Owen, in which he laid down the principle, that the new scientific power of production, by being properly directed, might be made amply to provide for the wants of every human being, no matter how the population might increase. The period has now arrived, he asserts, in which wealth may be created in sufficient abundance to effect this universal good; and he concludes by repeating the proposition he has so often advanced, that all the evils and miseries existing are attributable to the erroneous impression that the thoughts and convictions of each individual are of his own formation, and not dependent on the circumstances in which he may be placed. Mr. Owen's communications have brought a new political philanthropist into the field, in the person of a Capt. Pettman, R. N., who writing from Sandwich, announces that he has long been occupied in the same inquiries, and has made some highly important discoveries, which he is about to publish. The captain appears to be impressed with the same conviction as Mr. Owen, that all mankind may be rendered alike happy and wealthy, but he does not explain the theories by which he arrived at his conclusions, and contents himself with predicting that every intelligent man will rise from the perusal of his promised communication with feelings of surprise and satisfaction.

LONDON, JAN. 13.—Four Canadian Chiefs, who have recently arrived in this country for the purpose of arranging the disputed right to certain lands in Canada which they are endeavouring to recover, were introduced yesterday to an audience of Sir George Murray, at the Colonial Office. They wore their costume at the interview, and were occupied with Sir George for a considerable time.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The letter from the Emperor Nicholas, which Count Orloff has delivered to the Sultan, is said to contain the modifications which his majesty is pleased to grant in the Treaty of Adrianople. Though nothing has transpired respecting their nature and extent, it is affirmed that the Sultan is not satisfied with them.

TOULON, Jan. 11.—The Lamprore Corvette, Lieut. Dussault, will set sail to day for the Levant. This vessel has on board 400,000 francs for the brigade to the Levant, as well as provisions and stores for the vessels of the division.

"You have been informed of the hasty fitting out of the Breslau and Provence, the destination of which seemed to be uncertain. To day orders have been given to all the port officers to employ all possible means that the resources of the arsenal can supply, to get the following vessels ready to put to sea again at the first order, viz. the Ville de Marselles, the Scipion, of the line; the Iphigenie, Didon, Armide, and Syreno frigates; the Cygne, and Emulation, corvettes; the Dragon, Cygne, Alceste, brigs; and to make all necessary repairs in all the other men of war in this port. The destination of these vessels is no longer doubtful—they are going to return to the Levant. Those unhappy countries are, it seems, going to be again the Theatre of a general conflagration. The classic land of heroes and the arts is again to be traversed in all directions, by soldiers of all nations of Europe, guided by interest alone; and who, perhaps, will never agree, till there is not a single ruin left standing."

UNITED STATES.

Domestic Slave Trade.—On the 3d ult. the brig Ajax, arrived at New Orleans from Norfolk, with a cargo of two hundred slaves.—Boston Pall.

An Anti-Litigation Society has been established at East Machias, Me. and already has more than 100 Members. "It is intended to promote industry, punctuality, and forbearance."

About 100 adventurous young men from Maine, have opened a winter road from the Penobscot to the St. Lawrence, to supply the Quebec market with fresh fish, &c.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.—By the schr. Horatio, at New-York, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Carthagena dates to Feb. 9th, and documents from Bogota, containing an account of the installation of the Constituent Congress on the 20th Jan.—the Message of the Liberator President—an exposition made to Congress under direction of the Liberator, by the President of the Council of Ministers, concerning the acts to which his Excellency refers in his message—and lastly, an address of the Liberator to the Colombians, resigning his command!—*New England Palladium, March 12.*

HAYTI AND SPAIN.—The Baltimore American of Saturday contains an abstract of the Proclamation of President Boyer, relative to a demand upon the Haytian Government

by the King of Spain, for the restitution of the former Spanish part of the Island. It is dated 6th of February, and is entirely firm in opposition to the claim. The conclusion is as follows:—

"We have declared to the universe our desire to live in peace with all nations; we are bound to do this by our Constitution. It has always been our determination to let those alone who do not disturb us; but if our territory should be violated, we shall turn upon our aggressors, and place the destinies of Hayti in the hands of the sovereign arbiter of nations and of Kings."

The frigate Casilda, which brought the Spanish Envoy, F. P. de Castro, to Port-au-Prince, charged with the above mission, sailed thence for Havana on the 3d of February, and it is stated, says the American, that on leaving the Harbour, she was attacked by two Columbian brigs of war, the issue of which was not known.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, 10th MARCH, 1830. The General Assembly having been prorogued until the 1st day of April, the House of Assembly met on the 10th inst., and the House being met, a Message was received from His Honor the President, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned, read a Bill to enable the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, to dispose of a Lot of Land in the Town of Fredericton.

Mr. Speaker then reported that His Honor had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which he had procured a Copy, and is as follows:—
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

While sincerely lamenting the awkward difficulty which obliged me to terminate the late Session of the Legislature, I felt it an indispensable duty to afford you again the earliest opportunity of relieving the Province from the calamitous consequences that must attend the loss of its Revenue.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have the fullest reliance on your sound wisdom, loyalty, and accustomed liberality, to make the necessary grants for all the important public services left without provision at the close of the late Session.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I anxiously hope, that the same good feeling and harmony, so conspicuous in the late Session, may now prevail, and enable you to bring the business of the present, to a speedy and happy conclusion.

On motion of Mr. Allen.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, in consideration of ways and means of raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had passed one Resolution, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and agreed to by the House, and is as follows:—

"Resolved, That it is now expedient to impose Duties upon Merchandise imported into this Province, in amount, to the duties mentioned in a Bill which passed the House at the last Session."

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province. Leave granted. And the said bill being brought in, was read a first and second times.

Thursday, 11th March.

On motion of Mr. Campbell.—The House in pursuance of the order of the day, went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same, with amendments.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Humbert.—Whereas certain Orders and Resolutions, were made and passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, referring several matters to the consideration of the next Session; And whereas in consequence of this early and unexpected meeting of the Legislature, the said Orders and Resolutions stand over, and be continued until the next meeting of the Legislature."

Friday, March 12.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill for raising a Revenue in this Province.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Taylor take the said Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence thereto.

approval of the course, I felt myself obliged to pursue, under the recent irksome and unanticipated difficulty. And I return you my best thanks for your gratifying assurance, promptly to supply what remained unavoidably wanting at the late prorogation, and of your determination to maintain harmony and good feeling with the other Branches of the Legislature; which cannot fail speedily to bring your public labours to a happy conclusion.

Council Chamber, Thursday, March 11, 1830.

His Majesty's Council this day presented to His Honor the President their Address in answer to his Speech as follows:—

To His Honor WILLIAM BLACK, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Address of His Majesty's Council in General Assembly.

May it please your Honor,

His Majesty's Council regret that a difficulty which prevented the passing of a Revenue Bill should have obliged your Honor to terminate the late Session of the General Assembly, and fully appreciate the correctness of your Honor's judgment, in adopting the most proper mode of averting the evils which must have resulted from the loss of the Revenue.

It is the earnest wish of the Council, that the good feeling and harmony which prevailed during the late Session, may distinguish also the present, and thereby enable your Honor to bring it to a speedy and happy conclusion.

To which His Honor was pleased to return the following answer.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

I thank you for this Address and feel highly gratified that the mode I deemed most advisable to adopt for averting the evils that must have resulted to the Province from the loss of the Revenue, has received your cordial approbation; and I have perfect confidence in your sincere desire to maintain good feeling and harmony in despatching the business of the present Session.

Saturday, 13th March.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill for raising a Revenue in the Province.

A Message from His Honor the President, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Honor as follows:—

"May it please your Honor,

"The House of Assembly, immediately on the opening of the present Session, proceeded with diligence and close attention to the means for raising a Revenue; and they had passed a Bill for that purpose, which I now tender to your Honor on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray your Honor's assent thereto."

And that His Honor having given his assent to the said Bill—

He was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"Having now the pleasure to release you from further attendance at this time, I cannot but express to you my warmest acknowledgements for your liberal and judicious appropriations, as also for the very prompt attention bestowed on every matter recommended to the wisdom of your consideration."

"It will be my earnest desire, as it is my incumbent duty, while I may continue in my present highly responsible situation, to pay a watchful regard to the faithful and proper application of the means you have granted, to their intended purposes."

And His Honor the Chief Justice then said, "Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"It is His Honor the President's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next, then here to be held."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—As many persons in the community seem to think that His Honor the Recorder had no authority for stating that the Grand Jurors had to remain in office three months—I would beg you to insert in the Courier, the following extract from our Provincial Laws, which is so conclusive on the subject, as to require no farther comment:—

Act of Assembly, 1st Vol. cap. 26th Sec. 1. c. 6, S. 7.

"Be it further enacted, That the several persons, who shall be sworn as Grand Jurors in the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held half yearly in each County, shall be and continue the Grand Inquest of the County, until another Grand Jury shall be sworn in at the ensuing General Sessions of the Peace, in the said County."

Your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 9th March, 1830.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until MONDAY the 19th day of April next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply His Majesty's Troops in this Province, with

1200 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

To be delivered into the King's Magazines at this place, at the following periods, viz:—

500 Bbls. on or before the 1st June, 1830.
400 Ditto ditto 24th September, do.
300 Ditto ditto 24th October, do.

The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatsoever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for one year from the day of delivery.

The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 96 pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary to pay in bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract.

No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissary Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party Tendering, for the faithful Performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written on the back "Tenders for Flour," and to be tendered, or some persons on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, to receive their answers.

Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application at this Office.

TO LET.

And possession given on the 1st of May:—

THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND SHOP in Saint John Street, together with a YARD in the rear—now in the occupation of Mr. James Kinlos.—Enquire of

STEPHEN WIGGINS, Saint John, March 13.

TO BE LET.

And possession given the first of May:—

THE PREMISES in King-street, now occupied by Mr. James Ballantyne. Apply to

ELIZABETH SCULLION, 13th March. Union-street.

TO BE LET.