

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, APRIL 24.—Evening.—This being the last day for receiving dissents at the Bank to the reduction of the 4 per cent., so far at least, as relates to holders resident in the United Kingdom, a good deal of curiosity has been excited to learn the result. Nothing official on the subject has transpired in the city, the books being kept open, but more as matter of form than otherwise, beyond the usual hour of transacting the business; but it has been stated, on authority which is considered good, that the whole amount of stock on which dissent to the reduction has been given is somewhat under £2,500,000. There will still remain, however, those dissents to be received on which a longer time is allowed, viz. for persons resident out of the kingdom; but it is calculated that the whole must fall short of £3,000,000, which, of course, renders the success of the measure certain; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able, without difficulty, to provide for the payment of all the dissents in July next.

The following bulletin of the state of his Majesty's health was issued on Saturday last. It will be read with pleasure, as it removes all apprehensions of the immediate demise of our gracious Monarch.

"The King has passed two good nights, and continues better."
(Signed) HENRY HALFORD.

Sir William Scott, member for Carlisle, has moved in the House of Commons for a return of all machinery exported to foreign countries during the last six years, distinguishing the quantity sent out in each year.

A noble earl, distinguished in the ranks of opposition, and one of the most able and eloquent members of the House of Peers, is reported to have had a serious difference with a noble marquis, who has led to his remaining at his residence in the country.—*Morn. Chron.* [We suppose the noble lords here alluded to are Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne; but what their points of difference are, we cannot so readily conjecture.—*Ed. Mss. Guardian.*]

A nervous Frenchman, who had been in the daily habit of reading the *Quotidienne*, (a violent party newspaper) recently committed suicide. Leaving behind him the following letter:—"I have sworn never to receive another revolution—it has been slowly approaching in disguise, but it has at last shown itself—I see it approaching with all its horrors—I fulfil my oath—such is my destiny."

The *Rail Road*.—On Wednesday week, Mr. Stephenson's steam carriage, "The Rocket," went over Chat Moss, with a load of from 40 to 45 tons weight. This is by far the greatest weight that has yet been conveyed across the moss, and the experiment completely proved the sufficiency of that part of the rail road, to sustain any weight which it ever can be found necessary to carry along it. Notwithstanding the great weight attached to the engine, it went at the rate of from 15 to 16 miles an hour.—*Liverpool paper.*

A person who has a friendly correspondence with Bolivar, has just received letters from him, in which he formally declares that his renunciation of the office of President is irrevocable, and announces his intention of visiting France in the Spring of 1831.

Improved State of the Country.—We rejoice to say that the accounts from all the manufacturing and commercial districts of the country agree in representing that there is a very material improvement in trade. From Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Blackburn, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Burnley, Stockport, Coventry, Nottingham, Stroud, Carlisle, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, as well as from the various seats of manufactures in this Riding, accounts have acceded for some weeks past of an increased amount of business doing—in many cases, of the utmost activity in the respective manufactures—and what is most gratifying and most decisive a pretty general advance in wages.

The reports from Tunis and Bona of the resources of Algiers, if they vary in other respects, coincide with the common belief that the Dey's coffers are well supplied. It is understood that he has a well organized force of 90,000 men, besides an army composed of Arabs, which, if not well paid, could not be kept together; and great energy is described to exist in all the departments of his Government to repel the threatened invasion. The principal point of attack is expected to be on Bugia, the Port from which Algiers draws her resources for ship building, about 60 miles distant east, once in possession of the French. The contingents required of the day Dey, by the non-fulfilment of which the French expedition will proceed, are said to be these:—The Dey to pay 150,000,000 francs, as an indemnity for the expenses already incurred, and for the losses sustained by commerce since the blockade; and that the fortifications of Algiers are to be razed to the ground, and piracy for ever suppressed.

Private correspondence from Paris states that the expedition against Algiers is still the theme of all their politicians, and that that, which under Napoleon, would have been hailed as an act of justice done to outraged Christendom, is now, because undertaken by the Bourbons, deemed unnecessary, uncalled-for, silly and reprehensible. The Liberals openly sneer at the preparations for the attack on Algiers, and secretly pray for the destruction of the troops and ships to be employed in the expedition.

Extract of a letter from a British Officer dated Constantinople, March 11th, 1830.—"Upon the proposal of the English Ambassador, Vice-Admiral Tahir Pacha will be despatched to Algiers, for the purpose of persuading the Dey to come to an arrangement with France, and of pointing out to him the dangers he would be exposed to in case a strong body of French troops should effect a landing. A favourable result from Tahir Pacha's mission is looked for here, since the Dey will, no doubt, listen to a Turkish Ambassador before any other. The said disasters lately experienced by the Porte may also serve him as a lesson not to trifle with a Power like that of France."

In Paris a Scotchman, pretending to be Baron de Saint Clair, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred francs, for publishing a pamphlet, entitled *Revelations respecting the Assassination of the Duke de Berri*.

The King of France has been pleased to present Lieut. Cook, R. N. with a superb gold snuff-box, richly ornamented with the royal cipher and crown in diamonds; accompanied with a letter, expressive of his Majesty's gratifications, in thus acknowledging the value of his "night life buoy." The late Emperor Alexander, and the King of the Netherlands, likewise rewarded Lieut. Cook for the same invention, on adopting it in their respective services. The object of the life buoy is to rescue men from a watery grave who have the misfortune to fall over-board by night or by day.

English Statute Law.—Within the last seven years eleven hundred and twenty-six acts of the British Parliament have been wholly, and 448 partly repealed, making in all 1569, of which 1344 relate to Great-Britain at large, and 225 to Ireland exclusively.

The China Trade.—The evidence adduced before the parliamentary committee on the East-India question proves undeniably the perfect practicability and great advantages of throwing open the China Trade, and shows that the result would be a great increase in the demand for British pro-

duce and manufactures, and a great reduction in the price of tea. Mr. Bates, an eminent London merchant, and intimately acquainted with the China Trade, states that the house with which he is connected, that of Baring & Co., in the selection of goods sent out from this country, purchase on better terms than the Company, by 6 or 7 per cent.; and that the East-India Company, in the sale of tea, extract annually from the country, £1,500,000 beyond a fair mercantile profit.—From the statement delivered by another witness, Mr. J. A. Maxwell, respecting the trade of the Americans and of the East-India Company with China for the six years ending 1826-27, it appears that the Americans, on the average of the 6 years, traded to the extent of £382,512 more than the Company.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

COACH ACCIDENT.—At the Nottingham Assizes last week, Mr. Webster, surgeon, of Heckmondwike, recovered 500*l.* damages against the proprietors of the Leeds and London Courier coach, for the bodily injuries sustained by him in consequence of being thrown from that coach on the 13th of June last, owing to its striking against one of the posts of the turnpike gate on Trent-bridge.

WARWICK ASSIZES, March 29.—*Gill and another v. Waterhouse and others.*—This was an action on the case brought by the plaintiffs, who are dealers in watches and jewellery, at Aberdeen, against the defendants, the well-known coach proprietor, to recover the sum of £146, the value of a quantity of watches sent by the plaintiffs over from Coventry by the London and Liverpool mail to be conveyed to Aberdeen, but which was lost from the coach somewhere between Coventry and Liverpool. The case having been proved by evidence, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages £84*s.*

ANCONA, March 24.—Letters from the Ionian Islands say, that Count Capo d'Istria had communicated to the Legislative Body the London Protocol, declaring Prince Leopold Sovereign of Greece, and that at the same time, said Count had considered this choice as most likely to ensure respect to the welfare of Greece; and that he himself, if the new Sovereign should wish it, would continue to devote his services to his country. The letters do not say how the communication was received, but to judge from former accounts, the new Sovereign will meet with a most welcome reception, if he is provided with sufficient funds to gain the chiefs of the several parties, and then to keep them united by the pursuit of a consistent line of policy for the general good. Count Capo d'Istria is said to have not but little influence in Greece, so that his offer to serve under the new Sovereign would not be of much avail to the latter. The Turkish troops in Negropont are to be immediately embarked for Candia. It is added that Candia is to have also an Egyptian garrison. The English squadron at Malta is to be reinforced by several men of war, probably on account of the expedition to Algiers. Several Commissioners are at this moment buying up all kinds of provisions as it is supposed, for English account.—*Alleg. Zeitung, April 5.*

[From the London Morning Chronicle of April 29.]

THEOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

WE observe a paragraph in "The Scotsman," stating that Dr. Chalmers, on finishing his theological lectures for the second session of his course, announced his intention to give next winter a course of lectures on "Political Economy, in connection with the moral and religious prospects of the population of our own country." The same paper adds, that:

"This wise and excellent resolution affords another proof of the vast advantage of having a man, who unites benevolence, enterprise, and genius, instead of an ordinary prosa, in the important station of theological teacher. There are many truths connected with political economy which may be as usefully applied in a parish as in a kingdom. Parishes are, indeed, the elementary constituents of the greatest states, and no reform can be effectual which does not either begin or end in them. If pauperism, the canker of England's prosperity, is ever to be successfully combated, it must be in the Parishes. Our clergy have been hitherto educated as if their whole duty was to preach a weekly homily, not half so good in general as any man may read at home.—Preaching alone is a very feeble antagonist to vice and crime. Instruct them in the animal as well as the moral and religious nature of man, and in the principles on which his temporal happiness depends. Instead of mere retailers of theology, our thousand clergymen will then become so many lights distributed over the whole surface of the country, the eradicators of crime, the guides of philanthropic and benevolent institutions, and the dispensers of sound and practical philosophy."

It has often struck us that the clergy of England might be made to render a much more efficient service than they at present perform. The parsons, with all their faults, were in the way to a more rational system. Richard Baxter saw the absurdity of separating religion and morals from politics. In his life, he expresses his great obligation to Mr. George Lawson. "His insinuating me (he says) to the study of politics (in which he much lamented the ignorance of divines) did prove a singular benefit to me. His manuscripts convinced me how unfit we are to write about Christ's government and laws and judgment, &c., while we understand not the true nature of government, laws, and judgment in the general; and that he that is ignorant of politics and of the law of nature, will be ignorant and erroneous in divinity and the sacred scriptures."

Dr. Chalmers, considering that pauperism is the grave of virtue, wishes to instruct the divinity students, under his care, in the laws by which the poor are oppressed, and how they are to be relieved. It is of little profit to me to write about orders in a general way against crime, if means are not adopted for extricating them from a situation in which crime is inevitable. According to Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, the education of the Clergy of the Church of England is of the most narrow and illiberal description; and they enter in general on their career, with qualifications fitting them for petty work with old women, but little calculated to enable them to be of any other use to the world.

There is a striking passage on a subject somewhat analogous to this, in an excellent article on "Dr. Chalmers's works," in the 24th number of the Westminster Review, just published. After observing that hitherto the duties of preachers have generally been performed in far too technical and exclusive a manner; that the cultivation of the minds of their hearers have been entirely excluded from the objects of preachers, whereas "to enlighten, exercise, and elevate the human intellect, is an integral portion of the good which religion was intended to realize," the author proceeds:

"The preacher is in possession, without an effort, merely in virtue of his office and of the place in which he stands, of that respectful attention which any where else, it costs long effort to obtain, even with the advantages of talent, information, and character. The seriousness and sacredness which associate themselves with the worship which he conducts, and the scriptures which he reads, extend their influence over his hearers, and the effusion of his own mind, and predispose his hearers to give it ready admission and extensive influence. He has the advantage, the incalculable advantage, of incessant repetition. He can give 'line upon line, and precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little,' till the dull, the wandering, the indolent, and the soft one moulded, and the dull one immersed, into the fact form which he wished. And these faculties are possessed by thousands, and exercised from week to week incessantly; and that upon the most important portion of the community, the most numerous, the most orderly and industrious, the most reflecting and moral classes. Hearing sermons is to millions what reading books is to thousands. It is their chief source of information on topics not connected with the occupation by which they earn their daily bread. It is the most frequent and powerful impulse to thought which their minds are in the way of receiving. Their mental characters are more fashioned by it than by any thing else; and so are those of

their children. The work of education is to a large extent in the hands of the preachers also.—And where it is not, still those to whom it is confided are subjected in a great degree to its influence. Moreover, with all sects, the young are, on religious grounds, the object of special attention. The greatest exertion is made, and with large success, not only to instil into their minds the belief of such doctrines as are deemed important, but permanently to influence their moral views and feelings. This machinery is worth looking after. It is capable of rendering incalculable service to mankind. The weight has hitherto been hung on the wrong side of the wheel; but it cannot hang there forever. It must shift its place, and promote the operations it has too long retarded. The theories in politics are types of the antireasoners in theology. There must be more intelligence and liberality in the one ministry, as well as in the other, to preserve the respect of a community whose intelligence and liberality are rapidly advancing. It will never do for priests to go on anathematizing while governments go on emancipating. Clerical education must improve. Its improvement has, indeed, already begun. The new professorship of political economy at Oxford, is a good symptom. The dissenters were thinking of what could be done for their preachers, even before the London university was projected. But the work must needs be a slow one yet. A few good examples will help it on mightily; especially if the world will receive them well. We say therefore to Dr. Chalmers, as the Macedonians said to the Apostle, 'Come over and help us.' Come over, if not bodily, in the shape of such sermons, tracts and dissertations as we have now before us, and shame or animate the preachers of the old country into new life.—Create a 'soul beneath the ribs of death.' Show them how the pulpit, which has so long been the palace of dullness, may become the throne of intelligence. Let the christian spirit surpass the achievements of ancient idolatry. Let it take that useless log of wood, and make it a God; a God to enlighten and command. Guide the power of preaching in its right direction, so that while its spiritual purposes are not the less accomplished, nay, the more perfectly, it may make the slumbering intellects of millions, excite them to vigorous exercise, and make the messengers of revelation the heralds of the true age of reason."

UNITED STATES.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

There was a rumour yesterday that the next packet from England was expected to bring to the Executive, official information of the result of Mr. M'Lane's communications with the British Foreign Minister concerning the Colonial Trade, &c. And upon this rumour there arose a speculation that possibly the arrival of these despatches might have the effect of prolonging the term of the present Session of Congress. It is an impression, however, that the Executive will be content to have so added to its list of legislative bills by the United States, is not within the pale of probability that Congress would, in the short remainder of the present Session, undertake to act upon a subject so very important to every interest of the country, of an adoption of our laws of impost to any treaty stipulation.

THE SALEM MURDER.—We are informed by, as we think, good authority, that the Salem Committee of Vigilance lately took a letter from the late Governor of Massachusetts, to a suspicious person in the vicinity of Salem. The purport of which was advice to keep dark, &c. during the trial of the persons apprehended—and closed with a request to send the writer \$350, it being his share of certain prize money, and threatening, in case of neglect, to blow them up. The Committee wrote an answer, enclosing a small sum of money—but previous to putting the letter in the office, despatched two men to watch the person who should take it out.

They arrived one day before the letter, and when the person called for it, the Post-Master observed, that he wished to be certain that the letter was delivered to the right person, as it probably, from its appearance, contained money. The letter was accordingly delivered, and the man immediately taken charge of by an officer. The man who declared himself the rightful owner of the letter lives in Belfast. His name is Palmer. He has, we understand, been once in the State Prison.

We learn that he made some disclosures, such as, he could show them the hatchet with which the first fatal blow was inflicted on Mr. White; and that the dirks had been melted up. He is now in jail, and the persons who arrested him have returned to Massachusetts to obtain a request on our Executive to take the prisoner to Salem.—*Portland Daily Courier.*

We understand Mr. William Bate of the city of Camden, had in the Philadelphia market, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Early potatoes, taken from vines grown from potatoes planted this spring; the earliest perhaps, ever produced in a field or lot in our climate.—*Camden Star.*

Fine cucumbers, of only seven weeks from the seed, are spoken of in the Troy, N. Y. and Middletown, Con. papers.

The Philadelphia Morning Journal says—the American Bible has now in operation sixteen steam and twenty hand presses. During the present year it has issued 225,000 Bibles and New Testaments, and the receipts of the year closing on the last day, were \$250,000. There are now 4586 Bible Societies in Christendom, of which number 650 are in the United States.

In Marion County, Ohio, recently, three young men, brothers, were to clear out a well. One went down first and suddenly fell;—the mother, supposing he had slipped, sent down the second son to his relief; and he also falling, she sent the third, who fell also! On assembling the neighbours, it was ascertained that the well was so completely charged with carbonic acid gas, that a lighted candle was extinguished within six feet of the surface.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR.—

WHEN a man reckons without his Host, his calculations are frequently erroneous—such seems to be the case with "P." of the Colonist—who has accused a certain proportion of the most respectable inhabitants of the City of a "Predilection for every thing American," by which I must presume that he means an attachment to the Government of the United States; for although he subsequently alludes to the importation of American flour, I cannot imagine any unpardonable iniquity in the love of good wheaten loaf, an exotic from any country, as I question greatly whether the flourisher in the Leaven of Republicanism, or whether it will limit to the growth of young ladies the volubility of Miss Fanny Wright's, or favour the cultivation of her absurd doctrine. If P. had ascertained the names of those gentlemen, whom he involves in his sweeping assertion; I am inclined to think he would have withheld his specimens of English purity, which is false in its allusion, and frail in its construction. He will find in his muster-roll of "Disaffected," the names of persons whose Loyalty and Fidelity are as unshakable as the English adverb P. I will not enter into any question of merits, or merits in reference to the persons for whom, I am against whom P. has put on his Visor and come forward as the champion of Pure English—for I am willing to believe that there are no demerits in the case, excepting those, which luxuriate in the composition of the ethical P. I shall therefore amuse myself with the style and sentiments of P., as a teacher of pure English, with but little reference to the impure intentions of the writer, for I dare swear if P. will unmask, and repeat his invectives to the faces of the accused, he will find his mistake.

If P. will read over his communication he will find a few Grammatical inaccuracies, ill befitting the style of a Knight-Erudit, who has asserted that no more teachers are required in the very science, which should operate as an advertisement for some one to teach P. the common rules of Grammar, and if possible, to give

him a moiety of common sense,—perhaps the Pious-Devils of the Press may have coupled a plural nominative to a singular verb, and may have altered the construction of whole sentences to the mis-construction and torture of common English. P. might have visited his sins of commission upon his Press-men, if there was not in the whole a perfect correspondence.—P. observes that "he can look around him, and see Ladies, and some other, who would not disgrace any society, however exalted, that fortune might raise them to." Now P. must mean, that he has been blind; and has only lately recovered his vision; or that such ladies were "rare aves in terris." As I cannot possibly concur in the latter conclusion, I must for the honour of our ladies, presume that P. has been either ware-housing his vision, or that the blind man has only now obtained his sight; upon which I congratulate him, and recommend him in future to apply it to better purposes than the sultry white paper with the pen of an unready writer. But if P. does mean to insinuate that it is a remarkable thing to see graceful instead of disgraceful ladies in St. John, and that we are indebted for the amelioration of the sex to English teachers exclusive, I would propose that all the fathers and husbands in the place should tar and feather him; the young men toss him a blanket, and that all the ladies should scold his scribbling fingers with the hottest contents of their simmering urns.

Good reading—good spelling—good cyphering and good sewing are excellent acquisitions for every young lady, and it matters little whether the instruction comes from the East or from the West, provided she teaches well and teaches thoroughly. As well might P. object to the introduction of French and Italian teachers in England, if he confines himself and his followers to "pure English," and I presume he would grumble at the Latin and Greek of our Academies lest the Language might instil some of the objectionable manners and principles of their nations. I admire the manner in which P. introduces the Bay of Verre, and again lashes the patriotism of the people for not at once digging the Canal between the two waters.—Had that been done, we would have obtained our loaf, and our lesson from some of "the birds in the air or fishes in the sea."

As ladies are dangerous Politicians, especially if they acquire an impolitic doctrine, I would advise that P. be made an examiner and catechise some of the "Thirty," that we may thereby ascertain whether the youthful candidates for wedlock have "imbibed" too much of his "thirsty spirit of command," which he would almost certainly displease some of our Clergy. P. certainly displays some of the faculty in his valuable observations, and they claim entire originality, which is rarely manifested in modern productions. It is true, that some of his sentences "like wounded serpents, drag their slow lengths along," but these are quickly relieved by a rapid movement elsewhere—and we are carried from the "best superfine Scratched Baltimore" to the Bay of Verre, over a rough communication, in a few twinklings of the eye. P. is doing well to put our young citizens on the careful look-out. A woman caused the loss of Troy; and what must be the fate of our defenceless City assailed within and without by a band of female Republicans—whose combing needles will be converted into dirks, and their bracelets into chains for their husbands.—Mourn wretched City! the threatened political abduction of your "fair daughters"—weep, that those ornaments of our domestic circles are so shortly to be transformed into the chattering "Politicians" of Republicanism, who will in the day of their vengeance be arrayed like an "Army of Amazons" against us. Let all rally around our worthy Mentor, whose returning vision, penetrates the darknesses of the future, and foresees the impending ruin of the State. Let P. proceed; and let those who really subscribe to his opinions, follow him. Then shall the evil be averted, and husbands still rule, although the "gray mare may sometimes prove to be a better horse."—*St. John, May 29.*

"TWIG" EM.

Under these circumstances, I have measured and calculated the necessary excavation, and likewise the four Locks with their working machinery, &c. and find that the expense of these and other works will be as follows:

ESTIMATE.	
Earth Work on the whole Line, including excavating the Lock Pits, &c.	\$483,080 15 5
Four Locks, viz. two Sea Locks and two in-land locks, with their working machinery, &c.	32,000 0 0
Three-Step Gates, &c.	6,000 0 0
Eight Draw Bridges, &c.	5,000 0 0
Culverts, &c.	1,285 10 0
Making a Reserve, &c.	1,250 0 0
Water-Works on the French River, &c.	2,000 0 0
Ten per Cent. contingencies, &c.	14,725 0 0
	\$545,938 5 5

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week.

THOMAS BARLOW,
H. JOHNSTON, Junr.
JOHN V. THURGAR.

In only one instance have the arrivals at this port, during the week, furnished us with later intelligence from England, than what we laid before our readers in our last number. By the *John & Mary*, a Liverpool paper of the 26th April has been received. It contains a Bulletin of the state of His Majesty's health, which we are happy to announce, holds forth the pleasing prospect of a speedy restoration: Otherwise, the paper contains nothing of interest.

EMIGRATION.—During the present week, 922 passengers arrived at this Port from the Mother Country. It is to be regretted, that there is not some person resident here, whose duty it would be to put strangers in the proper way to obtain Land in the Province, and otherwise assist and direct them in their endeavours to gain that subsistence for themselves and families, which the impoverished state of our fellow-creatures at home renders it necessary they should seek for in a foreign clime. Formerly this duty, we believe, was faithfully performed by the Secretary of the *Saint John Agricultural and Emigrant Society*, but as that office is at present vacant, and as it is a question whether or not the Society itself is in existence, we are thus left without the means of affording those who migrate to our shores, with the intention of becoming settlers, that information which they so much stand in need of. And while we are deficient in performing even an act of charity towards our fellow-creatures, we, at the same time indirectly assist in enriching a foreign country at the expense of our own; for the Emigrants, on arriving here, and finding that no interest is taken in their welfare, makes our port but a stopping place in his travels to the Westward.

By an article in the *St. Andrews Herald*, we perceive that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has authorized Deputies at St. Andrews, Miramichi, and Bathurst, to afford every facility to Emigrants desirous of settling in this Province; and we are only surprised that St. John, (where, probably, more arrive than at all the other ports), should have been overlooked, or if an appointment has been made, that we are yet ignorant of it.

BAY VERTE CANAL.—It will be seen by the following report, politely handed us by a Gentleman recently from England, that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, our able Lieutenant-Governor, is still indefatigable in his exertions to obtain the most accurate information on a subject so vitally important to the best interests of the Colonies generally. With this view, His Excellency laid the plans, estimates and other documents respecting the proposed Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (which he had previously obtained,) before Mr. TELFORD, a distinguished Civil Engineer in England, who subsequently made the report to which we now give publicity. Whether the information thus obtained, is of such a nature as to lead us to expect a speedy commencement of the work, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the way in which it is proposed to raise the sum required, as to enable us to determine; but of the great advantages that would eventually result from such a communication as is now pro-

posed, only one opinion can exist. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the exertions now making will ultimately be crowned with success; and thereby hand down the names of those who are most zealous in the cause, as benefactors to the public weal.—The report is accompanied by a map or plan of the route proposed, which is left at our Office, where it may be examined by those who take an interest in the undertaking.

REPORT.

RESPECTING THE BAY VERTE CANAL.

Having perused the very full and distinct instructions given by Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS to the Engineer, Mr. FRANCES HALL, and having for several years, previous to his leaving Britain, employed Mr. Hall very extensively, I have a perfect confidence that Sir HOWARD's instructions have been faithfully attended to; and that a judicious selection of the Line has been made, surveyed and reported upon.

Under these circumstances, I have examined the Sections and other documents which have been submitted to me, and have now to state.—That there is no occasion for me to enter upon a description of the very singularly favorable situation in which the proposed Canal is to be placed; because by Bouchette's Map of Lower Canada, it is quite evident that a direct navigable communication between the Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would be an important acquisition, whether viewed as a public or private object; but as the entering into any details, respecting this part of the subject, does not seem to fall within the province of a civil Engineer, I shall therefore confine my observations to what relates to practicability, dimensions, and expense of the proposed Canal.

From the Engineer's description of the ground, which the Canal will pass over between the two Tides, there seems no serious obstacle to be encountered, and the whole approaches as near to a Level, that I advise to adopt the highest spring Tide in Cumberland Basin as the top water of the Canal, and continue it upon that level to Lock No. 3 in Mr. Hall's Section; by so doing, one whole Lock and the half of another will be saved. The omission of these would greatly facilitate the Navigation, and afford a greater opportunity of acquiring the use of the Water of the adjacent districts.

This will occasion extra cutting in some parts of the Line; but this additional expense will be balanced by the saving in Locks; more especially as a great proportion of the tract appears to be upon low ground.

In regard to the dimensions of this artificial canal, it is desirable to have a depth of water to admit Trading Vessels drawing 13 feet, to pass freely, and this requires 14 feet in the Canal.—The use of Steam Boats being generally introduced in America, if this Canal was completed, ready access would thereby be opened, not only with Quebec and Montreal, but also with the upper Lakes to a boundless extent.—To accommodate Steam-Boat Navigation, Locks of great length and breadth will be required; in the present instance, I advise that they be made 150 feet in length and 40 in breadth; but this size being only required for Steam-Boats, I have, in order to save water and time in working them for sailing vessels, divided each Lock into two parts, by means of a third pair of gates in the middle of its length.

This arrangement should also be extended to the Canal, making it in low flat ground (which is much the greater portion of the distance) sufficiently wide to admit of two steamers passing each other. This requires that the Canal be made 45 feet at the bottom, and 95 feet at the top water level. In the proportion of the Canal which is in deep cutting; it may be made 30 feet at the bottom, and 72 feet at the water surface. This will only admit of one steamboat plying at a time, but will be wide enough for most Trading Vessels to pass each other.

Under these circumstances, I have measured and calculated the necessary excavation, and likewise the four Locks with their working machinery, &c. and find that the expense of these and other works will be as follows:

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Water-Works on the French River, &c.	2,000 0 0
Ten per Cent. contingencies, &c.	14,725 0 0
	\$545,938 5 5

In making the calculations I have already stated that the Top Water Line is taken at the level of the highest spring Tide in Cumberland Basin, thereby saving six feet of Lockage, at each end of the present summit, and preserving one Level along the whole Canal.

In order to add, and, by lowering Mr. Hall's summit only 3 feet, and adding three feet to the height of the Locks at each extremity, much cutting may be avoided. But this depends upon the nature of the surface of the adjacent country; for by so doing, 3 feet of fall would be lost, as regards the command of water. It is therefore a point which can only be determined after a careful survey: And although by adopting this last mentioned mode, a considerable saving of Expense might be effected, I still prefer keeping the Top Water of the Canal at a level with Spring Tides in Cumberland Bay, as thereby any deficiency of Water in it may be supplied every high Spring Tide, and 12 feet lockage will be saved.

(Signed) THOMAS TELFORD.
To Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieut.-Governor of New-Brinswick, &c.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Common Pleas, for this City and County, were opened in the New Court-House on Tuesday last, and closed yesterday.—The Grand Jury seem determined that no obstructions shall exist in our streets; and they have given directions that stoops and platforms, fronts of dwelling, &c. are to be regulated in strict conformity with the letter of the Law.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Bliss, and I. W. Clowes, Esquire, have been appointed additional Trustees of the Sunbury County Grammar School.

Last evening, a Carnage Inquest was held on view of the body of Sarah Jane Wake, a child about nine years of age.—Verdict: "Accidentally killed by a piece of timber falling from the roof of a house, upon her head, the same having been thrown by John McKenzie, a mason, he not knowing the child was there."

Benjamin Capon and John Blyth, Esquires, and Messrs. Mann and Salkeld.
Went Passengers in the Ann, for Liverpool, Captain Moleworth, R. A. family.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"One" in reply to "P." "*secundus, the Journey-man Labourer*," will appear in our next.

*To-Morrow (Sunday) Evening, at Six o'clock, a SERMON will be preached in the Baptist Meeting-House, by the Rev. P. W. MITCHELL, and a Collection taken to aid the Baptist Sunday School, in this City. Perhaps the various Institutions of the age, perhaps the various benevolent universal support than those of Sunday Schools; and how truly has it been said, that many a star of glory will be seen shining, as the Sun in the firmament, whose fires were first kindled in a Sabbath School.—*Communicated.*

COLONIAL ITEMS.

NOVA-SCTIA.—We most deeply regret to observe in this Province, which has for a great many years exhibited as tranquil, and as happy, a scene as any part of the Universe, a spirit of strife and angry contention prevailing, which is felt by all classes of the inhabitants, remedies ought not to be sought for in abusive, vituperative language.—If anyone in authority overstep the lines within which the exercise of their duties is limited, they can at all times be checked by proper representations.—We all know, or should know, that there is no government, placed upon any portion of the human race, more anxious than our own, to guard against the arbitrary exercise of power in any of its officers. That the Province severely feels the effects of the unhappy difference which has arisen between the Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly, we readily admit—but nothing can be done to relieve us from the sad pressure until the arrival of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, who, we trust, will soon resume the Government, and be able to adopt such measures as will have an healing influence, and excite kinder feelings: In the meantime, no good can be accomplished by intemperate attacks upon public men, or intemperate observations upon the conduct of the two Legislative branches.—*Halifax Royal Gazette, May 26.*

We learn, that under an expectation of a dissolution of the Provincial Legislature, a very warm canvass is carrying on in some parts of the Province, preparatory to a new election.—*Journal.*

Fraud in Flour.—Some months since, we called public attention to the fraud which was practised upon this community, by the introduction of barrels of flour from the United States that are deficient in weight. A cargo is now landing at the King's wharf, brought by the *Cashier* from Alexandria, nearly