A TABLE,

Shewing the Latitudes and Longitudes of HEADLANDS, &c. on the Coasts of NORTH AMERICA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and BERMUDA, from a series of Observations made on the *spot*, in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, by Mr. JOHN JONES, Master, and Mr. HORATIO JAUNCEY, Mate of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the North American Squadron:—Halifax being considered as the Meridian.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	LATITUDE NORTH.				LONGITUDE WEST OF GREENWICH.				VARIATION WESTERLY.		
NOVA-SCOTIA, AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.											
HALIFAX, Naval Yard, (Meridian)	44	39	26	2	63	37	48		17	10	30
Maugher's Beach Light House, ...	44	36	2								
Sambro Light House, ...	44	26	17		63	35	16	2	16	45	
Shut-in-Island, S. W. end, ...	44	36	35		63	17	48				
Jedore Head, ...	44	40	5		63	5	10	5			
Tangier Island, off Tangier Harbour, ...	44	44	28		62	41	7	5			
Outer Beaver Island, S. E. Point, ...	44	43	24		62	21	43				
Green Island, Country Harbour, S. Point,	45	4	55		61	34	49	5			
Berry Head, near Torbay, ...	45	10	44	3	61	21	9				
White Head, off White Haven, ...	45	10	17		61	9	49	5			
Canso Light House, ...	45	19	33		60	58	30				
Eddy Point, Gut of Canso, ...	45	30	25		61	16	54				
Cape St. George, ditto, ...	45	51	22		61	55	12				
Pictou Island, South side, ...	45	47	52		62	37	33		19	35	
Pictou Harbour, ...	45	41	56	7	62	42	0		19	0	
Pictou Academy, ...	45	40	20		62	44	28		19	0	
Cape Prospect, extreme Point, ...	44	26	38		63	46	39		16	10	
Point Rose, Malaguash Bay, ...	44	18	7		64	15	33		16	15	w.
Cape Lehave, South Point, ...	44	11	8		64	23	43	8	15	9	
Lehave Rock, ...	44	10	50		64	22	24	8			
Indian Island, South Point, ...	44	9	40		64	26	51		15	15	
Metway Head, Metway Harbour, ...	44	6	24		64	35	9		14	59	
Liverpool Light House, ...	44	1	52		64	40	49	8	14	43	
Western Head, Liverpool Bay, ...	43	59	13		64	42	34	8	14	43	
Little Hope Island, ...	43	48	34		64	49	48		14	1	
Easternmost Rugged Island, S. E. Point, ...	43	41	14		65	3	43	6			
Long projecting Point between Rugged Island Harbour and Green Harbour,	43	39	40		65	11	28	6	13	41	
Shelburne Light House, ...	43	37	31		65	18	40	5			
Sandy Point, Shelburne Harbour, ...	43	41	57		65	22	11		12	58	
Cape Sable, South Point, ...	43	23	57		65	38	3		12	24	
South Seal Island, South Point, ...	43	23	51		65	59	42		14	0	
Ditto North Point, ...	43	26	22		66	1	38		14	0	
Sable Island, East end, ...	43	59	15	7	59	48	17				
Ditto, West end, ...	43	56	30		60	13	34				
Just-aux Corp Island, South Point, ...	45	58	10		61	37	51		20	40	
Port Hood, Cape Linzee, ...	45	59	31		61	36	15		21	14	
Ship Harbour, Gut Canso, ...	45	36	25		61	21	43		19	16	
Cape Hinchinbroke, a small Island off the Cape, ...	45	34	29		60	42	36		20	11	
Green Island, off Isle Madame, ...	45	27	47		60	57	48		18	30	
Cape Portland, ...	45	47	57		60	7	36				
Louisburg, Ruins of the old Light House,	45	53	31	5	59	59	48				
Cape Breton, extreme Point, ...	45	56	26		59	50	15				
Scattery Island, East Point, ...	46	1	19		59	43	29				
Cape Granby, extreme Point, ...	46	9	18		59	53	0		22	27	
Cape North, N. E. Point, Breton Island, ...	47	2	13		60	26	53		23	30	
Bona Venture Island, N. W. Point, ...	48	29	30	3	64	13	37	3			
Douglas Town, South end of the Beach, ...	48	46	33		64	25	18		20	40	
Cape Gaspe, South East Point, ...	48	45	14		64	13	38		21	38	
Cape Tormentine, North East Point, ...	46	7	38		63	51	41	7			
Point Escuminac, North East Point, ...	47	5	1	8	64	53	30	3			
Point Miscou, North East Point, ...	48	1	27		64	35	49	5			
Cape Traverse, ...	46	13	37		63	42	47				
Prince Edward Island, West Point, ...	46	37	48		64	24	21	8			
Ditto, East Point, ...	46	27	36		62	0	8		21	0	
Ditto, Cape North, N. E. Point,	47	4	20		64	4	15	6			
Ditto, Cape Bear, ...	46	0	2		62	29	57				
Paspebiac, South Point of the Beach, ...	48	0	54	6	65	18	16	7	19	40	
Anticosti, West Point, ...	49	52	29		64	36	54	9	22	55	
Ditto, North Point, ...	49	57	38		64	15	1	4			
Ditto, East Point, ...	49	8	30		61	44	56	9	24	38	
Mingan Harbour, ...	50	17	35	4	64	5	32	7			
Ditto Island, East side, ...	50	13	7	4	64	12	11				
Cape Rosier, ...	48	50	41		64	15	24				
Point Des Monts Light House, ...	49	19	32		67	24	49	5			
Ditto, extreme Point, ...	49	18	38		67	26	19	5			
Magdalen Island, North East Point, ...	47	37	37		61	26	51				
Brion's Island, North East Point, ...	47	48	8								
Entry Island, West-South-West Point, ...	47	16	7		61	47	26		22	25	
Bird Island, Northernmost, ...	47	50	28		61	12	53				
City of Quebec, ...					71	16	25	5	12	54	
St. Paul's Island, ...	47	12	38		60	11	24		23	45	
BAY OF FUNDY.											
St. John, N. B.	45	15	0		66	6	19				
Partridge Island Light House, ...	45	13	36								
Beaver Harbour, South West Point of the entrance, ...	45	3	12		66	47	28				
Navy Island, South East Point, ...	45	2	24		67	5	47				
Bliss' Island, South West Point, L'Etang Harbour, ...	45	0	15		66	54	27				
Head Harbour Light House, Campo Bello,	44	56	50		66	56	58				
Grand Manan, North Point, ...	44	46	49		66	49	7				
Ditto, Swallow-tail Point, ...	44	44	54		66	47	21				
Ditto, White Head Island, ...	44	36	59		66	45	4				
Brier's Island Light House, ...	44	13	51		66	26	54				
Digby Light House, ...	44	40	25		65	50	15				
NEWFOUNDLAND.											
St. John's, Fort Townshend, ...	47	33	33	8	52	45	10	7			
Cape Broyle, South Point, ...	47	2	19	1	52	55	33				
Cape Race, ...	46	40	27		53	8	6				
Virgin Rocks, ...	46	26	15	3	50	56	35				
Trespassy, Point Powles, ...	46	43	11	8	53	27	0				
Placentia, Point Verde, ...	47	13	51	1	54	6	16	7			
Blue Beach Point, Cape Chapeau Rouge, South 22, East 1¼ miles,	46	54	16		55	28	40	7			
Cape Ray, extreme Point, ...	47	36	49		59	21	0				
Port aux Basque, Road Island, ...	47	34	11		59	10	39		24	2	
BERMUDA.											
St. Catherine's Point, ...	32	23	43		64	41	25	8			
Dock Yard, ...	32	19	1		64	54	18				
Wreck Hill, ...	32	16	1		64	57	21				
Gibb's Hill, Flag Staff, ...	32	14	18		64	55	12				
North Rock, ...	32	29	26		64	50	18				

HUSSAR, at Bermuda, May 15, 1830.

CHARLES OGLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, MAY 3.—The town continues full of anxiety and alarm upon the subject of His Majesty's health. The effect upon the public feeling had been, as it ought to be, universal and powerful; for, undoubtedly, among the many monarchs, who have swayed the sceptre of Great-Britain, we have had few more deservedly popular and beloved than George the Fourth. An ardent lover of his country, without the slightest tinge of despotism in his nature, he has conciliated the affections of all his subjects, and stands upon the immoveable basis of a patriot king. That such a reign should be drawing to its close, must fill every honest breast with sorrow; and yet we fear that His Majesty's health is in that state, that though it may occasionally fluctuate and rally, and be subject to temporary alleviations of disorder, there is little prospect of its being finally restored.—*Bell's Messenger.*

MAY 5.—The Earl of Mountcashel brought his proposed Reformation of the Church before the Lords last night. We have already stated that, in our opinion, Parliament is neither the fit nor the proper arena for discussing the affairs of the Church; but even it it were, his Lordship did not make out a sufficient case, and in consequence was left without support or countenance. The constitutional course of proceeding with ecclesiastical affairs—whether the matter refers to discipline or the appropriation of the revenues—is to address the King as Head of the Church, and for his Majesty to consult a Convocation; afterwards the business may be brought before Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell moved for a Return of rather a singular nature, viz. of the number of persons put to death by the Constabulary Force in Ireland. We presume not to suspect the integrity of the Learned Gentleman's motive, but we think the manner in which the motion was framed did not argue the possession of a sound discretion. We refer to the Debate for particulars. Mr O'Connell would earn a better fame if he could repress his hankering after popular influence, and devote himself to complete the adaptation of the laws to the altered circumstances of his Catholic brethren.—COURIER.

EXPEDITION AGAINST ALGIERS.—The Paris papers of Sunday last, received this morning, mention the arrival of Count Bourmont at Marseilles, which is only thirty miles from Toulon, and is itself a scene of great activity at the present moment. Accounts differ in regard to the popularity of the Commander; but all agree as to the good discipline and fine appearance of the troops composing the expedition. One of the Paris papers, the *Messenger des Chambres*, dwells on the co-operation of the Pacha of Egypt as an ascertained fact, and describes the most southern of the Balearic Islands (Ivica) as the point of union of the French and Egyptian squadrons; but Mahomet Ali will, we are well assured, keep his troops at home, and take no part against his brother Musselmen in Barbary.

The *Gazette de France* states that, as soon as the expedition shall have arrived in sight of the African shore, the first step to be taken will be to disembark the men. Every foot soldier will be provided with thirty cartridges. The spades, shovels, pickaxes and other tools, will be next put on shore, in order that the men may be able to intrench themselves immediately, if that should be necessary. The field batteries will follow, and should the season prove favourable, it is impossible that the army be not in possession of the town and citadel within a fortnight after the disembarkation. Amongst the various new machines of destruction that are to be tried by the expedition is a singular invention of a captain of Engineers at Metz, consisting of a cask of a particular construction, which, when filled with 2,000 lb. weight, is thrown like a bomb. This projectile, or portable mine, in the shape of a well, falls at a distance of 250 metres, and breaks by the effect of the fall, the fusee burning all the while. Several experiments have been already made, in the most satisfactory manner.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—The Pope was lately said to have fallen into a state of weakness, which excited apprehensions of his life; but it is now said that this complaint is not dangerous, being chiefly an attack of gout in the knee.

A sale took place at Liverpool on Monday last of three bags of cotton, brought by the Amethyst from New South Wales, the produce of that Colony, and the first ever sent from thence to England. The experiment seems to have answered perfectly, and must add materially to the value of our possessions in that part of the world. The cotton was sold by public auction in three lots, which produced 10¾d, 11d, and 11¼d. the pound. It is stated to have been of good colour and clean, and of a long and strong staple; the texture silky. After rivalling Spain and Germany in the growth of wool, there may yet be a triumph reserved for this rising Colony, by its taking precedence of the Americans and the East-Indies in the production of cotton.

TOBACCO.—The amount of duty paid last year on this apparently insignificant article amounted to nearly £2,856,000. Of this sum more than one half was paid in Liverpool and London, from their being the chief ports for the arrival of vessels from Virgina. Next to these in the amount of importation are Dublin and Bristol. Of the three kingdoms the respective proportions of duty are—England £1,974,000; Ireland £613,000; Scotland £273,000.

No less than £40,000,000, or above four fifths of the public taxes, are distributed among persons who enjoy fixed incomes from them, either in the shape of dividends in the funds, salaries under government, or pensions for past services.

Cost of the Clergy.—The Established Churches of England and Ireland, cost £8,852,000 a year, their followers amounting to 1,400,000 people. The dissenters in England and Ireland amount to 14,600,000 people, who pay their religious instructors £1,024,000 per annum. The clergy of the whole christian world (England and Ireland excepted), which contains 188,728,000 people, receive altogether but £7,754,000 a year.—So that the clergy of all descriptions in Great-Britain and Ireland, which have a population of only 21,000,000 actually are paid more than that of the whole christian world beside, by the sum of £1,098,000 per annum.—*London Age.*

Steam-packets.—We are informed on good authority, that four steam-vessels are to be got ready with all possible despatch, which are in future to take out the mails from this port to the Mediterranean. One of those steamers, the Echo, left Falmouth on the 9th instant, and may be expected back on or before the 29th of May: another the Meteor, is in a state of forwardness, and is expected to be ready for sea on the 29th inst.—*Plymouth Journal.*

UNITED STATES.

[From the Baltimore American.]

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The editors of the American have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a highly respectable house at Amsterdam, under the date of 6th of April, to another in this city, which communicates the following intelligence respecting the referred questions of the Boundary line between the United States and the northern British provinces:—"The papers and statements respecting the boundary line were delivered on the 1st inst. to the King as arbitrator. The British have a large suite attending this arbitration; nearly all those who have been employed and maintained at great expense for several years past have arrived at the Hague. Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of New-Brunswick, has also come out, to answer questions if required. Mr. Preble, whose abilities are highly spoken of, will have his hands full to cope with the talent opposed to him on the part of the British. Dr. Tiart, whom you no doubt recollect, and who has been for many years the chief person in this controversy, has also arrived at the Hague. I am afraid the King will find it a difficult task to make a decision; if he could treat the subject in the manner that Solomon did in the case of the two mothers who claimed the same child, it would be well; but when the question "to have or not to have," becomes the barrier between two parties, sympathy and humanity are generally forgotton, or otherwise the choice might be felt to the people that inherit the territory in dispute. The King has the power, I understand, to send out persons of his own selection to investigate the premises; this I hope he will do, as otherwise I much fear that the variety of British and foreign talent arrayed against us will render the result rather doubtful. The King is, however, a worthy man, and if he give decision, it will be rendered with a perfectly impartial feeling, and rest on good grounds."

HUMBUGGERY.—The President's Message to Congress, stating the probability of an early receipt of despatches from our Minister at London which he supposed would furnish important information respecting the colonial Trade, is the nearest political humbug that was ever invented by an inefficient and ignorant administration to impose upon a too confiding people. We are well assured that the President was not, at the time he sent his *awakening* message to Congress, to prepare that *body* for what might arrive in the expected packet, in possession of a particle of information, that had not been in the state Department for two months. Why did he not send this message in proper season? Why did he submit his important suggestions, and ask for the omnipotence he now courts, at an earlier day, before the House of Representatives were obliged to hold sessions of twelve hours a day, and to resort to the previous question on every subject, in order to secure a decision the present session? Was it because he was afraid there would be too much time to consider and deliberate, and that the less opportunity there might be for investigation the greater would be the chance of succeeding in this project? The trick is too contemptible to have emaniated from any head but that of the shallowest demagogue that ever disgraced an office of trust and dignity.—BOSTON COURIER.

Late and important from Colombia.

FLIGHT OF BOLIVAR.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—To a gentleman, a passenger in the brig America, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the following important intelligence from Colombia, received at St. Thomas, by the mail boat from Laguira, two days before the departure of the America:—

A revolution headed by General Urdaneta, the former friend and firm supporter of Gen. Bolivar, took place at Bogota on the 22d of April. The whole country declared itself in favour of Venezuela; Bolivar with General O'Leary, and a few followers, fled with the utmost precipitation towards Carthagena, in order it was presumed to to get out of the country. His destination was not known; but his power is completely at an end.

FROM CANTON.—Capt. Prescott, of the Ship Israel, at this port yesterday, from Canton, informs that the English had settled their difficulties with the Chinese Goverment, without, as it was understood, gaining a single point.

Boston Traveller, June 3.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, soon after landing from the Camilla, authorized his agent in this City to present Capt. Mackay of the Boston, with a check for $500, an act of considerate kindness on the part of the gallant old Admiral, which must endear him more than ever to all who know him.

Boston Centinel.

The Commercial Advertiser of Cincinnati says that a letter recently received in that city from a merchant in Liverpool, states that he has in his warehouse there, one hundred boxes of 8 by 10 Window Glass, made on the banks of the Ohio!

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR,—

I reply to the last communication of P. because I think he wishes it, not because I think any of his observations are worthy of consideration; but as it may afford him another opportunity of indulging his propensities, I am glad, if any effort of mine can curl his visage into a smile;—this partial good should operate as a redeeming virtue for my other deficiencies, for one would think, when reading the sour workings of his 'feelings,' that every exertion to neutralize their prevailing acidity would prove unsuccessful. But if conceit and pomposity do really excite his risibility, his own writings exhibit a supply sufficient to keep his mouth upon the 'broad grin' constantly, with which he might describe an alphabet of grimace, and run the gamut from 'he-he-he' in alt, descending with his flats and imaginary slurs to 'ho,' base. I suspect that in flourishing his 'single stick,' he has smitten his predecessor upon the 'cocoa-nut,' and, with the same unlucky blow, silenced the 'pure English' of his friend, and his fearful forebodings, for not a note of P. the first is visible in the composition of P. the second. I do not mean to insinuate that the latter possesses any superiority over the former—for two deformities may differ, and yet neither have any claim to beauty. Mitchel's 'Pongo' is not the less odious because his ears are shorter than those of some other animals.—As I really do not suspect any particular individual under the signature of P. the second, I hope he will not consider the picture intentionally personal, if in filling up the outline he has given me, it should bear any resemblance to the ourang-outang family, so remarkable for their gregarious and club-propensities. I describe his features as they present themselves in the delineation.

Before I give P. occasion for another smile, I beg leave to refer him to the *Observer* of the 8th, and in the second page, col. 1, line 99, he will find that one of the gold medals given annually by the King to the Royal Society of Literature, was awarded to Washington Irving, an American,—when there were so many in England, who would not have refused it.—In the third column of the second page of the same paper, he will also find that Mr. Ronald M'Donald, formerly Professor of English in the Quebec Seminary, is appointed by His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief, to learn the method of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, 'under a vote of the Legislature for that purpose,' and that this Mr. M'Donald is to acquire his information at Hartford in the United States, after having visited New-York and Philadelphia for the same purpose. A preference is given to the Hartford School, *because*, the system required is taught in the French and English languages, and because it is the system—neither of P. nor Q, nor any other man of 'blunt English feelings,' but—of the Abbe Sicard.

It seems that an education, although acquired in the 'Land of Ægypt,' is not despised by a British Colonial Parliament.—This must undoubtedly annoy the 'pure English feelings' of P. the first and his '*caddie*.' And I would most respectfully ask them, in what '*Anti-Britannic squad*' their bubbling loyalty would class the Governor-in-Chief—the Canadian Parliament, Mr. R. M'Donald, and the Royal (and, in spite of the two P's, the loyal) Society of Literature in England?—Are there not in Britain, *North* and South of the Tweed, men worthy of a gold medal, that an American! a subject of the United States! should carry away the reward of literary honour?—And are there not in England, institutions capable of affording instructions, superior to any existing in the U. States?—Whence then this relish for the 'garlic of Ægypt,' even in the Land of Canaan, or this preference for an American school by a British Governor in the 'Wilderness'? Would P. attribute all this to a '*predilection for every thing American*,' to the disparagement of 'English adventurers' and English Institutions? Perhaps he may—But I would attribute it to an honourable acknowledgment of the Republicanism of Science, and consider it a proof, that liberal minds are *incapable* of dishonourable prejudices. Such, Mr. Editor, is my construction of it—P. may view it through a different medium. This is all I shall say upon the question at issue.—P. the second seems averse to argument—he prefers as a substitute, 'blunt' assertions, and duller witticisms. Had he analyzed the same knowledge acquired from different sources, it *might* have been more to the purpose. It would at least have given the public an opportunity of appreciating his reasoning powers, without terrifying individuals with the flourishes of his 'shelelah,' or with the sparks of his 'fire striking weapon.'

P. the second appears to have shouldered a troublesome load, and I hope his good feelings for his fallen friend may not lead him into a bog, from whence he may not find it easy to travel 'back agen.' His Printer seems doubtful of his abilities, when he says '*If* his abilities were equal to his cause.' Now it seems that his cause is bad, and if, as his Printer would insinuate, his abilities are below it, they must be 'poor indeed'! As P. has facetiously '*Quotemed*' me, in a variety of characters, I shall endeavour to maintain them in my several replies; and if my 'mountebank' prescriptions should *gripe* him; or my 'pedagogue' propensities should *birch* him; he must blame himself for investing me with the privileges, since I did not aspire to them. He observes that he has a 'knack of hitting the right nail upon the head'—perhaps he has—but I have known a blundering workman sometimes hit the nail upon the head, at the same time bruizing his fingers most confoundedly, and turning the point backward toward himself. I would caution him against such accidents, as well as against the danger of playing with fire, least his 'weapon that seldom misses' it, should, like 'Teddy's' in the song, touch off a keg of gunpowder, instead of tapping the 'darling whisky' of his imagination. Let P. hammer his fingers, if he chooses, or blow himself up, if he prefers it; but for the sake of 'Coleman and Joe Miller,' let him never attempt witticism, and, for the honour of Ireland, never pass his base forgeries for genuine Paddy-isms—an Irish blunder is amusing; it generally possesses wit, originality and character. His blunders are stupid, stale, and flatter than uncorked small beer. The veriest Bog-trotter would surpass him, and if he will persist in the indulgence of this 'propensity,' let me recommend him (in his favourite phraseology) to sublimate his saturnine nature by copious 'inhalations of exhilarating gas' before he displays the poverty of his 'mephitic' mind.

As P. the second has manifested among his other propensities, a propensity for chemical language, I have adopted it, and shall continue it a little farther for his gratification, and although I cannot exactly comply with his request just now, and 'analyze an unit,' I shall proceed to decompose a compound, consisting of a little '*medicine*' and some '*Ægyptian garlic*,' united by disagreeable propensities, and forming a whole characterized by '*no other*' virtue than that of possessing the 'blunt English feelings' of an adventurer, whom his surcharged country, like a good constitution suffering for a time under some internal acrimony, has disgorged.

P. the second inveighs against 'invective and gaggery' in the very sentences in which he bestows them generously, and he protests against my 'plea' upon words, as non-suiting him, at the very time when he actually tells us that 30 from 31, leaves 1, which is an 'unit and next to a cypher.' Do you hear this, Joe Miller, and will you not now 'give it up, Billy Black'? Polish your boots, Billy, and never attempt conundrums again, for P. the second has out-Heroded you. As the gentleman seems fond of ascertaining specific gravities, and has determined mine at 1. next to a cypher, let me compare it with his own, acting upon the datum which he has given me, viz. that it was next to a cypher; now as P. and his 1 are in contact, I shall take it for grantad that P. is that cypher, and in continuation of his arithmetical 'propensity' I shall say P. primus cypher, plus P. secundus cypher, equal to P. P. two cyphers; or, P. o. × P. o. = P. P. o. o., which he can place in the balance with an 'unit,' and in his next Billy Black-ism, tell me his significance as I "*give it up*," lest the truth might offend his imaginary consequence. P. the second gave me my weight by the rule of Subtraction; but in return I am willing to give him every advantage from Addition.

P. in describing his propentity confines it to the "grinning"—he is over-modest, and I beg to support his favourite with the following propensities, viz: to write job-work badly—to murder criticism most abominably—to prate about Feelings which he does not possess, and which his native country can well spare, as well as the Colony which has been "visited" by him—to insult the loyalty of people who have given stronger demonstrations of it, than a chattering adventurer—to sound an alarm where danger does not exist—to assert Rights, which he does not possess—and to "*give advice gratis*" where it is not required.—If *I* have a "propensity," Mr. Editor, it is to gag with his own "*gaggery*," this Prince of Incongruities.

I may here briefly observe that the various characters who come to us from Britain may be divided into classes, comprising the following,—viz: 1. Those who are really worthy with moderate educations and those who are really worthy with extended acquirements.—These we cannot admire too much. 2. Persons who know but little, and assume nothing.—These are in general worthy and useful inhabitants. 3. Persons who know little and arrogate largely.—These we cannot sufficiently despise. 4. Persons who know nothing and possess less.—These are to be pitied for their misfortunes. I will not say to which of the above the P's. belong—but P. the second has implied his antipathy to the Unit.—As I have now given P. a fair chance to "smile again," I have done with him.—He may henceforward brandish his 'weapon' and beat a 'tattoo' with it upon the head of his associate—he may hammer nails, and spout Loyalty—he may 'grin' from a 'small curl' to a 'cheek splitter'—he may deprecate Yankeyism—he may 'unit, *pedagogue, mountebank*, and *gas* me'—Nay, he may even curse my wit, and call me a greater fool than himself—he may run the gamut of flats and sharps, and slur "Furioso"—and he may consider all this the victory of P. the second—who in the plenitude of his 'blunt feelings' has assigned me the situation, (which my modesty must decline) of number "ONE"

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1830.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Director next week,.....*T. Barlow, 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.*

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week.
DAVID HATFIELD,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
THOMAS MERRITT

THERE is nothing later from England, than that contained in our last.

Small Pox.—The Brig Feronia, Capt. M'Kee, from Belfast, with 120 passengers, arrived here last Saturday. We learn, that in consequence of one of the Passengers having had the Small Pox soon after leaving Ireland, the vessel was put under Quarantine. Since then, all the children requiring Vaccination have undergone the operation, and the Passengers have been landed on Patridge Island to wash their clothes and bedding. Notwithstanding this, we learn, that two cases have lately made their appearance on the Island.

IN consequence of the appearance of *Small Pox* among the Passengers on Patridge Island, a Meeting of several of the Magistrates took place this morning, when it was unanimously agreed that a Pest-House, 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, be immediately erected at the west end of the Island, under the direction of the Overseers of the Poor.—A yellow flag is to be hoisted on all occasions when any cases of fever or small pox may occur, and no boat will be allowed to land unless having a Pass from the Visiting Physician.

Passengers from Emigrant Ships will in future be obliged to land on the Island, preparatory to their being admitted into the City, in order that they may be completely cleansed and renovated. Additional Constables have been appointed, to see that these Rules be complied with.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.—It is with much satisfaction we have to notice the establishment of an Iron Foundry in the immediate vicinity of this City. A Company having been formed, the necessary works are now in full operation, and orders for Castings of all kinds will be executed at short notice. As this is an undertaking requiring a considerable outlay of capital, we trust the enterprising Proprietors, will meet with extensive patronage and encouragement.

The United States Congress, which has been in session for the last six months, adjourned at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 31st ult. Within an hour afterwards, says the *National Intelligencer*, three-fourths of all the Members had dispersed, East, West, North, and South, to their respective homes.

CATERPILLARS.—As the season is approaching when these destructive insects will commence their ravages in gardens and elsewhere, it may be of consequence to know that strong lime water will kill every kind of caterpillar; and that this solution will even destroy worms, snails, lizards, toads, &c. This simple remedy we find recommended in a late number of the *Gardener's Magazine.*

Lewis Ferrier, Esq. recently appointed Collector at Quebec, arrived there on the 1st inst. in the ship Rebecca, from Greenock.

The Female Madras School in this City, will, in future, be under the direction of Mrs. TRURO, a Lady, whose abilities and past success in teaching, eminently qualify her for the undertaking.

FREE CHURCH.—We understand that arrangements have been made for the conducting of Divine Service, according to the forms of the Church of England, in the Asylum Chapel, King's Square, and that the poor are to have the free occupation of the pews. The want of such provision for those who are unable to hire sittings for themselves, has long been felt and lamented, and we are gratified to find that by the exertions of the Rev. B. G. GRAY, it is now to be supplied, in the case of those belonging to the Episcopal communion.—*Observer.*

On Tuesday, the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this City and County, and the Court of Nisi Prius, commenced their sittings. The Honorable Judge BLISS presides.—His Honor in addressing the Grand Jury, expressed his regret at the number of offences, some of them of a very henious nature, brought before the Court at its last Session at Saint Andrews, some of the offenders, having then been a second time capitally convicted for crimes committed in this Province. The learned Judge, stated, that although it was a matter of much delicacy to observe upon, the conduct of the Magistrates in some parts of their official duty, yet it was the province of the Grand Jury, to take cognizance of all offences committed against the peace and good order of society, from the highest to the lowest; and also to inquire into and investigate the causes of crime, in order that such causes might be represented, and if possible, be removed or prevented.

And as it is admitted that crimes of every grade, generally have their origin, or are matured in low public-houses, it becomes the duty of the Grand Jury to enquire whether or not too many licences have not been granted. He would not say that this was the case in the City of St. John, but it was the case in many of the County Towns throughout the Province.

Licences he said, were not granted to furnish a place of resort for the loiterer, the idle and the vicious; but to furnish comfortable accommodations for the traveller, and the man whose business called him to a distance from his home.

The Sheriff's Calendar contains the names of seven persons, charged with crimes of various grades, from Murder to Petit Larceny.—*Cit. Gaz.*

THE following is a list of the Criminal Cases that have been brought forward during the week:—

PETER WELCH and THOMAS RYAN, were tried on a charge of Grand Larceny, and acquitted.

PETER WELCH and CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, were tried on a charge of Petit Larceny, and acquitted.

JEREMIAH SMITH was tried on a charge of Grand Larceny, and convicted, but not yet sentenced.

ADAM HULL was tried on a charge of Murder, and convicted.—Sentence not yet passed.

ROBERT CARNES was tried on a charge of Murder, and acquitted.

Passengers in the Steam-Boat, from Eastport—Edmond R. Danson, Esq. of London; J. Stewart, Esq. British Consul, at New London, (U. States.)

In the Two Sons, from Windsor.—H. Cornwall, Esq. Controller.

*** THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE in the Brick Chapel in King's Square, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at six o'clock. No collection will be made. *June 19.*

COLONIAL ITEMS.

We are authorised in stating that the Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon SPENCER, will continue in charge of the Church in these Islands, and that the Rev. Edward WIX has been appointed Archdeacon of Newfoundland, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—*Bermuda Gazette, May 25.*

Sailed, on Sunday, Gov. brig Chebucto for St. John's, N. F. having on board the Rev. Edward Wix, Archdeacon of Newfoundland, and family.—*Halifax Royal Gazette, June 16.*

His Majesty's ship Hussar, sailed this morning for England. A salute was fired from Fort George, which was returned by the frigate. As she passed the wharves, crowds of spectators gave three hearty cheers, which in every instance, were warmly answered by the ship's company, who manned the shrouds. Few individuals, we are confident, have left Nova-Scotia under happier feelings than have Sir CHARLES and Lady OGLE: they take with them the best regards of its inhabitants, and every good wish for their future welfare and happiness.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, June 7.—About 200 vessels are supposed to have come into Port since Saturday afternoon. About fifty of them are still not boarded and others are arriving. A larger portion of them than usual have goods on board.—*Gazette.*

We are authorized to say that the Chairman of our Committee of Trade, has received a letter from a highly respectable commercial source in London, dated 14th of April, which gives the particulars of an interview which several merchants interested in the North American Colonial Trade, had at the Colonial Office, in the course of which they were led to expect that no concessions in favour of the United States would be made, and in consequence of the expected unsuccessful termination of his mission, it was rumoured, that Mr. McLane intended to return to America.—*Montreal Cour.*

[*From the Royal Gazette, of June 16.*]

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, 12th June, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

IN consequence of the increased strength of the Saint John Regiment of Militia,—His Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order, that it be divided into two Battalions, the First of which to include all the Companies westward of the Aboideau, near the City;—and the Second Battalion to include the remaining Companies at Quaco, Loch Lomond, Black River, Red Head, &c. Major George Anderson to be Major of the 1st Battalion, and Capt. James Moran to be Major