GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

SUMMARY.

Parliament.—It is understood in the best informed quarter, that Parliament will not be dissolved before December, and that the election cannot take place earlier than January.

The lady of the late Sir Benjamin West died of cholera in London on the 11th September.

The Life Insurance offices in Ireland have refused to write on tithe proctors, tory landlords, and clerical magistrates, at any [illegible]!

Mr. Rothschild's business.—This gentleman stated before the committee of the House of Commons, that he buys bills on foreign houses to the amount of £80,000 or £100,000 per week, and he received, in the year 1824, in two months, to the amount of £1,500,000.

Bank of England Charter.—"A morning contemporary asserts with some positiveness, that the Bank charter will certainly be renewed. Now we assert positively that the Bank Charter certainly will *not* be renewed. And we need ground our positiveness on nothing else, at present, than the evidence that has been adduced before the committee. Whether a Bank Charter of some sort or other, shall or shall not be granted, will depend on the decision of the new Parliament. But without the slightest hesitation we may affirm that the *present* Bank Charter will not be renewed. And it has been precisely owing to the embarrassment which some of the extraordinary and unexpected disclosures produced on some of the members of the committee, that the investigation was abruptly closed."—*Courier.*

LONDON.—15,000 vessels lie at a time, in the docks and at the wharves; 1500 carriages a day leave the city at stated hours; 4000 waggons are employed in the country trade; the annual commerce of the city is estimated at £130,000,000 sterling.

The population of London is 1,300,000—[illegible],000 individuals here rise in the morning without knowing how they shall live through the day, or where they shall sleep at night. Sharpers are innumerable. The public beggars are 116,000; the thieves and pick pockets 115,000; the receivers of stolen goods, 3000; servants out of place, 10,000; and 8,000 criminals are annually sent to prison.

Manchester.—In the great English manufacturing town there were in 1831, nearly 400 steam engines in operation, besides numerous forges, bleacheries, print works and foundries. Taking the average of these 400 steam engines, at 14 horse power each, and the average consumption of coal per hour at 13 pounds for each horse power, it will appear that the quantity of coal consumed by them in each hour exceeds 70,000 lbs.

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land, the whole country is a perfect garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated ground of the rich soil on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming.

A plan has been suggested in England for building cottages, a mile distant from each other, on the principal highways, the occupants of each of which are to pay their rent by keeping a mile of road in repair.

Emigration.—We are enabled to state, that in consequence of the representations which have been made to the Earl of Stirling, by some gentlemen in London, of the prevailing distress amongst the industrious poor of these kingdoms, and especially in the populous town and neighborhood of Birmingham, where the noble Earl was born, his Lordship has given a proof of his solicitude for the welfare of suffering thousands, by offering to make a free grant, in trust, to any respectable committee that may be appointed for the purpose, of 100,000 acres of land in the district of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, for the benefit of his distressed countrymen. His Lordship proposes that out of this large allotment 20,000 acres should be divided in lots of 200 acres and upwards among a certain number of small farmers or tradesmen, possessed of adequate means to cultivate these lands, and give employment to the poorer settlers; and that the remaining 80 000 acres should be given by the committee to the latter, in lots of five and ten acres each; that is to say, five acres to single men, or men having no more than two children, and ten acres to men having large families, and who shall be well recommended.—*United Kingdom.*

The *ci-devant* King of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte, is, it seems, extremely anxious to domicile himself somewhere in this country. He has been to look at Rockets, the seat of the late Earl St. Vincent, with which, it is said, he was so well pleased, that agents were instructed to treat for the place, provided the mansion was found to be sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of his numerous suite. The same agents also paid a visit of inspection at Thorndon Hall, late the residence of Lord Petre, who has removed into Hertfordshire. With regard to the former, the idea has been abandoned, but we are told that negociations are now pending with respect to Thorndon Hall, which is considered, in all respects, a suitable residence for the illustrious person in question.—*Kent and Essex Mercury.*

Upwards of 2000 men, including several hundred Poles, will, we understand, soon leave France for Oporto; and in about a fortnight, a similar force, from another point, will be on its way to that city. Among those who have been already sent out, are some excellent cavalry soldiers, for whom horses have been provided, and in less than a fortnight Don Pedro will possess the cavalry force which he considered necessary for immediate operations.

Palmella left London on the 11th for Oporto, and carried with him 1200 English recruits and many valuable stores.

A company is forming in Paris for the purpose of establishing four Iron Rail Roads, one from Paris to Dieppe and Havre, another from Paris to Lisle, a third from Paris to Strasbourg, and the fourth from Paris to Bordeaux.

King of Naples.—This young monarch is a model of real activity and perseverance. It is scarcely two months since he ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies, and he has already personally explored almost every town and village in his Italian dominions. Young as he is (for he is but in his 22d year) he is one of the first practical 'economists' of the day; and hesitates at no sacrifice or self-denial which he considers it his duty to undergo, for the purpose of alleviating the public burthens.

Brunswick.—Charles, the crazy-pated Duke of Brunswick, who took French leave of his patrimonial dominion about 18 months ago, in order to avoid a more unpleasant sort of expulsion, (the only wise thing he ever seems to have done,) is actually contemplating an expedition to recover his duchy by force of arms. He has engaged Gen Romarino, a Polish refugee, to head the expedition, and also raise men, arms, &c. for which purpose, Romarino has been furnished with the magnificent sum of 200,000 francs, (about £8,000.) We can hardly believe that so Quixotic an expedition is really contemplated, though a contract between the parties—the ex-Duke and the ex-General—was signed at Paris on the 4th of last month. The Duke has been *invited* by the French Government to quit France.

POLAND.—The despot of Poland is now rivalling, or even out-Heroding Herod, by his barbarous treatment of the unhappy victims to his oppression. He has absolutely issued an Imperial Ukase, directing nothing more or less than the confiscation and transportation to the military colonies of poor Polish children, under the spacious pretext of providing for and educating them, but really for the purpose of rendering Poland no longer Polish, by removing the inhabitants and supplying their place with Russian serfs. How long will it be ere the cup of his enormities is full? A German paper gives the following account of the scenes of misery produced by this barbarous decree:—"Up to the 5th May, four convoys each of 150, had been clandestinely sent out of Warsaw alone. On the 17th May, the fifth convoy, consisting of more than twenty waggons full of Polish children, from the age of six years to seventeen, was sent away, not in secret, but quite openly. The scene was heart-rending.—'For some days past,' writes an eye-witness, 'the weather had been very bad and cold, and that day (May 17) there was a heavy rain. Nobody was seen in the streets. All at once, about one in the afternoon, there was heard an extraordinary rumbling of waggons, trampling of horses, and cries of women mingled with sobbing. It was the caravans with the stolen children rolling over the Alexander's barracks to the bridge.—Any body who had any provisions, clothing, or money, in the house, sent or carried it out, put it into the waggons, or gave it to the innocent creatures forever lost to their mothers and their country. The mothers running after their children rushed among the waggons to stop them; other women join in their grief; a general lamentation is heard, with loud curses of the gendarmes, but without effect. The better informed could not help recollecting the story of the lion at Florence, that prowled through the street, seized a child, and bore it off to the desert. Alas! the despair of the mother disarmed the cruelty of the wild beast, but it could not disarm the cruelty of the men at Warsaw. Those Russians who felt how dreadful the orders of their Government were, propagated in Warsaw, as an apology, that this was done in consequence of the principle adopted with regard to Poland by the three allied courts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug.* 22.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL-WAY.—The Mechanics Magazine gives a copy of the balance sheet of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way from 1st July to 31st Dec. showing that the undertaking is going on with increased prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of rail-roads, given on the London and Birmingham railway bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords.—Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way, there were 22 regular, and about 7 occasional extra coaches between those places, which if full, could carry only 688 persons per day. The rail way from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in 18 months, being an average of 1,070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in 18 months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside. By rail-way, it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was 4 hours. By rail-way, it is 1¾ hours. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to government of two-thirds of the expense. The rail-way coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer and easier. A great deal of traffic which used to go by other roads, comes now by railway, both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by railway over those carried by coach, has been as twenty-two to ten in winter, and seventeen or eighteen to ten in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by the railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton—by canal it used to be 15s. per ton. The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours—by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods are delivered in Manchester the same day they are received at Liverpool—by canal they were never delivered before the third day. By rail-way, goods, such as wine and spirits, are not subject to the pilferage which existed on the canals. The saving to manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Manchester, in the carriage of cotton alone, has been £20,000 per annum. Some houses of business save 500*l.* a year in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease. Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons now travel on their own business.

The rail-way is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though only 31 miles, it pays between £3000 and £4000 per annum in parochial rates. Coal-pits have been sunk, and manufactories established on the line, giving great employment to the poor; manufactories also erected on the line, giving increased employment, and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief.—The rail-way pays one-fifth of the poor-rates in the parishes; fresh coal mines sunk, owing to the facilities of carriage, and price reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements are about to be made for milk to be carried 15 miles at 1s. for ten gallons, (i. e. less than one farthing per quart.) Mr. Babbage observes, in his book on the Economy of Manufactures, "One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester rail-road, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one hour in the time of transit between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or fifty thousand working days, of ten hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed, and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied, is far more valuable than that of mere labourers.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

THE NIGER.

25,000,000 SOULS IN THE CENTRE OF AFRICA—TRAVELS OF THE LANDERS.

Lander, known as the humble but intelligent, zealous and faithful domestic of Clapperton, has published the travels he undertook after the death of that unfortunate officer,—and to so humble an individual do we owe the greatest addition to geographical knowledge that has, perhaps, ever been made; viz. the whole course of the Niger, through a tropical country the most fertile, inhabited by the computed number of 25,000,000 blacks, many having made some advances in civilization. We shall allow one of the English periodicals to speak for us:—

"The travellers, in embarking on the Atlantic, had solved the greatest problem in Africa, and even in modern geography;—one which had exercised the ingenuity and conjecture of so many learned enquirers, and in the efforts to solve which so many brave and distinguished adventurers had perished. This discovery divested the Niger of that singular and mysterious character, which had been one chief cause of the interest that it had excited—when seen rolling its ample flood *from* the sea to vast unknown regions in the interior. The circuit by which it reaches the Atlantic assimilates its character to that of ordinary rivers, without any much more remarkable windings than are found in others of similar length. It displays, however, a magnitude considerably greater than had been suggested by any former observation.

"We can now trace very distinctly the entire line of this great river. Its source, though not actually visited, seems ascertained by Laing to exist in the high country of Kissi, about 200 miles in the interior from Sierra Leone. Thence it rolls through Foota Jallo and Kankan, where Caillie describes himself to have found it a rapid and considerable stream. At Bammakoo, having received the tributary from Sankari in Manding, which Park mistook for the main river, it begins its course over the fine plain of Bambarra, where it forms a noble stream; and in passing Sego, the capital, has been considered as equalling the Thames at Westminster. Thence it pursues a north-westerly course, and flowing through the lake Dibbie, reaches Timbuctoo. Its course from that city to Youri has not yet been delineated; but the fact that Park navigated down from one place to the other, fully establishes the continuity. During this reach the Niger makes a great change of direction from north-east to almost due south.—From Youri to the sea, it was navigated by the present travellers, and was found following generally a southern direction, though making in one part a rapid bend to the east, whence it gradually returns. If we measure two distances, one from the source to Timbuctoo, and the other from that city to the sea, we shall have nearly 2000 miles, which may be considered as the direct course; and the various windings must raise the whole line of the stream to upwards of 3000 miles. For several hundred miles of its lower course, it forms a broad and magnificent expanse, resembling an inland sea. The Niger must after all yield considerably to the Missouri and Orellana, those stupendous rivers of the new world. But it appears at least as great as any of those which water the old continents.—There can rank with it only the Nile, and the Yangtse-kiang, or Great River of China. But the upper course of neither is yet very fully ascertained; and the Nile can compete only in length of course, not in the magnitude of its stream, or the fertility of the regions which it waters. There is one feature in which the Niger may defy competition from any river, either of the old or new world. This is in the grandeur of its Delta. Along the whole coast, from the river of Formosa or Benin to that of Old Calabar, about 300 miles in length, there open into the Atlantic its successive estuaries which navigators have scarcely been able to number. Taking this coast as the base of the triangle or Delta, and its vertex at Kirree, about 170 miles inland, where the Formosa branch separates, we have upwards of 25,000 square miles, equal to the half of England. Had this Delta, like that of the Nile, been subject only to the temporary inundations, leaving behind a layer of fertilizing slime, it would be the most fruitful region on earth, and might have been almost the granary of a continent. But unfortunately the Niger rolls down its waters in such excessive abundance, as to convert the whole into a huge and dreary swamp, covered with dense forests of mangrove, and other trees of spreading and luxuriant foliage. The equatorial sun, with its fiercest rays, cannot penetrate these dark recesses; it only exhales from them pestilential vapours, which render this coast the theatre of more fatal epidemic diseases than any other, even of Western Africa. That human industry will one day level these forests, drain these swamps, and cover this soil with luxuriant harvests, we may confidently anticipate; but many ages must probably elapse before man, in Africa, can achieve such a victory over nature.

"The countries rendered accessible by the Niger and its tributaries are undoubtedly the most productive and industrious in all Africa; and their population, notwithstanding the difficulty of forming any precise estimate, can scarcely be rated at less than twenty-five millions. It seems impossible that British enterprise can find access to such a region, without drawing from it very considerable results."

UNITED STATES.

Cholera in the West.—The epidemic is so severe in Cincinnati as to interrupt business generally; and many are leaving the city. The Board of Health report, on the 13th inst. 27 deaths; about 40 cases remaining, 30 of which were reported as recovering. On the 14th, 22 new cases and 24 deaths; and on the 15th, 30 cases and 17 deaths.—*Boston Traveller, Oct.* 26.

Bishop Fenwick, the eminent prelate of the Catholic Church, died on the 26th ultimo, at Wooster, Ohio. He was a man of great learning, exemplary piety, and most amiable and polished manners. In New-York where he long exercised his sacerdotal functions, his death will be widely and sincerely regretted. In relation to the death of Bishop Fenwick, the Cincinnatti Telegraph has the following: "He was on his return homeward from Stark county, after a long and laborious visitation of the remote parts of his extensive diocese, during which his heart was consoled for the disease which weakened his constitution and the fatigue that prostrated his strength, at beholding the fruits of his enlightened charity and zeal. The prevailing epidemic arrested his course, and terminated his mortal career, at Wooster, in the country of Wayne."

Heavy Damages.—The Lexington Observer says:—"A suit for a breach of promise of marriage, and seduction, was tried before the Circuit Court. The parties, Miss Clark, plaintiff, and Mr. Rodgers, defendant, were cousins. The damages were laid at $10 000, and the Jury, after a patient investigation of the case, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for that sum. The circumstances of the case were so aggravated, that the jury would have given a verdict for a much larger sum, had it been claimed. We believe this is the largest verdict ever given in the United States, in any similar case."

A CUSTOM-HOUSE PUZZLE.—During the summer of the year 1828, there was no ice in the United States south of New-England, owing to the mildness of the preceding winter, and no mode was presented of supplying the deficiency of that necessary article but that of importing it. Some enterprising Yankee brought a cargo to Philadelphia, from Nova-Scotia, a foreign country; and when the vessel was making her entry at the Custom-House, a question arose whether foreign ice was a commodity liable to, and to what, duty. It was not laid down in the law as a free article, nor was it specified as liable to a specific or ad valorem rate. A delay to decide might ruin the importer as his cargo might melt away under the hot sun; and it was finally concluded that it was to be considered as a *non enumerated* article, and as such, liable to fifteen per centum on the foreign cost.

Here then a new question was started, by the Yankee. The ice had really cost nothing to the importer, and 15 per centum upon nothing, would amount to nothing. But the Custom-House, not relishing the idea of letting in British manufactures for nothing, entered into a nice calculation, to prove that although the expense of the taking on board of the cargo was not such a part of its first cost as was liable to a duty, yet that the act of cutting the ice was a species of manufacture, which being necessary to convert the raw material into a merchantable article, gave it a durable value. Here, the Yankee, who was armed at all points, met the argument by showing that the ice was not a foreign manufacture, but a domestic one, inasmuch as it had been cut by the American industry of his own crew. This settled the question, and the ice was admitted without paying any duty.

COLONIAL.

[*From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Oct.* 15.]

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

The Session which is to open on the 15th Nov. next, excites more than ordinary interest.

The business remaining over from the last Session is extensive; the decisions on matters referred to the home Government important, and the current wants of the country numerous and pressing.

The funds in the public chest are exhausted or affected by existing appropriations considerably beyond their amount. The revenue is generally understood to be diminishing, and it is thought will be little more than sufficient to meet the ordinary annual expences. In consequence of the new American Tariff which is to come into operation this winter, it is probable that if our duties on importations are not modified, they will tend rather to drive away trade from the St. Lawrence than to raise a revenue. The measures of precaution in regard to the public health will occasion an additional drain on the Treasury, while the great influx of strangers and the spirit of the times seem imperiously to demand expenditures sufficient for the long contemplated introduction of the penitentiary system into this Province.

The general education of the people will also require the continuance of the fostering aid of the public funds; and the facilitating the grants of unoccupied waste lands, can hardly be any longer delayed, with a proper regard to the general welfare.

All those matters will probably force themselves on the different branches of the Legislature at the ensuing Session.

It is probable that much time will be taken up with questions of a disputatious character, and on which there is some irritation.

The Province, within a few years, has acquired important advantages in a political point of view; but there are other matters which have been much agitated within the last two years, and given rise to difference of opinion.

The country got rid of an administration which had proceeded to extremities against the Representative branch of the Government, and against popular rights, and had acted and continued to act upon a spirit of persecution.

It obtained the acknowledgement, at least, of the fundamental principle of English Constitutional Liberty, which had been contended for since 1810, and almost constantly violated; namely, that the control of the revenues levied within the Province, should be in the Representatives of the people.

It obtained an increased and more equitable apportionment of the Representation.

The principle of the independence of the judiciary in the Colony, the withdrawal of the Judges from political contestations, was fully acknowledged, and acted upon by the British Government, and a Bill passed by both Houses for giving it effect, which it is to be supposed will be finally sanctioned.

The system of Reserves of Crown Lands to be made valuable by the labour of all descriptions of the people, to form a revenue for the Government, uncontrouled by the Assembly, and for the support of the Clergy of one religious denomination only, received its death blow: and the important principle has been acknowledged and acted upon, that all religious denominations in Lower Canada are to have equal rights and advantages, and Elementary Education be impartially extended to all.

It has obtained some increase of independent Members in the Legislative Council, connected with the Country, and enjoying the confidence of their fellow citizens.

It has obtained the enactment of various Laws long and unsuccessfully called for, and among others, the acknowledged extension of the Laws of Canada to Free and Soccage Grants, the Enregistration of Soccage Lands, the election of Road Commissioners, and School Trustees by the people, the restoration of the Jesuits' Estates for Education, and the establishment of Elective Corporations in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal. A great and most important check has also been given to the enactment of Laws in England for the internal concerns of the Colony; and, practically at least, an Agent for the Province has been obtained, to reside in England.

These and other Reforms of the system of Government which had prevailed in Lower Canada since its first establishment, and during forty years of a Representative Assembly, are tantamount to a Revolution, all effected quietly and peaceably by the representations of the people and the steady conduct of the House of Assembly, and secured by legal acts and public acknowledgements of the established constitutional authorities.

The matters which have lately been agitated, are:

1. A more equitable distribution of public employments, in the nominations of the Crown, and particularly in greater proportion in a class of the inhabitants which has been, in some measure, excluded from the most important public offices.

2. The abolition of the Legislative Council or the rendering it elective.

3. A fundamental alteration in the Constitution of the bodies now legally existing and constituted by the name of *Fabriques*, who hold and administer the property of the Roman Catholic Churches in the Province and provide for the exercise of public worship, so as to render them elective by those of that communion.

The first is the unavoidable consequence of the power claimed by the country and the House of Assembly over the public revenues. It has been admitted as proper, by the home Government, and in a great degree acted upon by the last two Colonial Administrations, but from the past inequalities, the change is slow in producing any important results.

The two latter changes were not included or contemplated in the petitions of the people in 1827 and 1828, but rather contrary to these petitions. They produced much division in the House of Assembly during the two last Sessions, and it has spread throughout the country with a spirit of personal feeling, ill-will, and discord, hitherto unexampled among those who, heretofore, were united in the support of these Petitions.

The Montreal election, and its deplorable results, in some measure connected with these objects, are new and dangerous combustibles thrown into a fire which before was sufficiently intense.

Under all the circumstances, the result of the Session is not promising. Differences of opinion are produced by difference of position, difference of education and habits, difference of information, of perception and powers of judgment.—Their manifestation and combat are the effects of freedom. Those only are to blame, who are unwilling to allow to others the same liberty which they take for themselves; who give rein to the passions and thereby appeal to violence, instead of truth, justice and reason; who, by ascribing sinister motives to their opponents, insult instead of attempting to persuade. They have the spirit of tyranny and persecution, and want only the power, to be tyrants and persecutors.

A short time will shew whether the hopes or the fears of the public, are the most likely to be realized.

LOWER CANADA, *Montreal, Oct.* 18.—It affords us much pleasure to say that the Board of Health of this city have sanctioned the issuing of clean bills of health by the Custom House, to all outward bound ships. The Health Commissioner, at the meeting of the Board, which sanctioned their issue, reported that no case had occurred from the 10th instant, and we understand, that in fact no case is known of, up to yesterday, since the fifth instant.—*Gazette.*

By statements drawn up at the Custom House of this city, it would appear the import of British manufactured goods, paying 2½ per cent. duty, for the quarter ending the 10th instant, exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year by £20,527 14s. 7d. sterling, or £23,819 13s 7d. currency. The imports during the July quarter of this year exceeded that last year by £155,520 10s. 6d.—There has, therefore, been a grand increase during the year 1832 over that of 1831 of 179,410 4s. 1d.—*Ibid.*

We feel a pleasure in being able to inform our readers, that the business transacted in this city, with the exception of a few branches, is equal to that of any fall for several years past.—*Herald.*

COMMUNICATION.

[For the Courier.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Why don't you put more news in your paper. I take your's because it has such a nice name, for I find in an old Dictionary of my Grandfather's, that a Courier is a carrier of news, and I am mightily fond of news—but dear me, when I sit down in a kind of ecstacy to read your Courier, the instant I can snatch it out of the Postman's hand, I usually find that it contains Foreign Intelligence, Political Intelligence, Domestic Intelligence, and a whole circle of Intelligences: but there is nothing like news in it, I mean what the ill-natured part of mankind call Scandal;—Now you must know, dear Mr. Editor, that I have been all my life running about from one place to another, picking up a word here, a sentence there, and a long story in a third place: I have a Journal, or I suppose you will call it a Diary, of all the wonderful things I have heard in these my perigrinations; and if you please I will just give you a sample of my mode of recording such momentous and interesting occurrences as I usually note in my Diary; and if I can only prevail upon you to publish this letter, I think I shall then have supplied the desideratum which your paper requires to make it perfect in its kind.—"Went to Head Quarters in private business," (I always say IN BUSINESS, it makes me look so much greater in my own estimation,) and I saw a great many Gentlemen riding about in carriages and on horses. *Mem.* Wonder who paid for all these fine things? Sauntered about the Public Offices, and saw every one very busy: industry seemed to have made the metropolis of New Brunswick her favorite residence. There were no loungers, no portly idlers, and genteel *lollers* to be seen about the offices: every one was busy—each was intent upon his own particular employment: and nothing but the chink of a dollar, or the tap, tap, tap, of a great man would induce any of the inmates to raise their eyes from the desk. *Mem.* wonder why people should complain so loudly about sinecures and favoritism, and truculency. Surely if any of these growling creatures had seen a Public Office *on a working day*, they would be ashamed of their pertinacious demands of reform in the various Departments of our Colonial Government; and would at once confess their errors, and sue for pardon at the foot of *entitled aristocracy.* Went to a certain Office to see if a piece of land was vacant, intending to apply for, and purchase it from Government; found it was so, and paid *one shilling and six-pence for the search. Mem.* wonder who pocketed this sum. Applied for the Land, and got a ticket of possession, for which I paid *forty-five shillings, under the name of fees. Mem.* heard that the Commissioner of Crown Lands receives a stated salary from Government—wonder who gets the fees;—applied for license to cut five hundred tons of white pine timber from Crown Lands—paid one shilling per ton as stumpage, and three pence per ton for survey; had to advance this sum before cutting a single stick of the timber, and six months before I could receive one farthing of return for the timber so cut; sad case for lumberers—but the officers of Government *must* be supported. *Mem.* wonder what becomes of the three pence per ton for survey—does the Deputy Commissioner who lays out the License receive it, or does it disappear in that Maelstroom, *the Fee fund.* Went home quite satisfied that I had secured my land and my timber; but, more wonders still: on going to the woods with my party, found I had been anticipated by a neighbour, who to save me the labor of a winter's work, had actually cut down and *yarded* the very timber which was licensed to me: very good and charitable indeed, to take so much trouble for the mere purpose of obliging me—but soon another tale was to be told. A Deputy Commissioner seized the timber, and sold it for the benefit of the *Crown. Mem* wonder why the Crown should claim the property which its accredited officer had already sold to me; but as I shall no doubt receive back the money which I paid at the office, I shall remain contented.—Applied for return of my money, and explained the entire transaction, and was told that they never *returned any money*, but that I might have an equal quantity of timber elsewhere. *Mem.* don't wonder much now at the complaints which are so frequently made about the cupidity and injustice of some persons,—think I ought either to have had my money again, or else the timber that had been surreptitiously cut on *my Ground*, by paying a reasonable sum as compensation to the person who cut it—think it was no longer the property of the Crown when it had been formally and legally sold to me: Found another timber grove, and had my license transferred there, but was also anticipated in this instance. The timber was cut by a trespasser, and he was permitted to retain it upon paying to the Crown Lands' Office a sum equal to double the usual tonnage or thereabouts. *Mem.* Hem! Fell into conversation with a friend who was detailing a lamentable story about himself, that dear delightful source of everlasting sympathy: said he had petitioned for land and paid for it, and had it marked for him on the Plans in the Office; and found afterwards that this said land had been subsequently sold to another person: he remonstrated against the palpable injustice of the procedure, *and was offered a lot of land elsewhere. Mem.* wonder whether we should have confidence in any Official Contract, when such an instance as the foregoing was considered a mere *unimportant oversight*, and the sufferer almost insulted when seeking redress. Went to see the grand *Royal Road* near Fredericton; found that the labourers employed were emigrants who arrived in this Province during the present Spring, and who were immediately set to nurse this ricketty bantling of the Government—heard that their wages were but barely sufficient to support themselves and their families from day to day—wonder what will become of the major part of them when the inclemency of the weather shall prevent the further prosecution of the work—suppose Fredericton will be called on to display its accustomed liberality, or perhaps the strings of the Provincial purse will be opened.—Hem! These, dear Mr. Editor, are a few extracts from my Diary, and if you think proper I shall send you a few more upon different subjects, and meanwhile,

I am your obliged servant and admirer,

JOHN GAPE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1832.

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 three o'clock on TUESDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN WARD, Jun. President.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Fire Insurance Company.

CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq. President.

THE Office of this Company, is open for business every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurance, will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made.

☞ *All communications by Mail must be post paid.* By order,

D. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

St. John, September 3, 1831.

We are still without later advices from Europe.

THE CASUAL REVENUE.—We have understood that the Casual Revenue of this Province is now so far exhausted, that the salaries of the Officers of Government can with difficulty be paid; and it is also reported, that, to supply the present exigencies of Government, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests is disposing, *by public sale*, of Lands which had originally been reserved for Public uses, such as the support of Schools, &c.

Although we have abstained, on many occasions, from giving publicity to reports of acts of tergiversation on the part of our Public Officers; yet, with such alarming intelligence sounded in our ears, it would, we conceive, be a breach of duty, were we to remain silent. An exhausted Revenue—with an enormous Civil List, composed of items which have always been considered, in some measure, objectionable—continual additions to an already overwhelming weight of taxation in a new country, to enable that list to be paid—increased salaries to Officers who had originally greater allowances than prudence would have dictated—a wanton and useless expenditure of the public monies, squandered away in the execution of crude and ridiculous projects—an arbitrary and irresponsible power confided to the discretion of a subordinate Officer, and that power apparently exercised in a manner which was neither calculated to conciliate the affections of the people to the King or to his Representative, nor to promote the true interests of the Province!

We pass over, for the present, the very questionable legality of that most obnoxious tax, the Quit Rent; but we ask all those whom it may concern, whether the people of New-Brunswick have reason to rejoice in the sufferings and privations of their ancestors, which were expected to secure to their descendants a happy asylum under the auspices of the British Government? Is this the recompense of loyalty and fidelity?

At a time when, in the Mother Country, the spirit of Reform is extending itself to every department of the State, and even altering the venerable fabric of the British Constitution, (for it has been compelled to bend beneath the overwhelming current of *popular fury*;) we ask, if, at such a crisis as the present, it would not be much wiser in *our* rulers rather to attend to redressing the grievances of which many too justly complain, than to add to those which may eventually alienate from their Monarch, the love of as loyal a population as the British Empire numbers among her subjects?

If our opinion might receive any degree of attention, we would say,—Surrender to the Legislature, the control and management of the Casual Revenue, ere the sources from which it is supported be wholly destroyed;—grant to them the power of preventing such exactions and such an oppressive system of direct taxation as at present form the subject of complaint from every quarter of the Province;—suffer them to control the disposal of public Land and Timber, and let *them* prescribe the terms upon which the purchasers shall be supplied. But, we speak in vain; for we fear, whenever that day shall arrive, which will witness the delegation of that power to the Legislature of New-Brunswick, the empty boon will be accompanied with a demand *that we shall pay the Civil List of the Province.* Then, and not till then, when the means will be in a great measure exhausted, will we feel, in its full force, the effect of that spirit of profusion and inconsistency, which is undoing to-day, that which it had done yesterday, and looks forward to the receipts of to-morrow to pay the expenses of to day!

We feel ourselves happy in being able to announce to our readers, that the spirit of economical reform has begun its operations in the public departments of this Province. It is a fact within the knowledge of most persons, that lumberers were formerly put to great trouble, expense and inconvenience, by the absurd system of surveying the ground licensed to them before they were suffered to cut a single stick of timber; and for this unnecessary service the Surveyor or Deputy Commissioner, to whom the licence was sent, was entitled *to ask and to receive* a certain fee prescribed by the licence. The Officer at the head of the Crown Land Department, who, on all occasions, appears desirous to promote the interests of the lumberer, subsequently altered this system, and substituted for it one of a more salutary description; instead of requiring the lumberer to pay the survey fees to the individual Commissioner by whom the survey was made, they were desired to pay into the Crown Land Office, along with the amount exacted for tonnage, the sum of three pence for each ton of timber licensed to them, *out of which, we suppose, the Deputies were paid;* but still the most particular grievances existed; the ground must still be surveyed previously to the lumberer commencing his operation.—and the obvious consequence of such intrusive interference on the part of these Officers was to prevent every man from doing what seemed right in his own eyes; each was confined within bounds, which, if he passed, punishment awaited him. Collisions were prevented, and that spirit of adventure and hostility which should ever be kept alive in this Province, bordering as it is upon an enemy's country, was likely to be utterly subdued. It is said, indeed, that not more than one-half of the monies paid into the Office under the name of Survey Fees, were ever expended in the manner for which they were designed; but the duty was performed, and whether Officers received a fair remuneration or not, was a matter of no consequence to the Public.—During the present season, it appears, that all the former grievances have been redressed, and all the obnoxious restrictions have been removed: the Survey Fee must still be paid into the Office, but the ground need not be examined by the Officer. The License is sent by Mail to the applicant, and upon its receipt, *or previously, if he please,* he commences his work.

Now we trust that there is not one of our readers who is so stupid as to be unable to appreciate the mighty advantage of this new system. Let us consider it for a few minutes and then we shall speedily perceive the wisdom which dictated so beneficial a measure.

In the first place, the swarm of Deputy Commissioners, who were once so happily described as harpies, will be at once annihilated, because their services will not be required—each man *surveying his own Timber Birth.*

In the second place, if it should so happen, that two persons have received Licences on the same ground, or closely adjoining, which are events of every day occurrence—the contest will be decided, as the lawyers term it—*vi et armis*: the weaker party must retire before his victorious opponent, and, "vanquished, quit the field:"—this is perfectly fair, because each has an equal chance, the event of the battle depending upon the physical force of the combatants; and if, by accident, a few limbs be lopped off the warriors, it will be no particular objection to the continuance of the regulation by which the people are trained to the labours of the field and inured to the horrors of war.

Thirdly, there will of course be no impertinent inquiries made by the insolent underlings of Office about the quantity of timber cut under each Licence; for we are well assured that the benevolent framer of the present system, will not *persecute* a number of men for grasping at the lure which is invidiously held out to them. They must, indeed, be exalted far above the frailties of human nature, if they can resist the temptation to seize an opportunity which seems to be purposely given to them.

Again, each lumberman will have the enviable honor of receiving an Official Packet from a Public Office, for which perhaps he will not have to pay more than 3 or 4 shillings—a cheap purchase!

And, lastly, *we* and the public will have the pleasure of wearying ourselves with conjectures as to the destination of the monies which still continue to be demanded under the designation of Survey Fees. For be it remembered, that, although no survey is made, and no salaries paid to the Deputy Commissioners, the lumberer is yet compelled to pay three pence per ton in addition to the tonnage. Now we have only one objection to this system, or rather we would suggest one trifling alteration.—Let the entire sum be demanded as tonnage money. Do not cause us to pay for services that are never performed; do not attempt to deceive us by a multiplicity of definitions; and if the public are to be harrassed by such oppressive taxes, let it be done openly and not secretly.—*Communicated.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Our files from St. John's, are to the 9th ult. The papers are principally occupied with the addresses of the candidates and the official notifications consequent upon the elections, which would commence throughout the Island early in the month of November. Much benefit is expected to result to the Colony generally, from the control of the laws regulating its trade, being vested in a local Legislature, and the first meeting of the Assembly, which is to take place on the 1st January next, is therefore looked forward to with much anxiety.

The new Act of the Imperial Parliament "to amend the Laws relating to the Customs of Great Britain," applies chiefly to the mode of collecting the revenue at home. It contains a new table of duties, inwards, for 1832—upon many articles, such as drugs, paints, chemicals, &c. The duty on hemp, undressed, and of all other vegetable substance applied to the same uses, is fixed by it at one penny the hundred weight. Unwrought steel from British possessions pays a duty of one shilling per ton. The duty of 3½d. the square yard on printed linens and cottons, or linen mixed with cotton, is repealed. The export duty of ½ per cent on certain manufactures is repealed as respects coin. The 48th section contains a proviso for the encouragement of shipping—allowing warehoused goods to be shipped as stores in certain ships, without entry or payment of duty, the ships being over seventy tons, and the voyage longer than forty days. The bounty on the export of cordage and spun-yarn is repealed, as is also the duties upon the importation into the British Possessions in America, of drugs, gums, resins, dye wood or cabinet makers' wood, tortoise shell, hemp, flax and tow. The re-exportation of British Coal in British ships from the Colonies, is placed on the same footing as exportation from Great-Britain direct. The Acts of British Colonial Legislatures, discriminating between Colonial vessels and British built, are repealed, except as to coasters.

MISS CLARK, *the Dwarf.*—The appearance and talents of this young lady, who arrived in town on Thursday evening, in the steamer *Hen