COLONIAL.

[*From Neilson's Gazette, November* 15.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency Lieut.-General Lord AYLMER, Governor-in-Chief, went in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the House of Assembly was summoned to attend, and being come up, His Excellency opened the Session of the Legislature with the following SPEECH :—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have called you together at the period precisely corresponding with that of your last year's meeting, being still under the impression that it is the best suited to the convenience of the majority of the Members of the two houses of the Provincial Parliament.

"It is, besides, peculiarly desirable that the present Session should commence at an early period, in order to afford sufficient time for bringing to maturity such measures as were in progress at the close of the last Session, and for taking up the consideration of such other measures as the growing wealth and prosperity of the Province may suggest.

"The period having arrived for effecting a new adjustment of the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada, of certain duties levied in this Province, the Commissioners nominated on the part of the two Provinces respectively, under the provisions of the Act 3d Geo. IV, cap. 119, have recently met, and entered largely into the consideration of that subject; and although the discussion which ensued thereupon was conducted with no less cordiality and good feeling, than with ability, and diligence on both sides, I am concerned at having to announce to you that the Commissioners have separated without coming to any decision upon the important question entrusted to their management; and having, moreover, differed in regard to the appointment conjointly, of a third Commissioner or Arbitrator, it becomes necessary, accordiug to the provisions of the abovementioned Act (Sec. 17th) to refer the matter to his Majesty's government for the purpose of obtaining the appointment of an Arbitrator under the Royal Sign Manual.

"The subject of the Currency has been brought under your notice upon more than one occasion during the last few years; but no practical measure having resulted from the consideration of it, I think it necessary to advert to it again; not so much with a view to the adoption of any general and comprehensive system, as to suggest the expediency of providing for the wants of the public by the creation of a metallic currency, of inferior value, to replace the small silver coins, and copper, now in circulation, the intrinsic value of which, (especially of the latter,) is notoriously much below its current value.

"I think it necessary here to refer to that part of my Speech to you at the opening of the last Session, which relates to the Townships.—The encreasing importance of the interesting portion of the Province—the habits of its population—and their wishes connected with the advancement of their own peculiar interests, are subjects which well deserve the attention of the Legislature.

"By the enactment of Laws calculated to meet the diversified wants of a mixed population, like that of Lower Canada, the general prosperity of the Country will be advanced, and the peace and contentment of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, established upon a solid and lasting basis.

The foregoing remark embraces a truth so obvious, that it may perhaps be thought superfluous to introduce it on the present occasion; but my mind is so deeply impressed with the sense of the importance, (I might perhaps add the necessity,) of effecting a strict and cordial union of interests, and public feeling throughout the Province, that I cannot abstain from seizing upon every opportunity which presents itself for promoting the success of an object of such paramount interest: as an object, which, as it appears to me, it is no less the duty, than it is manifestly the true interest, of every inhabitant of Lower Canada, to assist in promoting to the utmost of his ability, and in preference to every other consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The Supply Bill voted during the last Session, which, in consequence of particular circumstances with which you are already acquainted, and in conformity with the instructions received by me from his Majesty's government, was reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure, has subsequently received the Royal Sanction. Upon this subject it will be my duty to make an early communication to you by a Special Message.

"The appropriation of last Session for giving effect to the provisions of the Act to establish Boards of Health within this Province, and to enforce an effectual system of Quarantine, although liberal in its amount, has nevertheless proved inadequate to it—But the excess has not been so considerable as there was reason to apprehend from the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera Morbus in most parts of the Province, which rendered necessary the creation of not less than ten Boards of Health with their corresponding establishments, in addition to the expensive establishment at Grosso Isle.

"I trust that the excess above alluded to will be provided for, with the same liberality which prompted the original grant.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to suggest the expediency of making provision for incurring further expence on the same account during the current year.

"The Accounts of the General Expenditure of the Province, during the past year, are in a forward state of preparation, and will, I trust, be in readiness to be laid before you at the period prescribed by Legislative Regulations.—Should any delay take place in rendering these Accounts, it is to be ascribed to the great labour necessary in preparing the voluminous and detailed statements required from the Executive Branch of the Legislature of all its disbursements of Public Money.

"An Estimate of the Expenses of the Civil government for the ensuing year, framed according to the Instructions of his Majesty's government, will, in like manner, be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The apprehensions evinced by the Legislature during the last Session, by the passing of the Act to establish Boards of Health within this Province, and to enforce an effectual system of Quarantine, have been but too fatally realized; and the frightful disease, the introduction of which it was the principal object of that Act to prevent, has visited the Colony with a degree of violence of which there are few examples on record, in other parts of the world.

"Happily that disease is now considered to have ceased to prevail epidemically in the Province; but in the event of its re-appearance, it may be presumed that the experience acquired during its late visitation, will (if those establishments are to be maintained) enable the several Boards of Health to improve upon the Regulations already adopted by them.

"I should be guilty of injustice towards individually composing, and connected with those establishments, especially the gentlemen of the Medical Profession, were I to pass over in silence the meritorious services performed by them, in the discharge of an arduous, important, and (in many instances) an invidious duty. The nature of that duty being altogether new in this country, the performance of it was attended with many difficulties in the commencement—these have been gradually overcome through the united efforts of zeal and experience; and I trust that the services to which I now allude will be duly appreciated by the public for whose benefit they were undertaken.

"The gratuitous assistance rendered to the poorer classes of society by the Medical Faculty generally throughout the province is also entitled to warm commendation.

"Before I take leave of this subject, and close the present Address, I must not omit to offer the tribute of praise due in a quarter which I approach with sentiments of the most profound respect:—You will, I am sure, have anticipated me when I add, that I here allude to the meritorious exertions of the Clergy in general, during that awful visitation which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict this land. In that season of terror and dismay, when even to approach the dwellings of those who were suffering under the influence of the prevailing disease, required with many persons an effort of the mind; the ministers of religion went ecurageously forth, and entered the abodes of disease and death; were they were to be found day after day, and night after night, bending over some devoted victim of the fatal malady; and, whilst inhaling the tainted breath that issued from his distempered frame, pouring words of comfort and consolation in his ear, and preparing his soul for its passage into another state of existence. Such exalted instances of self-devotion are far, very far, beyond the reach of any praise that I have the power to bestow; and I will therefore only add, that by their conduct during the late prevalence of disease in the Province, the Clergy in general, have acquired new claims upon the love, the gratitude, the veneration, and the confidence of the people committed to their spiritual care."

House of Assembly, Nov. 15.—The certificate of the election of Robert Christie, Esq. for the County of Gaspe, having been laid before the House,

On motion of Mr. Louis Bourdages, the entries in the former Journals relating to the expulsion of Mr. Christie, were read. It was then resolved, that, for the reasons stated in the said entries, the said Robert Christie, cannot sit or vote in the House as a Member thereof. Which was carried by a vote of 38 to 13.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 19.

THE WEATHER.—It has rained last night with an easterly wind, and continues this morning. The snow is nearly all gone. The navigation is quite open, and will probably so continue for several days. The roads and fields continue hard frozen, and several small rivers have been passable for carriages on the ice.

It is stated, and we believe correctly, in a Montreal paper, that the Land Company for Lower Canada has been positively refused a charter.

It is understood that the military guards at the different jails in this Province will be withdrawn after the close of the present month, conformable to the practice that now prevails in Great-Britain and Ireland.

The appointment of Mr. Mondelet, Member for the County of Montreal, to the Executive Council, instead of the Honorable Philippe Panet, to act as the organ of the Executive in the Assembly, is a continuation of a practical approximation of our Government to that of the mother country; but the distance is yet immense. The same cause which produced a regular and continued connexion between the parliamentary majorities in England and the Executive, now exist here, and must eventually produce some similar effect. From the moment that the Government in England could no longer command the supplies without a majority in the House of Commons, the Crown found it necessary to dispense with its former advisers and take the advice of parliamentary majorities. These advisers become *responsible* to Parliament for the acts of the Government; they were forced to conduct it conformably to the views of the parliamentary majorities, and were maintained in their situations by the Crown, so long as they maintained themselves in Parliament and no longer. But they could only so maintain themselves, while their conduct was found conducive to the well being of the people, who had it in their power to reject periodically, at the elections, the supporters of the advisers of the Crown, and return others who would no longer support them. Thus, by a simple but constantly operating cause, the Government and the people were kept in unison, the national prosperity was promoted, and public liberty secured, for a length of time and to a degree unknown in any other country.

It is obvious that our Government cannot go on for any length of time, without a much greatet approximation to the English practice. The principal offices of the Government must be held by men participating in the views of the parliamentary majorities: without this, the business of the Government of the country cannot be well done in the House of Assembly. The attending to that business there, is in fact a part of the duties of their offices, which they must perform under the responsibility of losing them; and in a way to secure them the support of a majority. A mere organ in the House may be useful in a state of transition, but he cannot do the parliamentary business which inseparably belongs to the heads of the administrative departments. It is beyond the power of any one man, if even he were willing, to do the duties of offices and incur responsibilities, for which others receive the salary. The English system of responsible Ministers must eventually be introduced here, or the Constitution be in fact changed in its essential feature; a dependancy of the Executive on parliamentary supply. As things stand at present, the Government of the Province is next to impossible: its consequences are anarchy or despotism; or the Government, as in the United States, must be held together and act through a *prevailing party*, holding *all* Legislative, Executive and even Judiciary authority, checked only by the frequent election of the *whole* of the principal authorities.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

MR. CHUBB,—

I felt much pleasure, yesterday, on learning that the Sheriff had called a Public Meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of our having a COMMERCIAL BANK in this City; because I feel assured that another Banking House is absolutely necessary to the wants of the people. It is said that the Proprietors of Stock in the present Bank are straining every nerve in opposition to this measure, and using their utmost exertions to crush this effort in the bud, and secure for themselves a continuance—long and lasting—of their present MONOPOLY. I believe I am justified in calling that institution a ***Monopoly;*** for it is well known that nearly the whole Stock of the Company is vested in the hands of the Directors, who are thereby fixed as firmly in their seats as if they were glued to them. There can be no change; their will is law—and law as positive as that of the Medes and Persians. If they choose to stop their discounts, from whim, caprice, or *bad management*, who can say to them, nay? Is it not in their power to throw the whole business of the City into a ferment at their nod? and will the public submit to this?—Will they allow a despotic Oligarchy to rule them with a rod of iron, and humbly kiss that rod? I feel, Sir, that there is sufficient "Blood and Bone and Spirit in New-Brunswick" to resist such an attempt; and that the time has come, when something like a fair competition must be had, and the public no longer be at the will and pleasure of any single set of individuals.

But, says one Bank Director, "You have *no right* to a new Bank!" I meet him there—put it on the abstract principle of RIGHT, and he is beaten. What *right* has any one set of men to the exclusive use of a *good thing*, under the British Government? Are we not all "free born Englishmen," and if we can post our £50,000 as well as you, have we not the same right to a Charter? What have you done for the good of your country, to entitle you to the exclusive privilege—or what superior claim have you? You have quietly pocketed twelve per cent. per annum for your money—but ask the Public if they have met with that accommodation from you, that they had a right to expect, and they will tell you, NO!—Your discounts have been but doubtful and uncertain things at best, and it would be better for the Merchant not to have assistance at all, than to have any uncertainty respecting it.

But, says another Bank Director, "Your new Bank would do more harm than good." No doubt it would, Sir, to your Capital Stock and your half-yearly dividends—but would not the public be benefited? Listen a moment, Sir, and I will read you an extract from a standard author on Banking: "The late multiplication of Banking Companies "in both parts of the United Kingdom, an event "by which many people have been alarmed, instead of diminishing, increases the security of the "public. It obliges all of them to be more circumspect in their conduct, and, by not extending "their currency beyond its due proportion to their "cash, to guard themselves against those malicious "runs which the rivalship of so many competitors "is ready to bring upon them. It restrains the "circulation of each particular company within a "narrower circle, and reduces their circulating "notes to a smaller number. By dividing the "whole circulation into a great number of parts, "the failure of any company, an accident which, "in the course of things, must sometimes happen, "becomes of less consequence to the public. *This "free competition too, obliges all bankers to be "more liberal in their dealings with their customers, lest their rivals should carry them "away.* In general, if any branch of trade, or "any division of labour, be advantageous to the "public, the freer and more general the competition, it will also be the more so."

And now, if you do not consider this an answer, I have another shot ready for you. You fear being compelled to be more liberal in your dealings with your customers—you dread the day when you will be forced

To give Interest for Deposits;
To grant Cash Credits;
To buy and sell Bills of Exchange at fair rates;

and many minor privileges which you now deny. Depend upon it, the day is not far distant, when you will be obliged to do all these things, and more, to gain for yourselves a share of public favor.

"Well," says a third Director, "you cannot find the Capital." Let us have a Charter, Sir, and then, if we cannot find the money, it will fall to the ground, and your triumph will be signal. If my memory serves me, Sir, I think it was said at the time you applied for your Act of Incorporation, where was the money to come from? But you have contrived to pay in the original £30,000, with £20,000 at the back of it, and are now willing to double the whole. Say no more about the want of capital; if we have not the Cash, we cannot set a new Bank in motion to lessen your *glorious* twelve per cent.!

An effort was made last year to obtain an Act of Incorporation, which was lost in the Upper House; but the events of the last summer have roused the people to a sense of their situation, and an impetus has been given to public opinion, which gathers strength as it rolls along, and will make itself heard in quarters where I fancy it will prove any thing but agreeable, sweeping down not only the paltry outworks of antiquated notions, but the very strong hold of self-interest itself.

HOMO.

[*For the Courier.*]

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You are a singularly ungrateful sort of a person—while I am wearying myself to death, in running about to collect materials for ESSAYS, to amuse you and the public, you never once think of making any sort of acknowledgment for my kindness, and do not condescend to honour me with an approving sentence.—Now remember what I say, I will positively leave your paper "*entirely*," as the *Scoto-Hibernian* "A. B. C." would say, unless you take some notice of the present Communication, either in one of your editorials or in some equally public and honorable manner,—and now, Sir, having thus discharged my acrimonious phlegm, I shall proceed to the subject matter of this letter,—*subject matter*, remember that, because it is an expression of which I am very fond, and I may probably often introduce it in my future Communications, it is so very elegant, and sounds so learnedly, and———now Dear Mr. Editor, I am *so* amused by listening to the conflicting opinions of different parties respecting the peculiar tendency and probable effect of *John Gape's* wonders,—some extolling them as specimens of the most formidable and efficient weapons which the people can wield in their defence against the tyranny of despotic authority; and others denouncing them as injurious to the interests of the People by promoting a closer union among their Tyrants, who are thus induced or rather compelled to connect their friendship (such as it is) by the strongest ties which can bind ——s,—perhaps both parties are partly correct in their views; but if John Gape can only rouse the people to a sense of impending danger, and cause them to rear some species of bulwark against the approaching storm, his object will be gained; and as he has the means of obtaining correct and early information upon almost every *public question*, he pledges himself to communicate such information to the world; and all parties may rest assured that he will not be deterred from prosecuting his task with unwarying diligence, and unbending integrity—so have at them again.

MORE EXTRACTS FROM MY JOURNAL.

Heard that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has acted upon the hint given in one of my Extracts about the disposal of the Indian Reserves; happy to find such clear discernment, and such moral courage in *high places*,—understand that all such Reserves are now to be exposed for sale; admire this decision very much as a tenet of Government doctrines. Doubtless another half century will witness the entire destruction of the Indians in this Province, leaving not "a stone to mark the spot" where their last survivor fell;—all perfectly right this, and cannot help applauding the fearless fortitude, which by an extraordinary and unprecedented exertion of power, pronounces the fiat of eternal poverty against both the White man and the Red man—only because they are unable to resist the execution of the despotic mandate.—*Mem.* Wonder whether the Crown Officer will hesitate to force the Indian beyond the boundaries of this Province, ere he be abandoned to inevitable destruction, or whether he shall be sacrificed *as occasion may offer*, upon that soil which was once solemnly and irriversibly guaranteed to him, and reserved for his use, by the first founders of the Colony.—Should like to know what is meant by the words *good faith*, as applied to Government: believe it should be understood to signify that species of convenient conscience, which believes itself warranted in taking advantage of every circumstance that can forward its own particular views, be they good or be they bad:—see so many examples of this mode of reasoning and this description of actions now-a-days, that I am assured my conjectures are correct—will return to this subject some time hence. *Hem!*

Heard it whispered that a small sum was to be allotted out of the Casual Revenue towards paying the expence of *Secret Services.—Mem.* Wonder what those services are,—would advise the parties concerned in this most infamous measure, to explain away the imputation of positive guilt which must attach to them in the event of this whole circumstance being laid before the public: can assure them that John Gape is accessory to the matter, and can give such information to the public as will fan the spark of opposition into a flame whose ravages may extend farther than the mere scorching of an official wasp.—*Mem.* Would advise the people to suspend their judgment on this matter a little while; and they shall receive so clear a version of the story as will cause them to *Gape* with astonishment that such an atrocious breach of *public good faith*, should ever have been perpetrated by a subordinate officer—let our rulers look at it: the system of Sir Robert Walpole shall not be established here with impunity;—We require no secret services, it is enough that the crumbs of the public spoils are distributed among the favoring sycophants, who pollute our metropolis—they shall never be officially recognised among the payers of our Civil List, if they are to receive a remuneration for the detestable and dangerous efforts which they are required to make in upholding a Rotten Pillar in the Constitution:—let that reward be paid by the person who is supported by their assistance; but let not the people, either directly nor indirectly, be desired to contribute to their own oppression.—*Mem.* Would caution the mighty of the land to be wary and watchful; they tread on dangerous ground. The mine is beneath their feet: let them not drive us to the necessity of igniting the match.—*Mem. Know* that the highest personage in the Province is averse to the establishment of a *secret service fund;* candid, honourable, and upright himself, he seeks to prevent treachery in others: but the edifice is too firmly erected to be overthrown by the power of one individual; let the people appear in his train, and we need not despair of a triumphant result to his exertions.

Saw in the Nova-Scotian the Extract of a Despatch from our Governor to the Colonial Secretary respecting the comparative prices of Crown and Granted Lands; cannot subscribe to his Excellency's Dicta: believe he has been misled and misinformed by his courtiers: believe that wilderness lands have scarcely ever been sold by private proprietors so high as 20*s.* per acre. Know that good land may at present be purchased at half the sum; would recommend to his Excellency not to rest satisfied with the assertions of those who surround him in his public station. Although the voice of the people may not be *honoured* with the blasphemous designation of the "*Vox Dei*," yet He may be assured that it will generally be found to be the *Vox Veritatis;* let his Excellency inquire from those who are truly capable of supplying him with accurate information, and he will have occasion to form a new sett of opinions about the people of New-Brunswick. *Mem.* Wonder if ever Sir Archibald read the little dramatic fable of *Canute and his Courtiers*—think it may be found in "*Murray's English Reader.*"—Hem! Tolerably applicable to present times—will say something more on this subject anon.

Heard that Government intends to receive the purchase money of *Quit Rent* on Town Lots, one farthing per acre—32 years purchase, 8 *pence* sterling, equal to 9½d. currency.—Heard also that it is in contemplation to reward "*A B C*" with a *fair reputation* for strenuously advocating the right of Government to collect the Quit Rent. *Mem.* Wonder whether even an Imperial Firman would wipe away all the remembrance of his double treachery, and all his other crimes. Read over again his Communication in the Gazette: and came to the obvious conclusion that "*A New-Brunswicker*" has aimed his arrow at the wrong person, although both the deputed authors are famous for a degree of moral terpitude in their actions: equally ambitious, equally unprincipled, and equally villainous, the precedence can scarcely be awarded to either: but believe that only a Scoto-Hibernian could so successfully report the declarations of an Irishman, in the peculiar and expressive patois of his native country.—Was mightily pleased with the elegance and fluency of his diction, the brilliancy of his METAPHORS, the lucid arrangement of his sentences, the singular severity of his inuendos, founded on or drawn from facts, and above all for his strict adherence to truth throughout the whole of his able strictures upon the letter of "*A Bushman*," and an "*Old Refugee.*" Will take an early opportunity of commenting publicly upon the extraordinary merits of that composition, and introducing its author to the notice of the people—*unless he be speedily removed to the arena of his official iniquities*—there perhaps he may meet a few *John Bites* as well as John Gapes.—*Mem.* Wonder why an individual, against whom numerous charges of misconduct have been alledged, should still continue to enjoy the confidence of his superiors; and while one who is the living prototype of the ancient "*Ungrateful Guest*," should yet be cherished in the bosom which he once endeavored to wound: but then indeed it was, "Cease viper! thou stingest a scorpion." Hem!

Heard that His Excellency the Governor attentively examines the contents of the public newspapers. *Mem.* If this report be correct, believe it possible that *John Gape* may have attracted his notice, and can assure him that John Gape, in all his *wandering remarks*, has advanced nothing but plain, undeniable facts, which are notorious even to a proverb; and can also assure him that, however interested and designing persons may strive to distort truth and extenuate crimes—however ingeniously *they* may strive to suppress the murmurs of the People, and prevent their complaints from reaching his ears—however unfavorably *they* may represent the spirit of the People, with a view to prejudice his mind against a truly loyal race; yet, the time will come, nay, is even now arrived, when the truth shall prevail against their malevolent artifices:—they shall soon stand unmasked, and in all their natural and moral deformities before him.—*Mem.* Hope his Excellency will resolve to see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears;—would remind him that Burmah would never have acknowledged him as its conqueror, if he had then been contented to rely for a knowledge of the enemy's motions upon the information given him by ignorant Aides-du-Camp, interested in procuring the defeat of his army—bribed to treason by the foe—and who, in the mean time, were filling their pockets out of the military chest: he did not then do so—he did not then rest satisfied with a bare report of the enemy's position—he examined, and decided, and conquered; let him do so now, and the same result will follow.

Heard that a new Officer has been sent out to this Province, with an annual salary of £1000 sterling, and a Councillor's Mandamus in his pocket.—*Mem.* Wonder whether that salary is to be paid out of the Casual Revenue?—and think *he* must indeed be an efficient Councillor, who must of necessity be wholly ignorant of every thing relating to the Colony, except its name and situation;—suppose he will be placed second on the Roll of Councillors.—*Mem.* Wonder who will be the third?—suppose it will be the present existing Representative of Philip Dormer Stanhope in this Province. *Hem!*

I must now conclude my remarks by assuring you that I shall shortly send you a few more, and perhaps they may be of such a nature as will not only startle but astonish you.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, your admirer,

JOHN GAPE.

Miss SMYTH,

Teacher of the Harp, Piano Forte & Drawing,

HAS the pleasure of acquainting her friends and the Public in general, that she has taken the house in *Wellington Row*, belonging to Col. DRURY, where she will be ready to receive her Pupils on Monday the 12th November.

St. John, November 10.

REMOVAL.

MR. W. LIVINGSTONE, *Surgeon*, has returned to his old Lodgings at Mrs. COOK'S Boarding House, where he may be consulted as formerly.

Mr. L. begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Province in general, that he still continues to give particular attention to the diseases of the EYE and EAR, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 12 Meridian, daily.

Prince William street, 17th November.

CLASSICS,

ON LOCKE'S INTERLINEAR SYSTEM.

JUST received, by the *Percy*, from LONDON, a few copies of the following CLASSICS, on the system of INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION, recommended by the celebrated LOCKE, and *now used in the* LONDON UNIVERSITY:—viz. Virgil's Æneid, *Book* I.; Homer's Iliad, *Book* I.; Ovid's Metamorphoses, *Book* I.; Xenophon's Memorabilia, *Part* I.; Cæsar's Invasion of Britain, *from Books IV. and V. of his Commentaries;* Tacitus's Life of Agricola, *Part* I.; and Herodotus's Histories, (*a Selection.*)

☞ The *Interlinear-translation* system is the simplest and most effectual method of acquiring a knowledge of languages, ever discovered; whence it is peculiarly suitable for those who wish to study without the aid of Masters, while it is also a great improvement in Scholastic instruction.

Also received, a few copies of the LONDON GREEK GRAMMAR, used in the *London University.*—For sale by

G. BLATCH.

Market-Square, St. John,
Nov. 10, 1832.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1832.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Director next week, ... *N. Disbrow, 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.

The Western Mail, this morning, furnishes us with London and Cork dates to the 16th October, received by arrivals at New-York and St. Andrews. We have hastily gleaned the principal items of news, which will be found in the following summary:

At a Privy Council, held on the 15th of October, it was decided that Parliament should be prorogued from Tuesday, 16th October, to Tuesday the 11th December.

The revenue for the quarter ending Oct. 6th, was £12,093,585 against £11,396,729 for the corresponding quarter of the year 1831. Leaving however for the whole year a deficiency of £327,576. The saving in expenditure for the last half year was equal to £650,000.

Ireland continues in the same distracted state. Another sacrifice of human life has been made at Carrigeen, in the county of Kilkenny. The extortion of tithes was again the cause. An officer while posting tithe notices, was assaulted by an immense collection of people; he directed his men to fire on them, by which twelve were killed and twenty wounded.

The Scotch papers state that Abbotsford will remain in the family of Sir Walter Scott as the profits of the cheap edition of Scott's works would pay all the debts.

A large meeting has been held at Edinburgh, at which it was decided that a monument should be erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. £1100 were subscribed by 24 persons at the breaking up of the meeting.

Accounts from Oporto are to the 7th of October. No attack had been made on the city since the 29th Sept. Don Miguel's squadron was at Vigo.

The troops of Don Pedro have been resting on their arms since the 29th September, but their hopes and prospects appear to brighten, in consequence of the daily arrival of British recruits, and an addition to Admiral Sartorious's naval force.

His Majesty's ship Donegal, 78, is preparing for sea with every dispatch, and will go out of harbour in about a fortnight, when Sir Pultney Malcolm will re-hoist his flag on board her, as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet of upwards of 28 sail, which is ordered to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead, destined to act against the Dutch in concert with the French.

The Courant of the 15th says: We received this morning, Paris papers of the 12th and 13th. They contain a circular, addressed by Marshal Soult, on his becoming Premier, to the first Presidents, Procureurs General, Lieut. Generals, commanding divisions, &c. &c. in which he states that "the system adopted by my illustrious predecessor will be mine," and that "France may therefore reckon on my efforts to maintain order and peace." After calling upon those whom he addresses for support in the maintenance of internal tranquility, he proceeds to say: "In concert with the Powers, our allies, we will hasten the solution of all the great European questions. Our armies, ardent, but docile, will lend to our moderation the support of force." He concludes by saying that "by means of some further efforts we shall taste all the fruits of our glorious revolution."

The new ministry was ushered in by the creation of no less than fifty-nine new Peers.

The Dutch Minister at Paris had demanded his passports, but on learning the composition of the new Ministry, he did not persist in his request.

Two stories are given, respecting Spain, one that Ferdinand, on his brother Don Carlos agreeing to the marriage of his eldest son with Ferdinand's daughter, had agreed that Carlos should succeed to the throne; and the other, that, on the suggestion of the British Minister, the eldest son of Carlos should marry the Queen of Portugal, the condition being that Ferdinand should use his influence to terminate the contest between the two Princes of the H. of Braganza.

The Augsburg Gazette is quoted for the purpose of stating that Austria means to protest against the use of force towards Holland, but to take no further step.

The King of Holland was to meet his Chambers on the 15th. The London Courant remarks, "It is said by those who have the means of anticipating the contents of his declaratory address, that it will convey the "inflexible determination of the King of Holland to maintain the honour and dignity of his Crown," and his Majesty's appeal to all the powers of Europe not to allow that which he designates "revolutionary principles,' to exhibit their predominance throughout Europe, by an acquiescence in the contemplated coercive measures against 'a Sovereign head of an independant state.'

It is evident now that the citadel of Antwerp will not yield to protocols; it must be assailed by force of arms, and if Belgium is not strong enough to take it alone, she has a right to appeal to the assistance of her allies.

CORK, Oct. 16.—Lord Durham arrived in London from St. Petersburg on Thursday, in time to attend the Cabinet Council held that day, and was, of course, enabled to communicate to his colleagues the result of his mission to the Court of Russia on the two subjects with which he waa charged—the first to obtain the sanction of the Emperor to such measures—even by coercion, if necessary—as might be effectual for bringing about a settlement of the long existing disputes between Belgium and Holland; the second to obtain for the Poles some mitigation of their condition, if not the restoration of independence. The general impression is, that in the latter of these objects Lord Durham failed in accomplishing any thing more than, as a matter of grace and favour, some more merciful treatment of Poland than it has hitherto experienced; but that in respect to the other he has so far succeeded, that Russia will not interfere to prevent France and England from compelling the evacuation of Belgium by the Dutch troops; or, in other words, from giving effect to the repeated resolutions of the conference.

To this, we apprehend, it is owing, that immediately after the Council orders were issued for the sailing of a British fleet to the Scheldt, where, in conjunction with a French squadron, an effectual blockade of the Dutch ports will take place. The King of Holland may, therefore, soon be expected to be restored to his senses.

We can announce positively that orders have been given for the sailing of a British fleet to the Scheldt; but so inexplicable does the continued resistancy of the King of Holland appear, that until the positive fact may be made manifest by the result, there is even yet a credulity as to the expressed resistance of Holland being carried into effect.—*London Courier.*

In giving publicity to the whimsical effusions of our correspondent "*John Gape*," we would express our regret for not sooner paying our debt of gratitude to him, for so often enlivening our columns with his "EXTRACTS;" but in doing this we must take leave to doubt the accuracy of one "*remark*" in his communication inserted in this day's Courier; we mean that part relating to the existence of a *Secret Service Fund.* We can hardly believe, that in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, any Officer of the Government would dare even to suggest such an expedient to the Colonial Secretary; still less can we credit the fact, of such a scheme obtaining the sanction of a member of the present Imperial Government. What! can it be possible, that at the very moment when the genius of Universal Reform is striding through the Mother Country, dispensing equal rights and equal privileges to all classes—when the minutest abuses are discovered and denounced, and when every act of the Ministry is made the subject of general discussion;—can it be possible, we ask, that if at such a crisis as the present, a member of Earl GREY'S Ministry—the Reformed Ministry, emphatically so called—will consent to such a desperate measure as the one now under consideration? But, even admitting that the weakness of an Officer may have hurried him into a course of policy which must lead only to destruction; still, we ask, if any man shall be found in this Colony, who is bad enough and bold enough to avow the fact, that such a *fund* does exist, and who possesses fortitude enough to distribute that fund in the only way that it can be required? We have heard much about secret services, but we are not inclined at present to enter at length upon the subject, yet we feel ourselves bound to exclaim—*Desist from your purpose—lay aside the engines of bribery and corruption—pursue the plain and direct course which the Constitution has marked out for you in your official capacity; but dare not—at your peril, dare not to endanger the safety of this integral part of the British Empire, by urging the People beyond the bounds of forbearance;—remember that they cannot suffer in silence much longer—the machinery is almost fully wound up—set it in motion, and not even the tremendous power of* "THE DEPARTMENT" *can then stop it!*—"PAUSE, REFLECT, RESOLVE, AMEND!"

We would be glad to have a fuller explanation of this subject from our correspondent, as, from the correctness of many of his previous statements, we have penned the foregoing remarks in the full belief that something of the kind may be in contemplation.

EDUCATION.—We understand that the National Schools in the City, have *three hundred and ninety pupils*, of which number, about *three hundred and fifty* receive their instruction free of any expense, and are likewise furnished with *reading, spelling, and writing books, pens, ink, slates, pencils, and school fuel*, from the funds of the Madras Board.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Saint Andrews Society of this City, with a numerous party of their friends, dined together at the Masonic Hall. A number of loyal and patriotic Toasts were given from the Chair, and drank with enthusiasm. In the absence of the President, (Dr. Boyd,) the Chair was filled by the Vice-President, John Robertson, Esquire, assisted by Mr. John Moyes, as Croupier. Among the public Guests were, Major Graves, of the 34th Regt. and Mr. Commissary Green. Some excellent songs were sung.—The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the evening, and the Company separated at an early hour this morning, pleased with themselves and in good humour with the rest of the world. The dinner was served up in excellent style, and the wine was well selected.

The Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada, met at Quebec on the 15th ult. Lord AYLMER'S Speech will be found among our extracts. The House of Assembly *again* refused to recognise Mr. Christie, as member for Gaspe, or even delay the consideration of the question, until all the newly elected members would have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject. The former resolutions against his admission, were adopted, after some debate—Yeas, 38—Nays, 13.

ROTHSCHILD'S OPINION ON TRADE.—The opinion of this eminent Banker, may be of importance at the present moment, when the establishment of a new Bank in this City, is a general subject of conversation among the mercantile community. In reply to the following query by the Committee appointed by Parliament to investigate the Banking affairs of Great-Britain—"You think the best principle the Bank can adopt is to issue largely, and make the currency abundant?" Mr. Rothschild replied, "Yes, if this country has money in abundance, it will have all the trade from the whole world; and, if you make money very scarce, the trade will go to other countries."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"X. Y. Z." in reply to "A. B. C." will appear in our next "Rosicrusius" has been received, but its great length prevents our inserting it at present.