

A CONDENSED VIEW OF THE SAINT JOHN COUNTY PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR, From the Quarter Sessions of March, 1831, to the same period in 1832.

Table of public accounts for Saint John County, 1831-1832. Includes items like 'Nos. 1 & 2—Are claims from Robert W. Nowlin, the Gaoler...', 'Nos. 3—Is the County Treasurer's account...', and 'Balance in the County Treasurer's hands, £14 19 11'.

All being very correctly stated, accepting that the account of Jurors' fines, received from the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace, as imposed by the Sessions, is not kept apart from such fines ordered by the Circuit Court held in the County.

Table of public accounts for Saint John County, 1831-1832. Includes items like 'No. 15—Is a statement of John Clarke, Baker for the prisoners...', 'No. 16—Is Barnabas Tilton's account of 17 barrels and 2 bags of Flour...', and 'No. 17, 18, & 19—Are three Printers' accounts...'.

During the above mentioned time he has paid over to the County Treasurers, and to various orders of the two Courts, £120 10 9

But there is a want of agreement between this account and the statements given in by the Clerks of the two Courts.

Saint John, New-Bruswick, 10th November, 1832. Z. WHEELER, County Auditor.

COMMUNICATIONS. [For the Courier.]

MR. EDITOR—Emigrants, or persons who come to this Colony to seek their fortune, sometimes appear disappointed at finding that our Land does not produce without labour, and that labourers cannot get great wages with very little pains.

From a paper containing the names of English themselves very comfortably and respectably in New-Bruswick, by practising that industry and economy which I have witnessed in many of them, I disinterestedly tender them my advice to pursue a certain course on their arrival here which never has failed of success for the last twenty years.

4th. It is believed that the reservation of a Quit Rent in this country is somewhat analogous to the condition, or tenure by which certain Manorial Estates are held in England.—Where, for instance, an intelligent gentleman, "A B C" for instance, examines a few of those tenures, and informs us, whether His Majesty would at the present day, think it very prudent, or even very decent to exact a literal compliance with the terms of those Grants, I shall forbear to enumerate the tenures alluded to, because I would not insult the public by a repetition of the language in which many of them are recorded; but "A B C" if one may judge of the extent of his researches, by the profundity of his arguments, will need no index to point to him where they may be found.

5th. The collection of the Quit Rents is a subject which has never been agitated until somewhere about the year 1828. The Crown Lands in Nova Scotia have been partially granted for upwards of 60 years, and in New-Bruswick for about 47 years.—Where, if it had been intended at any time, that the Quit Rents should be collected, it is extremely probable that their collection would have been so long deferred.

of New-Bruswick—and as you were to very kind as to publish my last communication, I trust you will also send this abroad for the edification and amusement of the world.

MORE EXTRACTS FROM MY JOURNAL. (Omitted in my last)

Heard that a certain piece of land, somewhere in the county of York, which had been reserved (for public uses) in the original grant, was well stocked with Pine Timber—found that it was sold to a gentleman in the said county—purchased a quantity of the Timber from him, and paid him three shillings and four pence per ton, as stumpage—cut what I wanted—excellent timber, very sound and large—found to such an opportunity of lumbering to advantage;—applied to the same gentleman, in the next season, to purchase another lot of timber on the same land—was told he had surrendered the land to Government, in exchange for a better lot in Sunbury or Queen's county. Mem.—Suppose, of course, that the gentleman paid over to the Government the sum which he had received from me for the timber that I had cut on the land so surrendered by him—believe he would find sufficient penetration to discover that he had no right to pocket the large sum of money. Had some business to transact at the Crown Lands' Office—went to Fredericton for that purpose—very inconvenient indeed, but made arrangements for the conduct of my affairs so long as I should be absent; attended at the Office at the proper time—could get no information from any person there—Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner away, one on business, the other on a pleasure excursion—went again the next day, and the third day—no business could be done, both the principal Officers being yet absent—could stay no longer; and went home again without accomplishing my object. Mem.—Wonder why such a swarm of clerks are employed in that Office—think they are placed there to expedite the public business—can see no good reason why they should be retained in office, if they are incompetent to perform the duties which are assigned to them—wonder if any of the clerks kept within their official orbit by the mutual attraction which invariably exists between clerks and their tools—remembered the burden of the old song: "John Bull must pay the piper!"

—think he pays pretty dear for the tunes in New-Bruswick!

Heard some poor men complaining about the collection of the Quit Rents—said they were being used to a great hardship, one of them declaring that he could scarcely realize two shillings sterling in cash, out of all the annual produce of his land; he could readily barter it for goods and necessaries of life, but no purchaser could be found to pay money—the other said that he had purchased his land from the original grantee, and that he was but a small section of the entire lot, and that four or five other persons had purchased the remainder—said he had never contracted with Government for the payment of the Quit Rent, and seemed desirous of ascertaining how that tax was to be apportioned among the six proprietors of the original hundred, and their shares being unequal. Mem.—Wonder whether His Majesty's Government will think it expedient to continue the collection of this tax—hope the Provincial authorities will reflect upon the very trifling addition which that sum will make to the King's revenue, and that a poor compensation for the spirit of dissatisfaction which is likely to be excited by a rigid adherence to this system of direct taxation. Suppose that the reservation of Quit Rent, in the old Grants, was inserted merely as a recognition of the allegiance which the grantee owed to his superior Lord—believe it was, and is, so understood by the main body of the people, and Believing that the arguments adduced by "A B C" in support of his opinion, were, in fact, no arguments at all, but mere petulant assertions, unacceptible of proof, and unworthy of criticism.

Mem.—Wonder whether the "Bushman" will pursue a prudent course in disposing of all the Timber on Crown lands, thereby depreciating the intrinsic value of the lands, and thereby depriving the Emigrant of the means by which he had formerly been enabled to pay for his land.

Mem.—Suppose we will have a full and satisfactory explanation of these things; think the Officer in question has too great a regard for his own character, to suffer us to say, that his conjecture, where facts can be so easily furnished, would be estimated. One block sold for about £600, and the improvements made on it cannot justly be valued at much less than that which would consent to pay the actual value of the settled lands;—doubt it very much, and fear many of the persons who are thus driven off the land which had been so long occupied by them, will be forced to accept of a very trifling recompense for their labour. Mem.—Cannot help admiring the magnanimity and the consideration of capitalists and agents, in thus applying to his own benefit the lands which were originally designed to facilitate the means of diffusing civil and religious knowledge among the people of N. Bruswick;—would recommend a rigid examination into the state of all the Granted Lands in the Province, and to discover where the conditions have been unfulfilled, and consequently liable to forfeiture;—would recommend also, wherever such shall have happened, that the land be instantly escheated, and sold again;—think it would be a capital plan, and would be the means of replenishing the public purse;—believe that the same sagacity which discovered that the Reserved Lands were ungranted, and the same firmness of purpose which could take such a pardonable advantage of that circumstance, to the incalculable injury of several worthy and industrious members of society, would feel no particular reluctance to take a similar advantage at a future time. Mem.—Wonder why the Indian Reserves are not sold—can see no reason whatever, why such fertile and extensive tracts of land should be kept in a wilderness, to satisfy the squamish delicacy, and remove the heathen scruples of a few foolish philanthropists. The red man and the white man have nothing in common; like Ishmael and his descendants, the hand of the Indian is against us; and we are only secured from his ferocity by our superior power. We should not be deterred from the proposed measure by the pusillanimous reflection that he was the proprietor of the soil: it is to him a sufficient boon that we have suffered him to live so long; and the total extirpation of a savage race, would be an act worthy of the white man of the nineteenth century. Mem.—Wonder why some one does not compile a new Dictionary, or expunge all obsolete terms from the present one;—"Official Corruption," for instance, which was once a term of the severest re-

proach, is now, by the mandate of fashion, become an epithet of honor.

Dear Mr. Editor, I must conclude my extracts for the present; but I shall trouble you with a few more in a short time; and, meanwhile, I am, again, your admirer, JOHN GAPE.

The Courier. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1832.

BANK OF NEW-BRUSWICK. Director next week - Hon. W. Chipman. 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. Committee for November. JOHN WARD, Jun. President. STEPHEN WIGGINS, CHARLES HAZEN, WILLIAM JARVIS, THOMAS BARLOW.

NEW-BRUSWICK Fire Insurance Company. CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq. President. J. M. WILMOT, JOHN BOYD, DANIEL ANSLY.

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.

JORDAN, Secretary. St. John, September 3, 1831.

No later European intelligence than that brought by the English Mail, last week, has since been received. We are indebted to the Halifax Recorder for the subjoined items:

Lieut.-Col. Edon, brother-in-law to the Lord Chancellor, is about to proceed to Canada as Adjutant-General of the Forces there, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Harris, who has been recently promoted to the rank of Colonel.

It is said that 350 petitions are prepared for the abolition of the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

The Repeal question is vigorously forwarded by a strong party in Ireland. The Irish have crushed political intolerance, and they mean to press the Union will go next. On this head the Irish were determined, which is quite enough, they are also backed by numbers in England, who are sick of the many evils which harass their sister Island. A local legislature is demanded on every rational consideration; sophistry alone is against it.

The Falmouth Herald of October 6, has the following view of European politics.

"The rumours of a very generally prevalent last week have died away, leaving no prospect, happily, of a speedy disturbance of that peace which now universally prevails among the states of Europe, with the exception of Portugal, which is merely a domestic quarrel, and will, we dare say, be settled without embroiling any other power. The King of Spain, when he was thought dead, only slept, and he still survives, but in a very languid state. His recovery, however, seems probable; but should his death ensue, it hardly appears likely, from present appearances, that any serious dispute would take place respecting the succession to the throne. The question at issue between Holland and Belgium—the navigation of the Rhine—is expected to be amicably settled, notwithstanding the blustering of His Majesty of Holland.

At home there is little to engage the country beyond the approaching elections, which are expected to take place in the early part of January. From present appearances, there is no doubt but the great majority of the Commons' House will be returned in accordance with the spirit of the reform bill, which is to give the people good and cheap government.—Ireland is still the scene of bloodshed and violence, in which there is little prospect of a termination.

The letters received by the Flanders Mail this morning state that there was little to beget in Belgium as to war. Commerce had revived and the markets were very brisk.

Private letters from friends of freedom in Germany, give little reason to expect that any assistance will be made to the Frankfort protocols either by the Emperor or subjects. The people are presented as indignant, but in a very languid state; prepared for resistance; indeed the thought of the latter does not appear to have entered their minds.

Accounts from Frankfort on the Maine, state, that on the 21st ult. a violent attack was made upon the King of Bavaria, as he approached the gates of the city. A mob collected and pelted him with stones, and he is stated to have received serious injury.—The decree of the National Assembly of Greece, confirming their choice of Prince Otto as Sovereign, has been received in the form of two addresses, one to the King of Bavaria, and the other to his son, which exhibit nothing beyond the formal and complimentary.—Letters from Alexandria to the 26th ult. mention that the British Consuls have been received there from the army of Syria, announcing that Aleppo had fallen into the power of Ibrahim Pacha, and that Hussein Pacha, with his few remaining troops, had fallen back upon Entab.

Real Estate Loan Association.—It has lately been suggested to our very competent judges, that great benefits would accrue to the province generally, but particularly to farmers and owners of real estate, if an Association were formed by capitalists for the purpose of loaning money upon the security of landed property.

There is little doubt, but that such an institution, well conducted, would prove a great advantage to many who cannot obtain any accommodation through the commercial Banks; would amply repay the stockholders, and tend to advance the best interests of the Province.

In the United States the system has been found to work well; and to the cash credit given by the Banks in Scotland, upon landed security, that country is mainly indebted for her rapid agricultural improvement and internal wealth.

We have not learned, if any defined plan for the Institution has yet been made public—but it is one well worth the consideration of capitalists, and we wish it every success, as we are fully of opinion that it would be a public advantage, and add to the industry and energy of the province, as well as remunerate the proprietors.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—A considerable part of our paper, this week, is occupied with a condensed view of the Saint John County Accounts. The benefits of placing an annual statement of the affairs of the county before the public, are so manifest, that we are convinced, a large proportion of our readers, who take an interest in examining minutely the expenditure of the public moneys, in which all are concerned, will consider our columns well occupied at the present time.

For several nights during the week the air has been cold, though not unusually so at this season of the year. On Thursday evening, ice of considerable thickness was formed on the River to within forty miles of the city, and the steamer Woodstock, then on her way down, with a raft of Timber under her, had to abandon it. A favorable change has, however, since taken place, and the navigation to Fredericton may yet continue open for some days. The Woodstock starts again this afternoon.

UNITED STATES.—For some months past every district in the United States has been the scene of violent political bickerings, arising out of the selection of Electors to choose a President for the ensuing term of four years, commencing in March next. The elections in the different States are now drawing to a close; but, from the contradictory statements that are published, it is almost impossible to ascertain which of the candidates will succeed. In the State of Pennsylvania, where General Jackson had made himself so unpopular by his opposition to the National Bank, his partisans have succeeded in choosing a majority of