GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

[From a London Paper.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

Thursday a meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of assenting to, or dissenting from, the terms offered by Government for the grant of Land to the Company.

J. Labouchere, Esq. took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. The Colonial Department, while under the direction of Lord Goderich, had consented to a grant of 200,000 acres of land to the company, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre, with the privilege of pre-emption, should the Company require an additional 200,000 acres at the same price, if applied for within twelve months. Lord Goderich having gone out of office, and having been succeeded by Mr. Secretary Stanley, the Directors had had communication with the latter relative to the charter, who had made it a *sine qua non* that the responsibility of the shareholders should not be limited. Mr. Stanley, after consulting with the law officers of the Crown, stated he could not agree to the former arrangement, which gave the Company full control over the moneys in the grant. As, however, the government had been committed in some degree, he was ready to offer a new agreement. Instead of the company paying 2s. 6d. per acre, he proposed that the land should be laid at 2s. 8d. per acre, the Company having the right to raise 20,000 Newcastle chaldrons of coals free of expence, but that for all raised above that quantity a royalty of 2s. currency (equal to 1s. 8d. sterling) per chaldron, should be paid. He (the Chairman) considered Mr. Stanley's plan more favorable than the former terms. The Directors had endeavoured to obtain the land at 2s. an acre, but to this Mr. Stanley would not consent. In order to close with the terms offered it was necessary that a verbal or written assent should be given by all the shareholders, and the Directors had already obtained signatures for £50,000 out of £73,000 already subscribed.—The Directors recommended the Shareholders to close with the terms, as there was a certain gain of 3d. per acre against the condition that if more than 20,000 chaldrons of coal were raised, a royalty of 2s. per chaldron should be paid. He also thought it would be advantageous to raise the whole capital, when the surveys could be taken at once, and much expense saved.

In reply to a question, the Chairman stated the Directors would endeavour to obtain any modification of the terms that might be deemed advisable. The Company would have to pay the cost of the survey.

A proprietor suggested that the letters sent to the Directors from the Colonial Office, by direction of Mr. Stanley, should be read.

The first was in reply to certain queries addressed to Mr. Stanley. It stated that for all coals raised above 20,000 Newcastle chaldrons a royalty of 2s. per chaldron should be paid; and that it had not been the custom to make regulations exempting the precious metals, which belonged to the Crown, or to give full control over mines. The next letter, dated Downing street, 12th August, repeated that the company could not have an uncontrolled right to work the mines, nor could Mr. Stanley consent to the reduction of the price of the land from 2s. 3d. to 2s. per acre. He considered the terms liberal, and the royalty would only be expected when the quantity of coals raised exceeded 20,000 chaldrons. The Company would have a right of pre-emption should they require 200,000 acres more.

A proprietor said that Lord Goderich had in the first instance committed the Government, and as the bargain was broken by the Colonial Office, the price of the land ought to be reduced.

The Secretary read a letter from the Colonial Office, stating that, with the exception of the mining rights, the law officers of the Crown had agreed to the draft of the charter. The point reserved was, that a royalty should be paid on all minerals in proportion to the quantity raised. In the former terms Lord Goderich ought not to have lost sight of the question as to the coal mines. Mr. Secretary Stanley considered, if the Company did not intend to raise coal, the reduction of the price of the land would be a positive gain.

Mr. Moxon thought the Directors ought to be empowered at once to apply for the 400,000 acres.

A proprietor suggested that the Company should ask to have the land at 2s. per acre, with a royalty of 1s. per chaldron on all coals raised.

Several proprietors were opposed to future delay.

Resolutions were then proposed empowering the Directors to accept the terms offered, and empowering them to obtain further modifications, if possible, and for the purpose of raising the full amount of capital to complete the whole engagement.

The Chairman said capital was subscribed to complete the first purchase of 200,000 acres, and, in reply to questions, stated that the Directors served gratuitously until a dividend was made out of profits, or until the proprietors passed a resolution rewarding the Directors for their services.

The resolutions were then put seriatim and carried; after which the meeting adjourned.

SUMMARY.

It is said that Government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

Dr. Lushington has given it as his opinion, that Missionary meetings, held in churches without authority from the Crown or the Diocesan, are illegal.

Not less than 5,000 ladies are regularly engaged in making collections for the Church Missionary Society, by means of 1d. subscriptions. The sum thus annually raised amounts to £15,000.

It is said that Mrs. Hannah More realised upwards of £30,000 from her writings.

Lord Francis Leveson Gower, with a fortune of £100,000 a-year, is receiving half-pay as an Ensign in the English army.

James Watts has been committed to the Devizes Old Bridewell, charged with a misdemeanour in having purchased another man's wife in the market place of Melksham.

THE AMPHITRITE.—Captain Chads has made his first report on the melancholy wreck of this ship. He reports that Capt. Hunter's conduct was seamanlike and judicious from the first appearance of danger—that the ship was seaworthy—that no danger of life was apprehended till nine at night—and that the surgeon would have allowed the convicts so go on shore if his wife had not prevented him. The evidence of the boatswain on this point is to the effect, that the surgeon ordered the boat to be hoisted out, when his wife declared she would not go on shore with the convicts, and he then said nobody should go on shore that night. On being asked if he could divine the wife's motive, the witness replied that he could conceive none other but her pride.

A three-decker, to be named the Royal Frederick, and to mount 120 guns, is ordered to be laid down in Portsmouth yard. She will be one foot shorter, and four feet more beam than the Neptune. When launched, we understand, there is no dock in England in which she can be coppered. Her extreme breadth is to be sixty feet.

BEEF & PORK.—The government contract for Irish beef and pork was taken in London on the 19th Sept. The commissioners this year, in some measure, altered the mode in which this contract has been usually taken, by holding out inducements to parties to tender in small quantities, by these means, of course inducing more competition. The contract has, therefore, been divided amongst a good many, viz. London houses, either for themselves, or as agents for their friends in Ireland, as well as the principal Irish houses engaged in the provision trade. The average price obtained for beef has been about 6*l.* 14*s.* per tierce, and pork, 5*l.* 10*s.* or, say all round, 6*l.* 2*s.* per tierce. This leaves it 2d. per tierce under the price paid by government last year.

THE CASTLE HOHARD OX.—This most wonderful specimen of the short horned breed was last week exhibited in York, and excited the astonishment and admiration of crowds of persons who went to see it. Its colour is white, it stands about 17½ hands high, measures 3½ feet across the loins, and weighs upwards of 260 stone. It was on its way to Doncaster.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Elgin Courier, in allusion to the rumour of their Majesties' intended visit to Scotland, either before winter or early in the Spring, states that workmen are already employed in making preparations at Dalkeith Palace for the reception of the Royal party.

LIGHTS ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Previous to 1786, there were no public lights on the Scottish coast, and wrecks "like ocean weeds, heaved on the surf-beat shore." In that year, however, the Commissioners of Northern Lights were constituted by act of Parliament. The only lights then on the coast were those of the Isle of May, Buttoness, and Cambrae, and since that period the number, including harbour lights, has been increased to about fifty!

EMIGRANTS.—On Wednesday last the American ship Francis arrived at Greenock from New-York, and a pretty considerable number of Scotia's sons have found their way back with her, after tasting the sweets of Yankee liberty.—*Scottish Guard.*

The most extensive preparations are making in Glasgow to secure for that port its full share of the advantages to be derived by the opening of the China trade. Greenock, Ayr, Port Glasgow, and Rothsay, are also making great exertions after the same end.

There has been much discussion respecting the place where the first steamboat was set a-going; but our friends may see the hull of the first vessel to which steam was applied (before either Fulton or Bell knew any thing of the matter,) at port Dundas, degraded (like the noble racer, to drive a dung cart) to dredge mud from the bottom of the canal.—*Glasgow Argus.*

We observe a paragraph going the usual round of the papers, which intimates the curious fact, that the town of Falkirk lately possessed a town-drummer who had £17,000, a grave digger who wore a gold watch, and a baker who kept a pack of hounds. A correspondent in Falkirk requests us to correct a part of this statement; instead of a baker, the possessor of the pack of hounds was a barber; the town drummer worth £17,000 was not only "lately" but still is in Falkirk; and he adds, besides, that that flourishing town could lately boast of an honest lawyer.—*Glas. Argus.*

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to his constituents in Dublin, claiming for himself all the glory of those measures which tee Government has passed for the benefit of Ireland.

We have reason to believe that Dean Carter has been superseded by the Lord Chancellor. The very Rev. gentleman, it seems, assisted at an Orange meeting, near Lurgan, and some facts regarding his conduct reached Lord Plunkett's ears. This affair, it is very probable, nay certain, will cause a considerable sensation in the north of Ireland; it is even said that a great many magistrates will resign in consequence.—*Dublin Advertiser.*

WHALE FISHERY.—By a vessel arrived off Peterhead from the fishing ground, Davis' Strait, it appears that a very large proportion of the ships are full.

Captain Ross and the Arctic Expedition.—The Caledonia, whaler, from the Davis' Straits fishery, reports having fallen in with the Alfred, whaler, of Hull, which had touched at a small island in Lancaster Sound, where the men found two or three portable soup cannisters, and a quantity of tobacco pipes, on which was the word "DEPTFORD." It was conjectured that these articles had belonged to the unfortunate expedition of Capt. Ross. There was not the slightest appearance that there had been any erections for shelter; but the remains of a human hand were also picked up.

Expedition from the Cape of Good Hope to the interior of Africa.—The enterprising inhabitants of this colony have determined to send an expedition to explore unknown regions towards the centre of Africa, under the direction of Dr. Smith, the assistant staff surgeon, who has already been a great traveller beyond the frontiers; there is a very great spirit among the people of the Cape to encourage the enterprise.—The greatest difficulty they have met with is to find a substitute for Doctor Smith in the medical staff, the number of officers allowed for the command being scarcely sufficient to perform the necessary daily duties. One of the civil physicians has, however, come forward to undertake Dr. Smith's duty in garrison in town, but no one has yet engaged to do his outpost duty. His Excellency Sir Henry Cole gives very great encouragement to the plan. About £600 has already been subscribed, but it is feared this will be insufficient. Dr. Smith asks no remuneration, and several other gentleman have offered their gratuitous services; and it is hoped that two soldiers from each of the British Regiments, and six from the Cape corps of mounted rifles, will be allowed to go as a guard, besides thirty Hottentots, all of whom will be well armed, to prevent any danger from savage tribes. Strong oxen wagons, to the number of six, eight, or ten will be the chief mode of conveyance for the persons composing the expedition, with the baggage, arms, philosophical apparatus, provisions, articles of traffic for barter, &c. and it is expected that they will be absent for a year or two, according to the distance they may be able to penetrate. Dr. Smith expects to bring back with him objects of natural history, specimens of mineralogy, &c. He may possibly discover some rich gold mines, and new creatures of great curiosity and interest to the scientific world.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. CHUBB,—

Since I have been a Subscriber to your paper, I have formed an opinion, that you are disposed to give publicity to all communications by which any public good can be effected. With this sentiment, I ask for a corner of your paper, to put you in possession of a general opinion that prevails in my neighbourhood. We think, from the time the Grievance Committee was talked of, and the Delegation to England determined upon, public prints, public talkers, and public writers have, in some measure, lost sight of matters that should not be forgotten. We all know a Commission of Judicial Inquiry some time since issued, at the request of the House of Assembly; and a lengthy report was made at the last Session, the expense of which, including the printing, amounted to no small sum; and, strange to say, the result of the labours of these Commissioners has been little noticed, and I do not find, from the Journals, that this important subject was ever in solemn discussion before the Legislature.

It is, I believe, acknowledged by all persons, that the Fee Table requires alteration, and few, at this day, question the right of the Assembly to alter the Fees established by an Ordinance of the Governor and Council, under His Majesty's Royal Instructions, previous to the people being represented; and the few that may have doubts, need only refer to recent proceedings in Canada, and their doubts will be removed.

Now, Mr. Editor, without having the least wish to effect any thing but a Reform in the practice of the Law, and that in an open, candid, and constitutional mode, I would ask, if any further time should be lost in bringing the subject alluded to in this communication under the active consideration of the Legislature. Again and again I hear it urged as a matter bearing hard upon suitors, that upon every cause entered, whether the amount prosecuted for be £10 or £10,000, a fee of ten shillings is paid the Judge; and this fee must be advanced by the Plaintiff or his Attorney, at the time of the entry of the cause, generally on the return of the Writ or Process, sometimes twelve or eighteen months before it can be recovered from the Defendant. I have always been averse to Judges receiving fees. I think their salaries should be sufficient to make them independent, without resorting to fees, particularly a fee of this description, and sincerely do I hope, when the salaries of our Judges are finally settled, this question will be borne in mind. I would also ask, with the increasing business of the Country, could not the pruning knife be used to the scale of Fees, established by the old Ordinance, for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and still leave the present holder of the office a respectable income? I believe it is hardly necessary for me to ask, if the fees to the Attornies would not bear curtailing, and whether a more simple practice might not be introduced? The Law Commissioners think so, and the public think so too.

Mr. Editor, I ask of you to offer these merely as hints, in the hope that some of our learned and honorable members will consult together in *good time*, and go to the approaching Session with a Bill well digested, for the *improving the administration of Justice in Civil Cases.* Unquestionably, reformation is required, and verily do I believe the men who will lend their abilities to effect this, will find their reward in the thanks of a grateful public. Your's,

CELCUS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR,—The late proceedings of the Legislature, and other political events, which for the last eighteen months have so rapidly succeeded each other, have fully and most strikingly developed the characters and principles of several classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, whose energies have been called into action by a mistaken opinion of the present aspect of public affairs.

One class of persons, in the belief that the low abuse, which certain official gentry and their hireling slaves have of late lavished upon the Representatives of the people, for the manly and independent course pursued by them at the last session of the Legislature, will create what they call a *re-action*, and turn the tide of public opinion against the true interests of the public, and cause it to set in favour of the most corrupt systems that ever disgraced any Colony, whether *British* or *Foreign*, and which has long been, and is still the bane of this Province, have taken courage, and thrown off the mask which before concealed their characters from public scrutiny, and they now venture (relying upon this fancied re-action) openly to advocate the system of enormous corruption and jobbing, which, for several years past, has prevailed in this Province, to a far greater extent, when compared with its relative importance, than in any other Colony under the Crown. This class of subjects, not having in themselves any sterling British principle, think their views will be best promoted by clinging to the *strongest party*; and they naturally, from an inherent sycophancy in their natures, believe that those who appear to possess *official power*, will, in the sequel, triumph over the real friends, and the true interests of the country.

Another class of *worthies* have also come out in support of official knavery and corruption, and they are more numerous than one could have supposed; this class is composed chiefly of persons who are too lazy to work for an honest independence, and are *yet* ashamed to beg, they are resolved however to have a living out of the public, whom they are endeavouring to dupe into the belief, that *they* are the true friends of the people; they too (*in hopes of a re-action,*) are striving, by means that would neither bear the test of honour, or honesty, to worm themselves into favour with "the powers that be," in the hope of obtaining *places* by which they would be enabled to live at ease, at the public charge; and at the same time, they are courting popular favour, thinking, (not being aware that they have unmasked themselves,) that they, at the next General Election, will be elevated to the honorable post of Representative of the people, a post which several of them are panting for, and which, if obtained, they would most assuredly make a stepping-stone to favours in *another quarter*, while to some of them, even the sum granted for the payment of the expenses of the members, would be a consideration of no small value. I lately threw my *big* cloak over my head and shoulders, and went into some places of public resort, which are constantly visited by several of this class, and I found them holding forth to a number of hearers, upon the present state of public affairs—*re-action* was the watch-word with them, and they were using their utmost eloquence and ingenuity in attempting to slander the present House of Assembly, and this I soon discovered was their daily and nightly employment; the effect of their slanders upon the assembled persons was very striking,—some appeared to receive all these slanders as undoubted truths, others less willing to be duped, appeared to have some doubts, some misgivings as to the truth of them, and the motives of the slanderers, while others, fully and quietly comprehending the characters of the orators, looked upon them with unutterable scorn and contempt.

A third class have also thrown away the mask, if their true characters were ever unknown to the public, and by a most extraordinary course of events, they too are advocating every species of official corruption and despotism, which is justly reprobated by every faithful and loyal subject. This class strongly remind me of certain persons, who figured most conspicuously during the early period of the French Revolution—I mean the *sans Culottes*. The class I am now describing are (some of them certainly) almost *sans culottes*, the whole of them quite *sans patriotism, sans political integrity, sans* many other virtues which good subjects possess, and *sans* that *Christian* principle which would enable them to view the *prosperity* and *property* of their neighbours, without envy or desire; this class of persons, while their fondest hopes and wishes cannot be realized by revolution, are content to be the obsequious hirelings and slaves of *official despotism*, and at the same time looking with evil eyes upon those around them possessing property, which they, true to the inherent principle of radicalism, which is engrafted in their hearts, would at once invade, if *possest of power*, and divide the spoil among themselves. Attempts of this kind have indeed been made, but these radicals had not the power to trample in the dust, all those salutary laws which have from time to time been enacted for the protection of property. The class I am now speaking of, who are really the enemies of all government, now stand forth, and attempt to justify all manner of abuses, and deprecate the redress of real grievances, and are employed (*doubtless hired*) in uttering the most low and contemptible abuse of all those in whom the people of the Province have placed confidence; this, however, in such characters, is not to be wondered at, but it is really wonderful that there should be such a cordiality between them, and some of the highest political characters in the Province.—Fortunately for the country, the three classes above described are collectively but few in numbers; there is, I trust, firmness enough in the Representatives of the people, to persevere in their duty, and there can be no doubt that they will soon procure a better order of things.

I would ask the good people of this Province to think seriously upon the present state of the country, and then say whether it is honest or safe for any Member of the Assembly to shrink from his duty at the present crisis? The good work has commenced, and it only requires perseverance to complete it; let the people reflect, that three of our public characters have at their disposal near £12,000 of the public money, without the consent of the Legislature, or of Parliament, but merely by the favour of the Colonial Minister for the time being—and, having *reflected*, let them say whether this enormous sum bears any proportion to services that can, by possibility, be performed, or to the resources of the Province, and let the people reflect upon the consequences of such shameful profusion; the means of raising such large sums are fast diminishing, and if these prodigal expenses are continued, they must shortly be raised by *direct taxes!!* I would now ask the good people of this Province, they having duly reflected upon these things, and weighed them with a view to the present good of the country, and the welfare of posterity, ought not every Representative of the people, to buckle on the breastplate of political honesty and integrity, and resist such monstrous jobbing and corruption by every means in his power, and to persevere, if necessary, until the vital spark becomes extinct in his breast? If the answer is what I am sure it will be, then let the country beware of the *three classes* of subjects whom I have pointed out, their principles, if they should *obtain power, would be more fatal to the prosperity of the Province, than the hidden rock or quicksand, to the unwary mariner.*

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

X.

MR. CHUBB—

SIR.—I beg leave to acquaint you, and through the medium of your paper to inform the public generally, that last week the inhabitants of Sussex Vale were gratified by noticing the Commissioners for exploring the new line of Road for Post communication between this part of the country and Saint John, by way of Loch Lomond, actively prosecuting the duty assigned to them, by making several explorations in different directions; nor was it the less pleasing to them to observe, that one of their old and respectable neighbours, (Mr. CORNELIUS PARLEE,) who has such a general and practical knowledge of that section of the country, was engaged in a business of such great moment to the farming interest in this direction, with two Gentlemen from the County of Saint John, who are apparently equally competent to the task. I understand that a very level Road can be made on the new line, by which the Ferry, the Mill stream, Salmon River, &c. will be avoided—the Hammond River crossed where it can be safely bridged for a mere trifle, and the distance shortened a number of miles. In fact, Mr. Chubb, it is said that the Bridging altogether on this route would not exceed £120; and from the knowledge I have of that part of the country, I fully believe it to be true. How very important it will be to the settlements in the vicinity of Sussex Vale, and those above, who mainly depend upon land conveyance in sending their produce to market, to have the new line of Road established, as on it there will be no expense of ferriage, nor impediment to the traveller whatever; and I am confident that it must be equally beneficial to the Province generally. What it has cost to bridge the present route, it is thought, would be more than sufficient to complete the new Road altogether. It is obvious, however, that both routes are absolutely necessary; and it is much to be hoped, that the Legislature, at the ensuing session, will furnish means sufficient to carry the new one into effect; for I am satisfied, and it must be evident to every person, that the Legislature could make no grant which would be of so much general utility to the Province, as one to complete the new line of communication. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sussex Vale, 25th November, 1833.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1833.

An arrival at Boston from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 8th October.

The papers are occupied with speculations on the affairs of Spain, but add nothing of importance to the information previously in our possession. The Marquis of Casa Yrujo had passed through Bordeaux on a special mission from the Queen to the French. It is stated that Don Carlos had repaired to Toledo, where he was about to cause himself to be proclaimed King, under the title of Charles V. All Catalonia, and the Clergy generally, are said to be favorable to his cause. It is thought that France will take a decided part in favour of the Queen. Some of the French papers assert, that M. Zea Bermudez is excluded from the Council of Regency; but a decree of the Queen, issued on the day of the King's death, confirms him in his post as minister.

The German papers continue to declare, that the Emperor of Austria is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, and is to have an interview with the German Princes at Lintz or Vienna, and that a Congress of Ministers is to be held in the Austrian capital, as was stated in our former advices.—A conflict, in which some blood was shed, took place between the military and the inhabitants of Durkheim in Bavaria, on the 28th Sept.

On the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Modlin, a deputation waited upon him, but he refused to receive them; declaring that he came merely to see his army. but would not return to Warsaw, until the inhabitants had re-established themselves in his good opinion.

There is nothing of interest from France. The King and Queen of Belgium were to visit Paris on the 16th October, and were to remain a month in that capital.

It was reported in London on the 7th, that there had been an increase in the receipts from the customs and excise, particularly the former, during the preceding quarter. Nothing was mentioned of the other branches of the revenue.

The London Sunday Times states that the ministry have in contemplation an important plan for the relief and benefit of the people, the details of which are now in progress. They intend to form an establishment in every parish, under the guaranty of Government, for the granting of annuities.—A person paying nine-pence per week from the age of fifteen, is to be entitled, after the completion of his sixtieth year, to an annuity of twenty pounds for life: and if he prefer to pay 18d. per week, to an annuity of the same amount from the age of thirty-five. Persons, paying £67 10s. at once are to have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of twenty pounds will be allowed at a stated period. The poor, who may become subscribers, are to receive the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted. If at any period, a subscriber chooses to withdraw what he has thus deposited, he is at liberty to do so, but will have no claim to interest, though from the time when the annuity becomes payable, the privilege of withdrawing the principal is to cease.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday night we were visited by the first fall of snow of any consequence that has taken place in this vicinity the present winter, which continued during the early part of the day following. On Wednesday the weather was moderate, and the greater part of the snow disappeared; but cold having prevailed since Thursday, the ground still remains partially covered, though not sufficiently for the general use of winter vehicles.—The Thermometer, this morning at 8 o'clock, in front of our Office, was only ten degrees above the cypher.

A singular Meteoric Phenomenon, which was visible in Nova-Scotia and different parts of the United States, on the morning of Wednesday the 15th instant, having caused much inquiry and speculation, we have inserted a communication respecting it, from the pen of Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, with an extract of a letter from that distinguished individual, professing to give the cause of so uncommon an occurrence in the heavens.—We have not heard that the phenomenon was seen from this City.

THE REV. MR. FORD'S ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—We are proud to state that the Ladies of Saint John are displaying a proper and laudable spirit on the present occasion, in coming forward so numerously to attend these Scientific Lectures; for, in this remote corner of the world, it is seldom that we have an opportunity of being both delighted and instructed in such a beautiful and sublime science as that of Astronomy. The Lectures are accompanied with illustrations on the Orrery, Tellurium or Seasons Machine, &c. so that the auditors may derive every advantage from the course They have the whole Planetary System at once before their eyes, and the illustrations are divested of technicalities as much as is consistent with a proper elucidation of the subject. Without these instruments, and a due regard to the manner of conveying information, the Science, of itself, would be far too abstruse to become popular with the generality of people. We have attended these interesting Lectures, and been gratified, in no small degree, by the subject, and the pleasing and winning manner of the Lecturer. His style is at once easy and dignified, and while it tends to rivet the attention of his hearers, it elevates the mind to the contemplation of the magnificence of Nature's works, which instinctively proclaim to the Sceptic—that there is an all-wise and ruling GOD! The imagination proudly rises above this transitory world, and soars amid the immensity of space, in quest of new discoveries, and is by no means disappointed; for, instead of finding it one dreary and uninhabited waste, "ten thousand "worlds present themselves, crowded with splen- "dor, and filled with the energy of the Divine "presence."

We would recommend all who have it in their power to take advantage of the present opportunity of attending the Reverend Gentleman's Lectures; and we would in an especial manner advise all wavering Christians and *sceptics* to attend, for we have no hesitation in declaring, that while the former shall be confirmed in the true faith, the latter will see and hear sufficient to convince them, that their vaunted scepticism rests on a sandy foundation, and will disappear before the voice of science, "like the baseless fabric of a vision that leaves not a wreck behind."

By the aid of Astronomy, the imagination can wing its flight through the wide extent of vast, yea, immeasurable regions, where thousands of worlds are in active operation, and held in their own particular spheres by the *fiat* of their Creator. "Each of these Stars, (says a dignified Divine of the present day,) may be the token of a system as vast and as splendid as the one which we inhabit. Worlds roll in these distant regions, and these worlds must be the mansions of life and of intelligence. In yon gilded canopy of heaven we see the broad aspect of the universe, where each shining point presents us with a sun, and each sun with a system of worlds—where the Divinity reigns in all the grandeur of his attributes—where he peoples immensity with his wonders—and travels, in the greatness of his strength, through the dominions of one vast and unlimited monarchy. The contemplation has no limits—if we ask the number of suns and of systems, the unassisted eye of man can take in a thousand, and the best telescope which the genius of man has constructed, can take in eighty millions!"

Were this ponderous earth of ours to be destroyed, or hurried back into chaos, whence it sprung, it would be as little missed in the planetary system, as would one of those apparently small and twinkling stars which adorn the firmament—yet how awful would such a catastrophe be to us!

We trust we have said enough to shew a few of the beauties which adorn the science of Astronomy. It opens the intellectual eye of man, to new beauties which had been formerly passed by unnoticed. It is the index to nature's grandeur, which directs us to the page of reason, and solves many of the perplexing difficulties which annoy the pseudo-philosopher. It points out vividly the littleness of man in the scale of creation; and, at the same time, the necessity of his being prepared for leaving this transitory world, and entering upon another and a better, to be forever with that exalted and glorious Being, who created man after his own image, made him lord of this lower world, and rendered him capable of enjoying an eternal bliss in the regions of Heaven!

☞ The subject of Monday evening next will be the difficult and interesting one of COMETS.

ENTRY OF BUILDINGS ON FIRE.—A person of experience in this matter, observes, "that a stratum of fresh air is almost always to be depended on from six to twelve inches from the floor, so that if the air be not respirable to a person standing upright, he should instantly get down. I have often observed this fact, which, indeed, is well known, but I once saw an example of it, which appeared to me so striking that I shall relate it. A fire had broken out in the third floor of a house, and, when I reached the top of the stairs, the smoke was rolling in thick heavy masses, which prevented me from seeing six inches before me. I immediately got down on the floor; above which, for a space of about eight inches, the air seemed to be remarkably clear and bright. I could distinctly see the feet of the tables and other furniture in the apartment; the flames in this space burning as vivid and distinct as the flame of a candle, while all above, the smoke was so thick, that the eye could not penetrate it. The fire had already burst through three out of five windows in the apartment, yet, when lying flat on the floor, no inconvenience was felt except from the heat."

At a Meeting of the PHIL-HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Wednesday evening last, JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, Esquire, was unanimously elected to its Presidency.

A few days since we visited the new Brig "*Henry*," now fitting out in this port for Liverpool. She was built at Granville, by Mr. Jones, for Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, and Mr. James Holman, of this City, and admeasures 238 tons. So far as we are competent to judge, she is faithfully built, with very superior materials and fastenings, and will carry a large cargo.—We have no hesitation, therefore, in classing her among the many fine vessels that have been built or fitted out in this Province.

CORPORATION LAW.—For the more general information of our citizens, we copy from the *City Gazette* of Thursday last, the annexed sections of "a Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John," passed by the Common Council on the 20th instant:—

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St John, in Common Council convened, That all and every sawyer and sawyers, or person or persons for whom any wood may be sawed by such sawyer or sawyers, shall remove all saw-dust and dirt made by him or them, by sawing any wood on any of the streets of the said City, and leave the place where the said wood was sawed thoroughly cleaned, under the penalty of five shillings for each and every offence.

II. *And be it further ordained*, That no auctioneer or other person shall sell at auction, or put or expose for sale, any cask, crate, hogshead, box, bale, or barrel, goods, wares, or merchandise, household furniture, or any other article, in any street, lane, highway, public wharf, or pier, in this City, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every offence.

III. *And be it further ordained*, That the owner and occupier of the lower or ground flat of each and every house or other building, and the owner or occupier of any lot or lots of ground fronting on any street in this City, shall, on Saturday in every week, or oftener if thereunto required by the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, or Assistants, of the said city, between the first day of April and the first day of December, in every year, before the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the said day, cause such part of the side-walk and water-course as shall be in front of such house or other building, or in front of such lot or lots of ground, to be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, and all the dirt, filth, and other substance arising therefrom, to be carried away, and deposited in such place as shall be appointed for the reception of such dirt, filth, or other substance by the Alderman or Assistant of the Ward, wherein such house or lot may be situated; and shall, also, during the time aforesaid, once in every day, and oftener, if the same shall be required, as aforesaid, cause the gutters or water-courses in front of their respective premises, to be kept clear of all rubbish, dirt, or other obstruction to the course of the water, under the penalty of ten shillings for each and every offence. And also, all and every such person and persons as aforesasd, shall, between the first day of December and the first day of April, after every fall of snow, cause the said side-walks to be cleared, and the gutters opened in front of their respective premises as aforesaid, by shovelling the snow to the outside of the gutters, and levelling the same towards the centre of the streets or squares of the said City, and removing the ice from the said side-walks and gutters, to the outside of the said gutters, and having the same swept clean, so as to render them safe for passengers, within two hours after it shall cease snowing, if it shall cease before the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon; and if not, on or before the hour of nine o'clock on the following morning, under the penalty, for each and every neglect, of ten shillings.

IV. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons whomsoever, shall open, unpack, or discharge any crates, bales, hogsheads, puncheons, barrels, or packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, on any of the streets or squares of the said city, under the penalty of ten shillings for each and every crate, bale, hogshead, puncheon, barrel, or package, which may be so opened unpacked, or discharged, on any of the said streets or squares, as aforesaid.

Passengers in the Ship *Beverley*, from Liverpool—W. M'Cannon, Esq. and Mrs. M'Cannon.

WILLIAM CRANE, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, of this Province, arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant, in the ship *John Porter* from Liverpool.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in November,	-	£202	2	2
Withdrawn do.	-	165	18	5

Committee for December:

THOMAS BARLOW, and GEORGE D. ROBINSON, } Esquires.

It will be seen by the following article from the Halifax *Acadian* of the 22d inst. that Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, who has been in England for about a year past, does not intend to return to the Government of Nova-Scotia. Whether the the causes assigned by the *Acadian* be the real ones, we leave to the determination of those who are better acquainted with the affairs of Nova-Scotia than ourselves.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.—We are truly sorry to learn from an editorial notice in the last *Gazette*, that this distinguished officer, who has held the situation of Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony for a number of years, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the inhabitants, does not intend to return as was once expected, to Nova-Scotia. The state of His Excellency's health, which was always much affected by the severe weather during the winter months, has no doubt had some influence in leading him to form such a resolution; but, we have also been informed, that there are other causes of a political and financial nature, which have had no little weight in occasioning his resignation. With a large family in an expensive town, his Excellency found that it would be impossible for him to maintain a large establishment, give public entertainments, and abound in those deeds of charity and mercy, for which he and his truly excellent lady were so distinguished, with a reduced and limited salary. Our worthy Governor, who felt such a deep interest in the welfare of the inhabitants, could not revisit our town, and see the Garrison reduced, the population diminished, the shops closed, and business in such a languishing state, whilst he was unable to afford relief, without much pain and sorrow. The change which has taken place in Halifax, and throughout the country, since his departure for England, is great indeed; and we are much afraid that we have not seen and felt the worst. It cannot, however, fail to afford much satisfaction to Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, to be assured that, although our citizens can never expect to have the pleasure of a personal interview, there are many in this town who still retain, and will long retain an affectionate and grateful remembrance of their amiable dispositions, and disinterested and charitable deeds, and delight to hear of their continued happiness and prosperity in the land of our fathers.

At a Public Meeting held in Halifax on Tuesday the 20th instant, Joseph Starr, Esq. in the Chair, it was resolved to form a Marine Insurance Association; the capital to be divided into 400 shares of £25 each, to be paid by the subscribers at such time as may be agreed upon, and invested in such securities as may be promptly available for the purposes of the Association, whenever it may be required. Application is to be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

It appears by the Act of the Imperial Parliament to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, that Yarmouth, (Nova-Scotia,) is omitted in the list of *Free Ports;* and the priviliges so recently enjoyed in that flourishing district, will consequently cease for the present.

FIRE.—The *Yarmouth Herald* of the 22d inst. states, that on Sunday night the Mill at Bear River, commonly called the Stave Mill, was partly consumed by fire—damages estimated at £150.

JAMAICA.—In the House of Assembly on the 15th October, Mr. Watt gave notice, that he would, at an early day, bring in a Bill to lay a duty on Fish, and other articles imported from Nova-Scotia. This Bill we presume, will apply to the other North American Colonies.

QUEBEC, November 18.—Since Saturday morning last, the whole country, for the first time this season, has assumed a wintry aspect. The snow is only about two inches. From eight to ten miles to the North West it is six inches deep, and sleighing is good. About Quebec only a few winter carriages are in use.

DISTRICT OF GASPE.—Lieutenant Baddeley, R. E. and Mr. Hamel, Land Surveyor, returned to Quebec a couple of weeks ago, from their exploring journey in the District of Gaspe. Want of time, and the imperfect knowledge which the Indian guides they took had of the country, prevented them from going over as much of the district as they had intended. The report of the capabilities of the portion of the district which they visited by sections, and which was the greater part of the whole district, is favorable.—Generally the country is high, and cut by narrow deep ravines formed by numerous small streams. A large part of the country visited was not stony, and the soil was good. The upper part of the district, as seen from the St. Lawrence, presents a mountainous aspect, but this is not the case with the country a short distance from the river. The great geological character of the district may be said to partake of the sand stone formation. It is in this formation that the extensive beds of coal occur in the adjoining Provinces.—Coal was, in fact, frequently seen on the Gaspe sea beach, and small veins met with.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

It is now ascertained that by the late awful famine in the Cape de Verds islands, not less than 18,000 persons perished.

On the 25th of February, the foundation stone of a Scotch Presbyterian church was laid at Buenos Ayres. This is the first Scotch National Church erected in South America, and is dedicated to St. Andrew.

Seventeen days later from Lisbon.—The Swedish barque Frithei, Captain Moberg, arrived at New-York on the 18th instant from Lisbon, which port she left on the 12th October.

Capt. M. unfortunately brought no papers, and but two letters, which are destitute of political news.

We have had a long conversation with Capt. Moberg, through an interpreter, and learn, that on the morning of the day he left, (Oct. 12) the Pedroites sallied out from Lisbon, in strong columns, to attack the besiegers. A sharp engagement must have ensued, as Capt. M. heard a continual firing of cannon and musquetry from morning till late in the afternoon. The result Capt. M. of course, did not know. The Pedroite troops were in fine spirits. and the utmost confidence was felt at Lisbon, in the success of the sally.

Deserters continued to pour into the city,—averaging from thirty to forty per day. The principal part of the fleet was in the river. Two of the smaller vessels were cruizing on the coast. A few days before Capt. M. sailed, a Portuguese vessel, bound from some port in the hands of Don Miguel to Brazil, and loaded with salt and wine, was carried into Lisbon, with the flag of Donna Maria flying over that of Don Miguel. St. Ubes itself continued in the hands of the Pedroites.

The presence of the Queen at Lisbon had produced a fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and country.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

[From the New-York Albion.]

THE METEORS.—About day-break this morning, our sky presented a remarkable exhibition of Fire Balls, commonly called *Shooting Stars.* The attention of the writer was first called to the phenomenon about half-past 5 o'clock, from which time until near sunrise, the appearance of these meteors was striking and splendid, beyond any thing of the kind he has ever witnessed or heard of.

To form some idea of the phenomenon, the reader may imagine a constant succession of fire balls, resembling sky rockets, radiating in all directions from a point in the heavens near the zenith, and following the arch of the sky towards the horizon. They proceeded to various distances from the radiating point, leaving after them a vivid streak of light, and usually exploding before they disappeared. The balls were of various sizes and degrees of splendour: some were mere points, but others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus, and one, seen by a creditable witness, before the writer was called, was judged to be nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light, though less intense than lightning, were so bright as to awaken people in their beds. One ball that shot off in the north-west direction, and exploded near the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train of peculiar beauty. This line was at first nearly straight, but it shortly began to contract in length, and dilate in breadth, and assume the figure of a serpent folding itself up, until it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapour. This cloud was borne eastward by the wind, opposite to the direction in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes.—The light was usually white, but was occasionally prismatic, with a predominance of blue.

A little before six o'clock, it appeared to the company, that the point of radiation was moving eastward from the zenith, when it occurred to the writer to mark its place, accurately, among the fixed stars. The point was then seen to be in the constellation Leo, within the bend of the *sickle*, a little to the westward of Gamina Leonis, and not far from Regulus. During the hour following, the radiating point remained stationary in the same part of Leo, although the constellation in the mean time, by the diurnal revolution, moved westward to the meridian, nearly 15 degrees. By referring to a Celestial Globe, it will be seen that this point has a right ascension of 150 degrees, and a declination of about 20 degrees. Consequently, it was 20 degrees 18 minutes south of our zenith.

The weather had sustained a recent change. On the evening of the 11th, a very copious southerly rain fell, and on the 12th, a high westerly wind prevailed, by gusts. Last evening the sky was very serene; a few falling stars were observed, but not so numerous as to excite particular attention. DENISON OLMSTED.

Yale College, 12th Nov. 1833.

As there is much inquiry respecting the cause of the Meteoric Phenomenon of the 13th, we subjoin (by permission) an extract of a letter from professor Olmsted, addressed to a gentleman out of town, who had requested his opinion. He remarks as follows:—

"With respect to the *cause* of these meteors, I do not consider it as hitherto explained. Every thing of this kind is loosely attributed to Electricity; but in my view, without any just grounds. It is my wish to obtain as many *facts* as I can respecting this phenomenon, and hope then to be able to deduce some rational conclusions. At present, all I can say is, that I think it evident, that the point from which the fire-balls emanated, was beyond the limits of our atmosphere; that the balls were projected obliquely into the atmosphere; that they were not at first luminous, but became so, and more and more so as they reached the denser parts of the atmosphere, until they exploded, or burst asunder; and that they consisted of luminous vapor, such as, after explosion, remained suspended in the air, like a small cloud or fog."—*New Haven Herald.*

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. JOHN ANDERSON to Miss JANE GARDNER, both of the Parish of Portland. Also—Mr. JOHN HARVEY to Miss FANNY HARPER, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, A. M., Mr. GEORGE ASTLE, to Mrs. MARGARET RUSSELL.

At Gagetown, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. S. R. Clarke, Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, to ELIZABETH B. youngest daughter of Caleb Fowler, Esq. all of the Parish of St. Mary's.

At Kingsclear, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, Mr. ISAAC DRAPER, of Fredericton, to Miss MARY NELSON, of the former place.—At the same place, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. THOMAS M. WRIGHT, of Fredericton, to MARGARET, second daughter of Mr. John Campbell.

At St. John's Church, Sackville, on the 21st inst. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diosese, the Rev. ARCHIBALD GRAY, M. A., Parish Priest, to MARIA REYNOLDS GARDNER, adopted daughter of William K. Reynolds, Esq. of Halifax.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Mr. JOHN BARRY, aged 71 years.

On Wednesday morning last, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA MASON, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Mason.

On Thursday, after a short illness, DAVID WATERBERY, Esq. aged 75 years. Mr. W. was among the earliest settlers of this country, and has held several public situations, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. Funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at half past one o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Friday morning, after a tedious and lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late Mr. Richard Bonsall, aged 68 years. Funeral To-morrow, (Sunday,) immediately after Divine service in the afternoon.

At his residence at Lundy's Lane, (Upper Canada,) on the 30th October, Colonel RICHARD LEONARD, (son of the late Hon. George Leonard, of Sussex Vale, in this Province,) formerly of the 104th Regiment, and recently High Sheriff of the District of Niagara.

At Quebec, on the 17th instant, after a short and severe illness, ROBERT MOORHEAD, Esq. H. P. late 104th Regiment, aged 42 years.

At Fredericton on the 23d inst. in the 48d year of his age, Mr. JOHN OGLEVY, Stone-Cutter, a native of Scotland, and formerly of the Royal Artillery.