GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 20.

The young Queen of Portugal embarked at Portsmouth on the 16th for Lisbon. By the latest accounts, Count Bourmont had concentrated his forces near that capital and a battle was fought on the 5th between a body of 6000 or 7000 of his forces and a part of the Constitutional troops. The results are stated in a very contradictory manner, and it is difficult to determine which party had the advantage. A general attack upon the city was expected immediately to follow. The embarkation of Donna Maria is to be taken as evidence of a favorable view of affairs on the part of her friends.

A contemplated meeting between the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to take place in Bohemia, excites some attention among the politicians.

The intelligence from Madrid is as late as the 8th of September. At that period the state of the King's health was so much improved, that he was believed to be in no immediate danger.—The cholera has broken out in Ayamount, in addition to the places already mentioned.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Russia, in the governments of Saratoff and Woronesh, and several places in the vicinity of Moscow. On the 5th of Sept. the Emperor arrived at Schwedt, after a very perilous voyage in the Gulf of Finland. On the last of August, there was so violent a storm at St. Petersburgh, that part of the city was under water, and a general inundation was apprehended.

Letters from Anconia of the 30th Aug. state the receipt of intelligence from Corfu that a revolution had broken out in Turkish Albania, but they give no particulars.

Preparations are making for the marriage of the Duke of Wellington with Lady Charlotte Greville. Her Ladyship is the widow of Mr. Charles Greville.

It is reported that Lord Gardner and Mr. Gilmore are lost in his lordship's yacht on the North-east coast of Scotland.

It is supposed that the establishment of Joint Stock Banks of deposit in the Metropolis, under the Bank Charter Bill may be the means of causing an addition of £5,000,000 to the circulation of the country. The security of such banks will be deemed equal to the Bank of England itself, and as they will no doubt receive large deposits, it may be supposed that the amount of their discount will be in proportion.

The Earl of Dundonald, (Lord Cochrane) is among the arrivals in the Isle of Wight. It is said the object of the noble Earl's visit is to give instructions for the building of a steam vessel on a new principle.

It has been stated that a noble Duke (Wellington ?) intends to break up his establishment and retire to the Continent. The noble Duke alluded to has for some months past reduced his domestic establishment to the lowest scale, retaining a single attendant. Rumour states the same noble Duke to be about to re-enter the matrimonial state, and the lady named as the object of the noble duke's attraction has disposed of her town residence.

Mr. John Sheehan, one of the proprietors of the COMET weekly paper, who was convicted last spring of a libel on the clergy, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in Kilmainham, has been liberated by order of Government. This act of clemency has been accompanied by a curious condition, namely, that Mr. Sheehan shall not appear in the city of Dublin until the 11th of January next.

THE CHANCELLOR'S OPINION OF LAWYERS.—A Lawyer, said Lord Brougham, (in a facetious mood,) is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The Marquis of Anglesea reached Dublin on Tuesday, having made the journey for the express purpose of receiving the new Lord Lieutenant, and personally resigning into his hands the government of his lands. This act of courtesy completed, the Noble Marquis passes to Naples, and winters at Rome, his physicians having declared that a change of air is absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health. The Marquis Wellesley is expected in Dublin, on the 26th inst. with full powers to resume the reins of Vice-Regal Government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—On the day before the close of the session of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, in answer to a series of questions from Mr. T. Attwood, on the subject of foreign affairs, made the following replies :—1. His Lordship was not officially aware of any treaty between the United States and Holland having been recently concluded.—2. When the Porte applied to this country in the autumn of last year for maritime assistance, the government was under the necessity of having fleets in the North and off the Tagus; therefore, without an application to Parliament, which was not then sitting, it was impossible to comply, efficiently with the Sultan's request, and to have a fleet in the Mediterranean that would have comported with the naval dignity of this country. The decision of the Government was not in any way the result of threats on the part of Russia.—3. As to any application from the Pacha of Egypt, England being in alliance with the Porte, nothing of the kind could be received by her.—4. With respect to Lord Durham's mission, it was of a general character, and to supply the place of a previous ambassador, who had quitted on account of ill health. That mission was perfectly successful, and had given satisfaction to the Government and to his Majesty.—5. Count Orloff had not been sent to this country on any mission; his mission was to the Hague; and he came to England only as a distinguished traveller.

PARLIAMENTARY SITTINGS.—Sir R. Inglis on bringing up the 41st report of the Committee on public petitions, took the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the duration of its sittings. It appeared from a statement, which had been prepared with great care, that the House during the present session had sat more than twice the number of days, and nearly three times the number of hours that were occupied in the session of 1826, during which the House sat 64 days, or 457 hours. Even the great reform session of 1831 sat only 98 days, or 918 hours; while in the present session, the House had, up to yesterday, (August 28) sat 142 days, or 1270 hours. (Hear, hear.) The session of 1826, it appeared, had occupied 125 days, or 645 hours, giving an average proportion of five hours each day; the session of 1807, 86 days, or 434 hours, giving also an average proportion of 5 hours each day. In 1811 the parliament set 135 days, or 593 hours, which gave an average of only 4½ hours each day; and in 1814, the sittings occupied 127 days, or 476 hours, which was not 4 hours each day. From these statements it would be seen that during the whole session the house had been occupied nine hours a-day on an average, and for the much larger portion of the session, namely, since Easter, very considerably more than twelve hours a-day. (Hear.)

THE NEXT SESSION.—That the next session of Parliament shall be a busy one, may be confidently anticipated, as well from the signs of the times as from the state of the Order Book, which contains the astounding number of 134 notices of motions! Many of these notices relate to subjects of the greatest importance; and some of them to matters which have at least the claim of novelty to excite attention. Mr. O'Connel has a notice for the repeal of the legislative Union with Ireland, and another that the House sit but three days in the week the first six weeks of the Session, and four days in the week for the remainder, and that the time of sitting each day, shall be from ten o'clock to eight o'clock. General Palmer has one for the repeal of all taxes on articles of consumption, and the substitution of a tax on real property. Mr. Buckingham, amongst other notices, has one for the extinction of the national debt, and one for the education of all children; and one to prevent duelling, by rendering the man who kills another incapable of holding any public office, and compelling him to provide for the family of the deceased as his own. Mr. Wilks has a notice for Triennial Parliaments, and one for the education of negroes in the Colonies. Mr. Tooke has a notice for the regulation of chimney-sweeps; and Mr. Bish for an address to his Majesty to hold his Court and Parliament occasionally in Ireland. Sir Andrew Agnew has notices for Bills for the better Observance of the Lord's Day in England and Scotland. Mr. Gillon and Sir William Ingleby have notices to abolish the right of Bishops to sit in the House of Lords; and Mr. Pryme a notice to permit the Inferior Clergy to sit in the House of Commons. Mr. E. L. Bulwer has a notice for the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Duty. Mr. Faithful has notices to render more equal the incomes of the Bishops and Clergy, and to prevent any expenditure by candidates at elections. The Solicitor General for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Col. Evans to render the Police amenable to the local authorities, and to lessen its expense, and also for Triennial Parliaments. Sir Samuel Whalley, for the repeal of the House and Window Tax, and Sir William Ingleby for the repeal of the malt tax. The last we shall mention is a notice of Mr. O'Connell, to rescind the resolution of the House against the publication of its debates, and to declare partial and unfair reports to be a breach of privilege.—*Morning Chronicle.*

DECLARATION IN BEHALF OF POLAND.
Agreed to at the great Polish meeting, held at Exeter Hall, London, 19th Aug. 1833.

The undersigned deem it their duty to record their solemn protest, in the face of Europe, against the manifold wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon Poland.

We regard the original partition of that country as an indelible stain on the character of the nations by whom it was planned and executed, and the frightful source of all the atrocities which have since been perpetrated to support that unjustifiable usurpation.

We look forward with horror to the continuance and repetition of those cruelties from age to age, for the purpose of quenching the undying spirit of a brave nation, ever roused into renewed resistance by the memory of its past glory, and the feeling of its present misery and degradation.

We implore Europe to expiate that great crime which forms a foul blot on the history of the 17th century, and to put an end to the miseries of Poland, by extending to her people that protection which as brethren and christians they have a right to expect at our hands.

We appeal to the pages of history for proof that Poland has deserved the gratitude of all civilized nations, by bravely and gloriously standing forth as the barrier of Christendom against the barbarians of the East and North; and that even the Holy Alliance of Sovereigns assembled at Vienna, who were never suspected of being too favorable to liberty, could not consent to the extinction of this ancient and heroic nation.

We behold with mingled feelings of shame, sorrow and indignation, that in return for these services, despite the oaths of monarchs, and the vows of nations, Poland is barbarously sacrificed, its blood ruthlessly shed, its families dismembered, its children carried into captivity, its language proscribed, its name and national existence expunged from the map of Europe, its heroic persons persecuted unto to death, driven into exile, or condemned to the lingering tortures of the dungeon and the mine, for no other crime than their love of liberty and a noble devotion to the cause of their country.

We adjure the Sovereigns of Europe by the honor of their crowns! we invoke its statesmen by their regard to the faith of treaties! we call upon the people of all free and enlightened states, by their respect to the sacred principles of justice and laws of nations, which protect alike the prince and the peasant, to regard the cause of Poland as their own, and to unite heart and hand in preventing the Russian autocrat from consummating the total destruction of this brave nation, in order that, erecting his standards on its ruins, he may penetrate into the heart of Europe and retard the great cause of civilization and constitutional government.

[Signature and address.]

LONDON, Sept. 15.—*Smuggling through the French Ambassy.*—A seizure of considerable importance was made on Monday last at the Custom-house, Dover, consisting of silks, blond lace, veils and ribands, of the estimated value of £1500, under the following circumstances :—A person, described in his passport as "Le Baron Franceschi, se rendent en Courier a Londres," landed from the Crusader, Calais packet, and on his carriage being brought to the custom house in the usual way for examination, there were found in it 26 packages, sealed with the seal of the French Foreign Office, and directed to Prince Talleyrand, in London. The examining officer suspecting the packages not to contain despatches, declined to pass them, and the Collector of the Customs being appealed to, detained the whole with the Baron's carriage. In addition to the 26 packages, there were found a large leathern bag full of packages of the same description, and a portmanteau, which being locked, was sent under seal of office to the King's warehouse: and the whole transaction was communicated to the Board of Customs in London, who, it is believed lost no time in bringing the same under the notice of Prince Talleyrand, in order to afford His Excellency the earliest opportunity of repudiation of all connexion with so disgraceful an affair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—A fortnight since a fire burned at Constantinople 2,500 houses; and last week another occurred at Galata, the suburb under Pera, near the harbour, which was got under, after destroying 250 houses and 600 shops, or sheds called shops. Besides these great fires, partial burnings are every day taking place, which occasion a vast share of alarm; and a general apprehension seems to be entertained that Consantinople is to be devoted this year to an awful calamity of this nature.—Some persons say that the fires which have occurred are the result of accident, while others attribute them to the discontented soldiery.

COLONIAL.

The new Trade Acts.—We have been favored with Copies of the New Trade Acts, recently transmitted to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs at this Port—and avail ourselves of the information communicated by a gentleman familiar with the old Acts, and who has carefully compared them with the new, to point out to our commercial readers the few points of difference between them. In the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign no less than 443 Acts, by which the trade of the Empire has been formerly regulated, were repealed, and their places supplied by eleven others, which formed Hume's volume, printed in 1825. From this period down to 1833, many alterations and amendments were made, that is not necessary here to enumerate, but with the bearing and operation of which all mercantile men are sufficiently acquainted. The new acts are substantially the same as those printed in 1825—but embracing, of course, all those new amendments which have usually been noticed by the officers on the margin of Hume's volume. The work of consolidation has been carried only thus far. Cap. 51 of the present acts, and which relates to the *management* of the Customs in Great Britain, takes the place of Cap. 106 of the 6th Geo. 4, and is a mere copy of it—the same may be said of the new regulation act by which it is immediately followed; and of the act for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation, or the Intercolonial act, which appears as Cap. 54, instead of 109. The Smuggling act is also a counter part of the old one. The New Act, which imposes British duties within the United Kingdom, has not yet been received at the Custom House here. The Warehousing Act is very nearly the same as the old one—differing only in a few unimportant matters of regulation. The only changes which are of much consequence to us, occur in the "act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad." This act is a copy of the old one, with these material exceptions, that foreign lumber and staves are no longer permitted on reshipment in a Colony, to be entered in Great-Britain, as of the produce and growth of the colonies. This will, of course, put an end to the Memel trade, carried on to some extent through this port during the past summer. Another important alteration is that which sanctions the importation, duty free, of [illegible] consumed in the fisheries in foreign as well as British vessels. The old act allowed the importation "of any sort of Craft, Food, and Victuals, except Spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials, fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on, in British ships." In the new, the words "in British ships" are omitted, and of course there is no restriction in favour of the colonial shipowner, whose interests may be expected to suffer accordingly. Hemp, hides and tallow, are added to the list of articles that may be imported duty free.—*Novascolian.*

The New-Brunswick Delegates.—The press, in our Sister Province, is engaged in discussing the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the recent political mission to England—and upon this, as upon most other questions which the public are called upon to decide, opinions appear to be divided. The party that denied the existence of the grievances that Messrs. Simonds and Chandler were sent to represent, insists that while their expenditure has cost 2000l. no adequate advantage has been obtained; and that the few concessions made will increase the value of their own private property to a much greater extent than they will benefit the country. On the other hand, it is maintained, that all parties will share in the benefits to be derived from the granting of Water Lots, and that those causes of dissatisfaction that have agitated the Province, having been fairly submitted to His Majesty's Government, the information afforded will be brought to bear in a variety of ways upon the future policy of the Colonial Office. Into this controversy we have no wish to enter, nor are we in possession of such information as would enable us to form any opinion—but this we may be permitted to say, that if the liberal party in New-Brunswick cannot "command success" it is something to have "deserved it." Those who have to deal with Colonial abuses and blunders, require as much of patience and perseverance, as of disinterested patriotism and commanding talent; and the money that may be spent in the struggle with corruption, bears no proportion to what the vampire would silently but certainly absorb.—*Ibid.*

QUEBEC, October 20.—The weather since Friday has been dry, but cold. This morning there was ice fully half an inch thick, and the mud of the roads bore the carriages. The ground was sufficiently frozen to prevent potatoes from being conveniently raised in ground at all moist. There are still some fields of oats out in a green state. In several of the parishes yesterday, (Sunday,) persons were occupied in housing those that had been cut.—The sun has shone all day to-day, and the temperature of the air is warm.

Copies of the Customs' Duties Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, at the session just closed, were received here to-day by the Customs Department.—It is understood that no reduction of the duties on molasses and coffee has been made, contrary to expectations founded on the petition of the Board of Trade, to which His Majesty's Government had returned a favorable answer.

EMIGRATION.—The season for the arrival of emigrants may now be considered at an end. The total number on the Exchange books (21,945,) is three thousand less than *half* of last year. It is satisfactory, however, to know, that those who arrived during the past summer were, generally speaking, of a more wealthy class than we have been accustomed to receive; and what was very remarkable, we saw but little of them in the streets. Many who came, landed but for a few hours, and numbers not at all. They generally had with them all they wanted, and were frequently towed up to Montreal in the same vessel in which they arrived.—The decrease of emigration this season, cannot certainly be attributed to the tax of five shillings per head. The principal cause, in our opinion, was the dreadful mortality of the past year, which fell most heavily on the new comers. We have conversed with several who had families of seven to ten on arrival, and who now stand alone, all the rest having been carried off by the cholera. The survivors were seeking a passage back to their native country, as all the advantages which, under more prosperous circumstances, might have been derived, they considered had fled for ever. The letters written by persons surrounded by sickness and death must also have had its influence in checking the emigration.—*Quebec Gaz.*

MONTREAL CITY BANK.—This Institution went into operation yesterday. Bills to the amount of £50,000 we are told were submitted for accommodation, of which £9,600 were discounted.—Yesterday afternoon, having commenced paying, the Five Dollar notes of the establishment began to shew themselves about town. Notes of lower denomination we have not yet seen.

The engraving of the notes in question is executed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New-York, and is a very beautiful specimen of the art. In the case of these now upon our table, both imitation and alteration, seem to be precluded; the first by the beauty of the engraving, the second by the arrangement of the design—especially the figures.—*Advertiser.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

"The late multiplication of Banking Companies in both parts of the United Kingdom, an event by which many people have been much alarmed, instead of diminishing, *increases* the public security. 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 always ready to bring upon them. This free competition, too, obliges all bankers to be more liberal in their dealings with their customers, lest their rivals should carry them away."—*Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol.* 1, *page* 498.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Last week I addressed a short notice to the Candidates for a New Bank, calling their attention to the active measures going on by the Stockholders of the Bank of New-Brunswick to obtain an increase of their capital. At the head of my address, I quoted a sentence from Smith's "*Wealth of Nations*," illustrative of the subject of my address. To this, some person, who, though he professes to be no Bank Stockholder, is most deplorably blinded by his zeal to promote its views and interest, replies in last evening's *City Gazette*—asserting that my quotation is only a pretended one, that no such sentence is to be found in the book alluded to. Now the quotation is most certainly to be found on the 499th page of the first volume; and in order that *Celsus* may not have the trouble of making search for the above quotation, I have given the page and volume.

I was preparing to make a few observations upon this foolish and insipid production, but upon reading it over again, I will content myself with making one quotation from it, for the *edification* of such of you as have not an opportunity of seeing that production.—It is truly ridiculous; but ridiculous as it may seem to you, the first and third objections of *Celsus*, contain the whole pith and marrow of the arguments used by the Old Bankers' against the propriety of granting a new Charter.—Let us quote them, and see how they look upon paper:

Objection 1st.—*It will unadoubtedly furnish facilities* for upstarts in trade to defraud the public and injure the trade of the regular merchant, an evil always to be deprecated.

Objection 3d.—The consequence of two rival establishments in this place would occasion so much jealousy and ill feeling, *that the public would be much worse off for Bank accommodation than they are at this moment.*

Now, did you ever hear such egregious nonsense?—They first deprecate the consequence of increased Bank accommodation, and in the very next breath assert that the public would not have that convenience and accommodation from two Banks that it has now from one. Such are the wretched subterfuges they are compelled to resort to, for arguments to support their pretensions to a continuance of their monopoly. But it is becoming more and more odious every day, and I will venture to predict that its existence as a monopoly will not be of long duration. Even the strong arm of Executive protection and favour, will not long save it. Your voice, if once raised, must be heard, and I trust ere long to see this come to pass.

Your obedient servant,
25th October, 1833. EUGENE.

[For the Courier.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK MELODIES.
By William M. Leggett.

THE GARLAND.

Here's a garland for you, my love,
From the Muses' hallow'd springs;
The heart that wreaths it is true, my love,
And so is the song it brings,—
And, oh! if such heaven on earth may be,
Wear it, my love, and remember me!

Deem not those flowers can sever, love—
B'lieve me, they ne'er will fade—
Bid them bloom on forever, love,
And thou shalt be obey'd!
But brightest in bloom shall they proudly be,
When you gaze on that garland, and think of me!

St. John, N. B.

LEGGETT'S
FOREST WREATH,

JUST published, and for sale at Mr. M'MILLAN'S Book-store, *Prince William-street*, —Price 5s.

N. B.—We would advise the Patrons in St. John to call as early as possible, as the copies remaining will be sent to foreign parts in a short time. *October* 19.

B. REYNOLDS,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
(*One door from the North-West corner of King and Germain-streets ;*)

HAS received by the ship *John*, from Liverpool, an assortment of fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.—comprising, best Saxony superfine black, blue, green, olive, Oxford mixture, invisible green, Adelaide, claret, green olive, brown, and snuff-coloured CLOTHS;—black, blue, French grey, drab, Oxford mixed, and Prince's ribbed grey CASSIMERES;—a variety of silk VESTING, new and elegant patterns; also, VALENTIA, black and blue silk VELVET, &c.

☞ These Goods are of the best quality—direct from the Manufactories, and will be made up to order, according to the latest fashions, on his usual accommodating terms.

St. John, Oct. 12, 1833.

EMIGRATION!

THE Subscriber has made arrangements for getting out Passengers from *Londonderry* to this Port every month, during the spring, summer, and fall, of each year.—Therefore those persons residing in this country who may be desirous of getting their friends brought out, will have a good opportunity, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Persons residing in Nova-Scotia or any part throughout this Province, who may wish to send for their friends—by addressing a letter to me, post-paid, accompanied by the Cash, or satisfactory security; naming the persons they wish to have brought out, their age, and place of residence, will be attended to immediately.

☞ In all cases when the Passengers do not come out, the money will be returned.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
12*th October*. *King Street.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.

London and Paris dates to the 20th September, have been received at New-York. In preceding columns we have given all the intelligence furnished by these arrivals, that has reached us through the American papers.

Accounts from Cadiz to the 20th September, have also been received by a vessel at Boston. Affairs in Portugal still continued in an unsettled state.

In our last, we called the attention of the public, to the benefits that had already accrued to the Province, in the investigation of the numerous abuses of the Crown Land Department, by the House of Assembly, last winter, and by the appointment of a Delegation of that body, for the purpose of submitting the matters complained of, in person, to His Majesty's Government; we showed that the enormous expenses of the Department, as charged in the account submitted to the Assembly in March last, £6552 : 9s. 8½d.—had recently been greatly reduced; that the power of the Commissioner was distinctly acknowledged by Mr. STANLEY, as being entirely too great, and that a portion of it should be regulated by *Colonial* Legislative enactment; and *last*, though not least, that one of the most flagrant impositions and "*odious monopolies*" ever known in a British Province—we mean the great Nepisiquit Timber Reserve, held by CUNARD & Co.—had been destroyed. We did more: we shewed that it was to the House of Assembly and their Delegates, alone, to whom the Province was indebted for these inestimable benefits, and that things would have remained in *statu quo*, to the end of time, if the subject had not been taken up by the Representatives of the People. In support of such conclusions, we refer to the fact detailed by us, of His Excellency's urbanity, in graciously giving no reply to either of the two highly respectable Petitions, forwarded to him in 1832, from Northumberland and Gloucester, on the subject of the oppressive nature of the Timber and Mill Reserves held by parties in these Counties; and were it necessary to appeal to other authority, or to *clinch* the view we have taken of the subject, we need only mention, that the Colonial Secretary, so late as the 7th of August last, makes no acknowledgment of, and consequently could not have received, any Letter from His Excellency, relative to the Reserves complained of; but, on the contrary, direct reference is made in a despatch of that date, to the matter having been brought under Mr. STANLEY'S consideration by the Delegates from the House of Assembly. We can apply the same remarks, with reference to the Land in front of the Town Plot in Fredericton. What are the facts with regard to this Land? *They are these.*—The Land was reserved when the Town was laid out, for a *Town Common and other Public purposes;* and by an order of the Governor and Council, a sale of it was ordered in 1826, *the proceeds to be applied for the use and benefit of the Town.* The sale took place, a portion of the purchase money was paid, and bonds for the remainder were signed by the purchasers, with mortgages as collateral security. Some of the money was either spent by the Town authorities, or by Commissioners appointed by the Administrator of the Government, whether judiciously or not, we are ignorant, and no question was ever raised as to the right of the Town to the money, until the year 1831, when the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE, made a demand upon the Town authorities for the money and bonds remaining, amounting to about £1600, and produced an order from the Colonial Minister, to warrant him in so doing, for the benefit of the Crown; the authorities remonstrated, but in vain: the money and bonds were handed over to this immeasurable vortex; but, as a last resort, an appeal was made by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants, for a redress of such a manifest act of injustice, to His Excellency Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who was *graciously pleased* to give their *humble* petition the same *kind consideration* and respect, as was displayed by him with regard to those from Northumberland and Gloucester, by remaining profoundly silent,—a typical representation of the early Dutch Governors of the State of New York, so amusingly shewn up by Washington Irving. The Magistrates and others then determined to bring the matter under the consideration of the House of Assembly.—and they did so, by petition, last session. The House considered the Town had been unjustly dealt with, and also considered the subject of sufficient importance to be submitted, through the Deputation, to His Majesty's Government;—and what has been the consequence? Ample redress has been obtained, and directions have been given to "*the Department,*" to refund the money.

But, say the Government folk, and their supporters—This would have been the case without the Delegation. We doubt it much. We know that the Governor made no attempt to bring it about; neither, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, do we believe he ever would. If he intended to do so, it appears to us, he would have made some communication to that effect, before the Delegates left England, and we are certain that nothing appeared at the Colonial Office before the 9th of August last, the day the Delegates finished the business entrusted to them.

We shall resume this subject in our next, when we will take up that part of the Mission which has not yet been adverted to, and respecting which such a profound silence has been kept by His Excellency, when displaying *a part* of the Colonial Secretary's despatches to public view. We intended and promised to do it this week, but have been prevented by the want of some necessary documents.

ALBION SOCIETY.—The annual Dinner of this Society took place on Monday the 21st October—the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar—in the Public Lecture Room, (corner of King and Cross-streets,) recently fitted up in a splendid manner by Mr. G. BRAGG. The Dinner was provided by Mr. G. SCAMMELL, in his usual choice style—the *delicacies* and *substantials* were both plentiful and superior; and the company, to the number of about seventy, appeared highly pleased with the feast, to which they did ample justice. Mr. GEO. BRAGG, President of the Society, presided, and was supported by the Vice-President, Mr. WM. SCAMMELL. Harmony and hilarity prevailed during the evening, which were heightened, if possible, by a number of appropriate songs.—The following is a list of the Toasts given from the Chair:

1. Our Native Land—Old Albion.—*Rule Britannia.*
2. William the Fourth, our gracious King.—Song—*God save the King.*
3. Queen Adelaide and the Royal Family.
4. To Scotland and Ireland, prosperity—success to their brave Sons at home and abroad.—Glee—*Tell me Pilgrim.*
5. Our adopted Country—the land we live in—enterprize to its citizens, and pre-eminence to its Commerce.—Song—*The Woodman.*
6. The United States of America: Children of our common parent, arrived at maturity—may our future wars be those of emulation only.—*Yankee Doodle.*
7. The Memory of Nelson: Though 28 years have, this night, taken their departure since his; yet are his laurels green, and his impression on our hearts unimpaired.—*Death of Nelson.*
8. The Army and Navy.—*Britons strike Home.*
9. Sir Archibald Campbell, the Burmah Hero. *The Campbells are coming.*
10. His Worship the Mayor—elevated for his virtues, we cannot but respect him.—Glee—*Life's a bumper.*
11. His Honor the Recorder—one of the few examples of talent and virtue united in office.—*Money in both pockets.*
12. Lady Campbell and the fair Daughters of N. Brunswick.—Glee—*To all ye Ladies.*
13. Our Legislative Representatives.
14. The Rose, united with the Spruce.
15. Our Sister Colonies.—Glee—*The Canadian Boat Song.*
16. The Mozambique, the Argo of our port—may she return with the golden fleece: a just reward for the enterprise of her owners.—Glee—*The Boatie Rows.*
17. Paternal protection from, and filial objection to Old Albion.—Song—*In the downhill of Life.*
18. St Georges' Society, and its worthy President—*nominally* a Brunswicker, *substantially* an Englishman.—Song—*Brown Jug.*
19. The Benevolent Societies and Institutions of the City and Province.
20. The Memory of our departed Members.
21. Disappointment and shame to the narrow-minded politician, who, to enhance his own riches, would sacrifice a province or a kingdom.—[Poulett Thomson]—(*Groans.*)—Music—*Rogue's March*, & *Tommy Tyke.*
20. The Tyrant of the North, and oppressor of the brave Poles—Nick the Second, son of Nick the First: may he speedily reform, or be gathered to the bosom of his Sire.—Glee—*Polish Song of Liberty.*

STAVES.—Our attention was yesterday directed to some Staves (a sample of which has been left with us,) manufactured at the *Micmac Mill*, at Bear River, Nova-Scotia, owned by Messrs. TUCKER, TURNBULL & Co.—The machinery, we are informed, is altogether the invention of Mr. FRANCIS HOARD, and for ingenuity and despatch, is equalled by none heretofore in operation: by it *seven* Staves are completely dressed from the log, jointed, and prepared for hooping, in *one minute!* Although we are not particularly acquainted with the manufacture of such articles, we presume the advantage thus obtained over the old method of dressing Staves by hand, may be rated among the most useful and important inventions of this enlightened age.

LARGE TURNIPS.—On Monday last, two turnips, raised at Golden Grove, in this County, were sent us, one of which weighs 11 lbs. and is 30½ inches in circumference; the other weighs 10 lbs. and is in circumference 26 inches. We may also state, that six turnips raised at the same place, weighed together 57 lbs. 6 oz.—And this morning we received a Turnip raised in the garden of Mr. Pettingell, in this City, which weighs *fifteen and a half pounds*, and measures upwards of *forty-one inches* in circumference!

These are fine specimens of the produce of this Province, and surpass that received at the Office of the *Acadian Recorder* in Halifax, from the farm of that celebrated agriculturist, John Young, Esq. noticed in our last number.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in October,	- - -	£154	6 0
Withdrawn ditto,	- - - -	248	18 11

Committee for November :
The Honorable WARD CHIPMAN,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire.

[*From the Observer of Tuseday.*]

EAST INDIA TRADE.—The last New-York Albion contains the new *China Trade Act*, as finally passed on the 29th May last. We insert below a clause of the second section of the Act, by which former prohibitous enactments are repealed, and Tea is permitted to be imported in Colonial Ships, direct from India into the Colonies.—The Editor of the Albion hopes the enterprising people "of Halifax and Liverpool, Nova Scotia will manifest their usual alacrity in seizing this new branch of Commerce." But why has he omitted to invite the enterprising merchants of this City? Are they at all inferior in spirit—in energy—or in capital to the ship-owners of Halifax or Liverpool, Nova-Scotia? Could they not compete with them at least upon equal terms? We hope ere long to see the experiment made. The WHALING business is engaging the attention of many of them, to a considerable extent, with such universal good wishes and such fair prospects of success, that we may reasonably hope that it may ultimately become one of the richest branches of our commerce. Does the trade to the EAST, so soon to be open, present a field less worthy the enterprise of our merchants and ship-owners? Vast quantities of Tea are consumed in this Province, which might be imported in our own vessels; besides supplying other parts of British America and the West Indies.—Our friends of Nova Scotia are too clear sighted to neglect the opportunity now open to engage in the trade,—and the question is, shall we submit to the shame of receiving our supplies from Halifax, or shall we boldly embark on our own account and take them direct from the Indies?—Annexed is the clause alluded to:

"And also that so much of another Act passed in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the island of Mauritius, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the E. I. Company, or with their license, shall be, from and after the 22d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed; and thenceforth, (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter, or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said company, in any charter of the said company, in the said act or any other act of Parliament contained,) it shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan."

New-York, 16*th October*, 1833.

By a recent Order from the Treasury Department, *all* Goods imported must have an Invoice accompanying them. If this is neglected the expenses will be heavy.

Please have this made public at St. John.
J. HAY.
To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, *Saint John, N. B.*

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday, about noon, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, Portland, a Ship of 612 tons, called the *Sir Robert H. Dick*, owned by JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq. of this City. This vessel, either in model, materials, or workmanship, it is said, will bear comparison with any of the fine ships belonging to the port. She went off the stocks in gallant style, and, as she entered the water, was saluted by a discharge of cannon.

A man was drowned on Monday by the upsetting of a boat going from one of the wharves to a schooner lying in the harbour. There were two other men in the boat, who saved themselves by clinging to its sides.—We could not learn the name of the drowned man.

VICTORIA WHEAT.—Sir Robert Ker Porter, our Consul at Carracas, has forwarded to this country a small supply of the Victoria Wheat, so much extolled by Humboldt for its productiveness and for the short period required for its growth. According to Humboldt, the produce of this wheat at La Victoria, in South America, (whence it takes its name,) is from 2,160 to 2,560 lbs. per English acre; while in France the produce of wheat from an equal space does not exceed 800 to 960 lbs. Should it retain the property of early maturity, for which it is remarkable in the other hemisphere, a crop of Victoria wheat sown on the 15th of February, would be ready for the sickle on the first of May; and if threshed and resown on the 15th of May, a second crop might be reaped on the 29th of July.—*London paper.*

In the year 1732, the Revenue of the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge* was about £6000, the number of members 360, and the issue of its publications about 16,000. In the year 1832, the revenue of the Society amounted to £66,000, the number of members to 15,000, and publications to 1,750,000. Thus, in the course of a century, its operations have increased an hundred-fold.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The New Orleans Bulletin mentions that the "SCOTLAND" on her way to St. Louis, burst her boiler, whereby one passenger was thrown overboard and drowned, and four others severely scalded.—*Mer. Intel.*

FROM PORTUGAL.—Captain Power, of the brig Carier, arrived at this Port yesterday from Cadiz, 20th September, states that a few days before he sailed, a steam boat from England with about twenty French officers, arms, ammunition, &c. for Don Miguel's army, was captured off the Tagus by one of Don Pedro's cruisers and carried into Lisbon.

Marshal Bourmont had not renewed the attack on Lisbon since the 5th of September. Don Pedro and his forces occupied the city, and Don Miguel's forces the suburbs, Don Miguel himself being in possession of the Palaces, a short distance from the city.—*Boston paper, Oct.* 25.

[*From the Fredericton Watchman, Oct.* 28.]

In our last number, we inserted a copy of a correspondence between the Hon. Thomas Baillie, and the Colonial Secretary, relative to the charges said by Mr Baillie to have been preferred against him by the New-Brunswick Delegates.—We then stated, as we now repeat, that we have had no official intimation of their correctness, unless their being published in a Saint John paper, which of late has been an organ of Government, may be considered such. Although they have gone the rounds of all the papers, it is singular in times like the present, such *important public documents*, should have been permitted to pass without note or comment, and after the observation we made in a former number of our Journal, we would willingly have abstained from any allusion to their contents, were they not used in a certain quarter and by certain persons, as instruments for the effecting those purposes so anxiously desired by some. Perhaps after cautioning the public in the manner we did, we should have considered our silence excusable, were it not that two such elegantly written official letters might, in the hands of crafty and designing men, be the means of deluding the unguarded or the cursory reader.

Of the subject matter of this correspondence, we never entertained but one opinion, and the first perusal of Mr. Lefevre's letter confirmed us in our belief. We deal not with men, but with measures. If a good man performs a bad action, we do not merge our opinion of the thing in the person, but we denounce it as bad; if, on the contrary, a bad man effects something good, we applaud the act, though the former we regret, and the cause of the latter we zealously inquire; the fashion of the times generally inducing us to attribute it to some secret motive. Now, whether the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests (our hands tremble in writing such long titles) was, in the discharge of "*the intricate and laborious duties of his office*," guilty of '*a harshness of disposition, and disregard of private rights*,' or not guilty, we shall not pretend to say, being quite satisfied any expression of our sentiments will have no tendency to alter the opinion of the public. Every male of eighteen who has attended a Court of Justice, must have observed how difficult it is, even when witnesses are present, and the voice of retributive justice is loud, to convict a man charged with the commission of any crime, though he may be notoriously guilty of a diabolical offence. If in criminal matters, touching the very existence of society, such difficulties occur on the spot, can we doubt that greater difficulties attend the conviction of a public officer, charged upon his own shewing, with offences of a different description, when the whole proceedings are far removed from the scene of action, and where time would never permit an answer to every objection made by an interested and cunning man. We have always been of opinion that the Commissioner would be enabled to justify the most outrageous of his Public acts, for this simple reason :—He was a man *that kept his own counsel*. He knew the softness, simplicity and credulity of Lord Goderich—he stated to him certain things, and requested, in order that the Crown might derive benefit from those certain things, an investment with a certain degree of power, which request, doubtless, was complied with, and which compliance probably led to larger requests and grants. Hence the origin of that power under which he acted and wrought such extrordinary—not exactly miracles. This placed him at one time above the Governor, (see President Black's Message to the Assembly)—at another, *a little inferior*—