

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.
SUMMARY.

The Packet Ship *Napoleon*, at N. York brings London dates to the 25th August.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers was severely injured in London, on the 23d, by being thrown from his carriage, owing to the sudden starting of his horses.

EMANCIPATION.—It is stated that the bill for emancipating the slaves in the British West Indies has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. No doubt the King approves it, and thus commences a new era pregnant with important consequences.

ANOTHER REFORM BILL.—The Lord Chancellor has introduced another Reform Bill—regulating the municipal affairs of thirty boroughs returning members of Parliament. The principle of this bill is "that the electors of their Parliamentary representatives shall also have the choice of the members of their Common Council, the latter to be chosen for three years, having in their turn, the right of electing Aldermen for the term of life. The important office of Recorder is to be filled at the pleasure of the Crown, subject, on the suggestion of Lord Wynford, to a veto by the corporation."

In the House of Commons, on the 6th August, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for copies of correspondence respecting the removal of the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada. His object, he said, was first to ascertain the grounds of the dismissal of those officers, and next the reasons of their subsequent appointments, the one to the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland and the other to a post in Canada.

Mr. Stanley contended that no sufficient ground could be shown for the motion. It was only on the showing of a very strong case indeed, that the house would be justified in calling on the ministers of the Crown to furnish the reasons of the dismissal of any officer.

Mr. Hume declared that his only intention was to insure the fair and liberal treatment of the Colony, and to secure that object, he thought the whole of the correspondence ought to be produced. He, however, would not press the subject on this occasion, but would take an opportunity of bringing it again forward before the present session closed.

The motion was then withdrawn.

INSULT TO THE HOUSE.—Mr. Hume presented a petition signed by 1,400 members of a Political Union, at Aberdeen, complaining of Ministers, and the first Reformed Parliament, who had rendered themselves inimical by their tergiversations, as regarded the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the petition stated that on the part of the House there had been a great deal of trucking to the present Government, which consequently on this subject had rendered them as a body totally inimical. The petitioners also prayed for annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, and universal suffrage.

Lord Althorpe said that he was not a member of the House. The Speaker also objected to the petition being received, as it was an insult to the House. The Speaker also objected to it, as a gross insult, and a most libellous and scandalous statement. The petition gave rise to a great deal of warm discussion.—Colonel Hay read a letter addressed by Mr. Hume to the Secretary of the Edinburgh Political Union, in which he censured very freely the Reformed Parliament, and characterised their proceedings as "bungling and mockery." (laughter.) He wished to know whether the Hon. Gentleman disowned the letter.—Mr. Hume said every word of the letter was written by himself, and he was prepared to defend its contents. After considerable altercation, Mr. Hume consented to withdraw the petition in deference to the opinion of the House.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM rose to move a resolution against the forcible impressment of seamen for the navy, as unjust, cruel, inefficient and unnecessary.

It was proposed some time ago by a Member of the Government to bring forward a bill in Parliament to prohibit the manufacture of jewelry from any but gold of a fixed standard. The representations of some extensive jewellers, who declared that such a measure would be productive of great distress to the trade, without the previous consideration of the best means of bringing about the change, have caused its abandonment for the present session; but we are assured that it will be brought forward the next year, and that it will be made a serious offence to manufacture pure gold of less value than £2. 17s. 6d. per oz., which must be of course stamped.

The stamp for what is now called standard gold, but which jewellers are not compelled to use, except for watch cases, will be the same as it is now. In this way, as in France, where all gold articles are stamped, the purchasers of manufactured gold will, on knowing the weight of an article, ascertain its intrinsic worth, and how much they pay for what is called the fashion of the thing. At present all depends upon the conscience of the manufacturer. Gold which does not cost 15s. an ounce, may be made to look as well to the eye, as that which is worth £3.

THE BEER ACT.—In answer to a question by Mr. Cobett, in the House of Commons, Lord Althorpe said it was the intention of government to alter the beer laws during the present session.

A microscope is now exhibiting in New Bond Street, London, which magnifies up to 2,500,000 times; so that in looking through it, a flea is said to appear as "large as the late elephant Chum!"

In the Parks, as well as in most parts of the country, says the London Morning Herald of the 22d August, the long continued drought has taken away all appearance of vegetation.

At a meeting of creditors of Alexander & Co., Calcutta, lately held in London, Mr. Bracken, one of the company, presented his balance sheet, from which the following amounts are derived: Debts due by the firm, £3,296,666 13s. 3d. or about 16 millions of dollars. Assets: good debts, £1,260,112 10s.; doubtful debts, £2,858, 708 6s. 8d.—together, £6,734,041 13s. 4d. It was expected that no great portion of the doubtful debts would be recovered.

The Duke of Sutherland, it is said, has left behind him personal property to the amount of five millions. Lord Francis L. Gower, his Grace's second son, comes in possession of £90,000 a year.

POLITICAL.—The "next session" is becoming "promise-creamed" for about two dozen important public bills and some score or two of notices of motions of much public interest already appear on the Commons' books for "next session."—Lord J. Russell, on the occasion of Mr. Tennison's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, said "he should prefer five to seven years"; Mr. Chichester, of Barnstable, is willing to let the noble Lord indulge in his preference, for Mr. C. on Friday, placed a motion on the Commons' books, that he would move the "repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration of Parliament to five years."

The censorship of St. Petersburg has prohibited the importation into Russia of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, lately translated into German by Professor H. B. Richter.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The West-India interest is in a state of some anxiety to obtain further advice from the Colonies; but, generally speaking, little apprehension is entertained that the project of Ministers, relative to the abolition of Slavery, will lead to any disturbances of consequence.

The Market for British Plantation Sugar, has been rather heavy, and last week's prices are barely supported. The sales are estimated at 2400 hogsheads. Barbados sugars have been sold at 61s. to 66s. per cwt.—There is an improved demand for Jamaica rum, at a further rise of 1d. per gallon.

AUGUST 23.—The Money Market generally has this morning been subject to a very considerable decline, and the leanness continues to the present time.—The news brought by the Pantalon from Portugal, of the troops of Don Miguel being actually on their march to Lisbon, has naturally produced a strong feeling of uneasiness in the minds of interested parties, and a consequent depression in the prices of Portuguese securities. The statement, however, of the arrival of Marshal Balmonte at the head of 30,000 men, at Santarem, on the 12th inst., is not believed, as it is considered physically impossible for troops to have marched so great a distance in so short a space of time.

AGITATION IN EDINBURGH.—Last week Mr. Tait, the Edinburgh bookseller, allowed himself to be imprisoned, rather than pay the annuity for maintaining the Presbyterian Clergy at Edinburgh. Mr. Tait, in a letter which he published, says that the tax was imposed in 1661, and was to be applied to the maintenance of only six of the twelve Edinburgh clergymen, whereas a sum much larger is now collected under the name of annuity tax, and applied to the maintenance of all the Edinburgh clergymen. Altogether by the annuity, seat-rents, &c. about 21,000 were collected, while only half that sum is applied to its legitimate purposes—13 clergymen receive about £9000. For these reasons, and also on account of the inequality of the assessment, Mr. Tait opposed the payment of the tax.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh it was agreed to request Mr. Tait to allow himself to be liberated, to which he assented. A large crowd conducted him to his residence.

HERRING FISHERY.—The herring fishery in Lochline still continues to be very lucrative, as unprecedented takes are every night rewarding the fishermen for their toil. Last week it was computed that 1500 barrels of beautiful fish were sent from thence to market. The people from Greenock, Rothesay, and Glasgow keep their vessels at the fishing, and send out salt and empty barrels, and receive by the steamers, &c. the herrings for market. By this means a greater quantity of fish is secured; and to all appearances, none of the Clyde vessels will be necessitated to go to the dangerous north country fishing this season. The Western Isles and Campbeltown are finding a ready market for the fruits of their fishings in the Liverpool and Irish markets.

IRELAND.—It is said that in consequence of the tone of censure adopted by the Irish Government, with reference to the conduct of the magistracy of the North of Ireland, and after the 12th of July, the whole of those who profess Orange principles have expressed their intention to retire from the commission.

At the last May Assizes a prisoner was indicted upon a charge, to substantiate which, it became necessary to produce a donkey in court, as something turned upon its identity. The prisoner was convicted, and the very next day, the unfortunate witness (the donkey) was found murdered on the roadside.—An official order has been received in Kilkenny, directing that all persons in custody under the Coercion Bill, be set at liberty.

On Sunday night, two orderly dragoons arrived express from Cork, with an order to the Barrack Master at Fermoy, to prepare quarters in that garrison, for the 91st regiment, which will arrive there about the 12th of next month, and also for the 70th, which will soon follow. It is reported in the military circles at Fermoy that the object of concentrating such a number of troops there, is to form an expedition which is intended for some part of the Continent—to what part has not been conjectured. The Revenge, the Ronney, and the Dee steamer, and two transports, are under orders for Cove, where their arrival may be daily expected. They are to bring troops from Portsmouth, immediately on the debarkation of which they will take others on board from this garrison. Their destination we cannot name, but as with those in Fermoy, Lisbon is the port to which surmise has assigned them.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE LATE FIRE IN DUBLIN.—We are glad to see it stated in the Dublin Evening Mail, that the loss from this calamitous event has been greatly exaggerated, and that the value of the whole property consumed will be within £60,000.

THE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received from Mr. Lander, dated Fernando Poo, May 9. Our readers have already been informed of the expedition having entered the river Niger. It appears that the crew had caught the fever on the coast, and that they carried the infection with them. During the first month not less than 20 deaths occurred among the persons composing the expedition; in the second, five. Of the officers only three remained alive, namely, Messrs. Laird and Lander, and Lieut. Allen. Mr. Briggs, only son of Doctor Briggs, of this town, is among the dead. As the survivors had become seasoned to the climate, it was hoped that few, if any, additional deaths would occur.

Mr. Lander left the steam boats on the 14th of April, about 400 miles up the Niger, opposite the mouth of Lake Tschad. The object of his voyage to the coast was to procure necessities, &c.

The country on the banks of the Niger was found to be highly fertile, and capable of being made to produce all kinds of tropical fruits, &c. The natives had received the expedition in the most friendly manner, and an amicable intercourse between them had taken place. One of the native kings or chiefs had visited the steamers, and was surprised and delighted with what he saw. He returned the compliment by inviting the officers to an entertainment on shore. At this fête his majesty produced two men, whom he was about to offer as a sacrifice in honour of the visit of the white men. He was, however, entreated to spare the victims, and yielded to the entreaties of his new friends with a truly loyal grace.

The letters speak, we understand, very confidently of the ultimate success of the commercial objects of the expedition. Had it not been for the ravages caused by the fever, the most complete success would, we are now, have attended the enterprise.—*Liverpool paper.*

[The Athenaeum states that Lander was expected in England in Sept. or Oct.]

[From the Halifax Journal, September 30.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—By the brig Mary Ann, arrived yesterday, in 31 days from Liverpool, we received papers of that place to the 21st ult., and are indebted to the attention of Captain Crowder, for one of the 27th.

Mr. Crawford has been elected member for the City of London, in opposition to Mr. Kemble, 4061 to 1988. Sir John Key has taken the Children Hundreds.

Parliament, it was supposed, would be prorogued on the 31st, by His Majesty in person.

The Liverpool Standard, in remarking upon the impolicy of the present measures of Government towards the West India Colonies says, "the credit of those, whose credit was never doubted before, is now entirely destroyed. We have reason to know that most of the bills which have arrived by this mail have been refused acceptance by mercantile establishments upon which they were drawn, and with, of course, be returned dishonored. This will only increase the confusion, and add to the long catalogue of other grievances."

A regulation has been reported to the House of Commons: "That a bounty of £5 shall be paid out of the consolidated fund of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for every slave captured and condemned in pursuance of the convention towards the West India Colonies of the 17th, for the more effectual suppression of the traffic in slaves, and of one moiety of the said bounty for any such slaves captured but not condemned; and that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury be authorised to direct the payment out of the consolidated fund, of costs, expenses, and damages attending seizure."

Aug. 14.—The sugar refining bill, Customs duties, Customs regulations, Customs allowances, the warehousing of goods, the prevention of smuggling, the registration of British vessels, the Isle of Man trade, the encouragement of British trade and shipping, and the Thames Tunnel Bills were read a third time and passed.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—By the French papers of Friday and Saturday, we learn that political excitement had, in a great degree, subsided in Paris; all was tranquil up to the moment when the last despatches came away from Switzerland, and were received in London. The French papers of the 17th inst., when the country people were alarmed, the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 11th inst., contains the basis of a treaty between Russia and Turkey, by which the latter throws itself unreservedly into the arms of the former power. Later on, the 17th inst., the French papers of the 17th inst., in the dress of deserters, were daily passing over to Portugal; that the Queen's adherents, the Duke of San Fernando, had been banished to Biscay.—*Sun.*

RECOGNITION OF DONNA MARIA.—We hear that Lord William Russell is appointed our Minister to the Queen's Government. It is a discretionary power is, of course, given to the noble Lord not to deliver his credentials in the event (unlooked for, and we trust impossible) of the usurper being in possession of that city. We hear that affairs are going on very favorably to us at Madrid; much, however, depends both in Portugal and on the Pope's confidence in the old and tried friends of freedom and of the Queen.—*Globe.*

The Duchess of Berri has fixed her residence in a Chateau near Palermo, which had been the residence of King Louis Philippe during his exile. Louis Philippe will leave Paris for Chateaufort on the 29th, and remain there till the 4th of next month. It is his intention to give a series of entertainments to all the French and English naval gentlemen, and generally to all visitors from the English side of the water. It is expected that the Admiral commanding at Portsmouth will be invited, as well as the yacht squadron. The King expects a great deal of company, above 30 cooks, and an immense establishment de cuisine, will be on the march in a few days. M. de Rigny will accompany the King.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(Evening).—The African steamer has just arrived here from Lisbon. She is understood to bring intelligence of the recognition of Donna Maria by the French government. Within the last week, when the party has been very heavy, in consequence of a general opinion that money is becoming scarce among the capitalists, or at least that so much will be required for the forthcoming West India, Irish church, and other matters, that the market will be shaken. Consols for account closed this afternoon at 84.

Advices from Algiers of the 9th inst., announce the capture of the towns of Massagran and Mustaganem by the French troops from Oran, assisted by the squadron, consisting of a frigate, two brigs, and ten merchant vessels. The military force was 1200 men. After some show of resistance at the first landing of the troops, the gates were thrown open. Mustaganem contains 4000 inhabitants. It was intended in the course of the month to proceed against Rio Salado.

Failures in the Luce Trade.—There have, during the last few days, been several stoppages in connection with the lace trade in this town, on the road-side.—An official order has been received in Kilkenny, directing that all persons in custody under the Coercion Bill, be set at liberty.

THE MORAL.—The Bank—the Bank is nothing. Were its stock, its gold and its silver, its notes and bills of exchange, all destroyed, utterly destroyed, by the single dash of the pen, it would be nothing compared with the expression—that fatal expression to come from one man in a free country, "I'll take the responsibility." I, in my majesty, have written it, my cabinet I have disregarded, my constitutional advisers I have rejected, on my own responsibility the deed is done. These sounds are as yet novel and unheard, yet, we are creatures of habit and can soon become reconciled to that which once struck us with horror. It was Julius that said, the people elevated me to power, and I will use it. He left no children, yet his name furnished the title for the Emperors.—*Noah's Evening Star.*

The New Orleans Advertiser of September 11th, says, "We understand there has been several cases of Cholera in town within the last three or four days, and the general impression is that it will become an epidemic. The yellow fever still continues with unabated violence and malignity. The interments on the 9th, amounted at the Catholic cemetery to 32; at the Protestant to 13; total 47.—Same as day before."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—Letters from Vera Cruz to Aug. 30, state that the cholera was raging very badly among the poor classes, and that the last accounts from the City of Mexico represented the disease as very destructive there also among the same classes. Persons in comfortable circumstances were in both places comparatively exempt. Such has been the destruction among the soldiers, that both the contending armies had been obliged to suspend all hostile movements.—A letter from Mexico, dated August 27th, says, that the deaths by cholera had already amounted to fourteen thousand, in a population of one hundred and eighty thousand! The disease was raging through the country.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

FROM TAMICO.—Advices via New Orleans from Tampico and Mexico, confirm the disastrous accounts of the ravages of the Cholera. Nine men of a picket of cavalry are said to have fallen dead of cholera in descending from their horses on the entrance of Duran in Celaya. The latter associate of Arista has fallen a victim to the disease.

The Vice-President, in pursuance of the extraordinary powers by which he has been vested by Congress, has just closed up, to foreign commerce, for six months, the ports of Pueblo, Viejo de Tampico, and Soto de la Marina. The decree which ordains this measure, bears date the 31st July.

THE COLONIAL.—Accounts from different parts of the Province respecting the crops are very alarming; a subscriber in Madagaskar informs us that the inhabitants of that quarter are panic-struck by reason of the failure of the crops: very few persons, if any, having raised one half of what would be sufficient for their own use. On the S. W. branch of the Miramichi river, great injury has been done to the crops by the early frosts. Large fields of green grain, along the river, struck and withered by the frost, wave to the breeze in sad

mockery of the Farmers' hope.—*Fredrickton Watchman.*

THE HARVEST.—Complaints are very general in this district that the crops do not ripen. The late cold weather and frost have retarded those which were near ripe, and injured such as were green. Peas, beans, and garden stuffs generally, have suffered, or are very backward. All kinds of fruit are later than usual, although the spring was early. It is certain that the two last summers have not come up to the average heat: the effect is felt in the total failure of the melons and grapes cultivated in the open ground without forcing, none of which have ripened during the two last seasons. The wheat crops in this district, last year as well as this, have proved inferior.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept. 23.*

BEARS.—It is scarcely in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants that so large a number of these animals have been killed and seen in this district. Probably not more than 30 or 40 have been sold in our markets in the last month, and as many more killed. Two or three persons have had narrow escapes in encounters with them, and about two weeks ago a person was said to have been devoured by them. The following account, as regards the Parish of St. Joachim, 24 miles below Quebec, is furnished us on good authority:—

"A gentleman from St. Joachim mentions that no less than 12 bears have been killed in that parish within the last thirty days. These animals were uncommonly lean and voracious. Most of them were destroyed by fire-arms or taken in snares. In one instance, however, he states, that a large bear came boldly up to a man who was working in a field with a scythe—a struggle took place, and the man was badly wounded in the hand, and would probably have perished had not his brother come to his assistance, who contrived to rip up, and finally to dispatch the bear, with a scythe. The animal did not relinquish his grasp of his intended victim until he was completely exhausted by the loss of blood."—*Ibid.*

We lately had occasion to notice an encounter between one of our fair country-women and a huge Eagle, which unceremoniously entered her peaceful domicile in pursuit of her poultry, and quickly 'threw' his neck about 'but we think the following adventure, which is copied from the *Western Mail*, is not unworthy of being inserted. The Bear stories we have ever heard or read of:—

Mrs. JANET STEWART, the heroine of this narrative—the wife of Mr. George Stewart—resides in the Scotch Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury. Her husband being from home, she arose on the morning of the 24th of September at day-break, and immediately proceeded to their old field, with her dog and axe, in order to ascertain whether the Bears might not be destroying the crop, they having previously committed several depredations thereon; she found four Bears carrying on the work of destruction—she immediately gave pursuit, and with the assistance of the dog, soon succeeded in treasuring three of the number—a yearling upon one tree, and two cubs upon another. She kept them there for some time, but at length the mother of the cubs came upon her so closely, that she was forced to allow the yearling to escape, but kept her post at the foot of the tree upon which the cubs had taken shelter, for the space of two hours, except for a moment or two, when she came out to retreat a few yards to the old bear. She at length succeeded in alarming some of her neighbours by her shouts, none of whom were nearer than a mile.—Upon their approach the old bear retreated, and they found Mrs. Stewart at the foot of the tree, preventing the descent of the cubs; and upon one enquiring the reason of her thus improperly exposing herself to such imminent danger, she replied "I am so afraid they'll escape."

The two cubs were shot; when the first one fell wounded from the tree, she immediately seized him, though still alive, exclaiming at the same time, with a tone of triumph, "I have you now, youascal, ye shall never eat my mair o' my corn."

Fredrickton Royal Gazette.

In 1832, the importation of wheat and wheat flour from the British possessions were as follows:—British North American colonies, 103,700 quarters (or \$29,600 bushels of 70 lbs. each); Guernsey, Jersey, Man, &c. 16,230 quarters; British West Indies, 1 quarter; Van Diemen's Land, 25½ quarters; Cape of Good Hope, 1648 quarters. In all, 131,599 quarters, or something over one fourth of the whole. The government imposed a tax of about £120,000 on the importation of so much of the above colonial grain as was used for home consumption in Great Britain, while the goods with which it was paid were allowed to enter the ports of Canada on paying a duty of 2½ per cent. The 50,000 emigrants who arrived in the Canadas in 1832, must have consumed a large proportion of the surplus produce of the Upper Province; it is therefore probable that 829,600 bushels of Canadian wheat imported into Great-Britain were in reality the growth and produce of the adjoining States of the American Union.—*Advocate.*

The Rev. Mr. Gaulin will, we are told, be consecrated next month. Conjoint Bishop of Upper Canada, by His Lordship the Bishop of Telmesse.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Jamaica Court of the 20th inst. says, "We are happy to state that every thing is tranquil in the country. Whatever the result of the deliberation of the Imperial Parliament may be, the negroes are watching them as anxiously as we are. They say, that the 'Planters, their masses,' may be ruined, but that they will be left without a friend to look after them, sick or well; and that those who understand the ties which now exist between master and slave, can only imagine the pain of a separation."

Silk, cotton, and cochineal may be produced with great advantage in Jamaica, and we are glad to see by an article in the Courant that the public attention is directed to these objects.—Reports prevail at Kingston that the Earl of Mulgrave is about to be recalled. We have seen nothing of this kind, however, in the English papers.—*New York Advertiser.*

[For the Courier.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK MELODIES. By William M. Leggett.

MINE be the song the Patriot loves, Of melodies wild in their bloom, Which the Muses have culled as they range thro' the groves.

That grow on our mountains at home! And, in our native wilds, a warm heart May be found, oh! wherever it be, By the warmth of the melodies wild I impart, That heart shall be given to me!

To me! That heart shall be given to me! The Bard of old time left a noble behind— And who can but love and revere? But dearer—much dearer are tones that remind Us, the Harp of New-Brunswick is near! Then, whilst life remains, its proud burden among The bloom of the wilderness be, And if I could garland yet bloom there for song, Oh! give the lov'd garland to me— To me! Oh! give the lov'd garland to me!

5 BARRELS Best Bright YARNISH, just received, and for sale by

Aug. 17. W. O. SMITH.

By arrivals at New-York and Halifax, London papers of the 25th and Liverpool of the 27th August, were received. Parliament, it is stated, would be prorogued on the 31st, by His Majesty in person; previous to the prorogation, it was expected the Slave trade in New-York on the bill-re-charter of the East-India Company, would receive the Royal assent; they having passed both Houses of Parliament. By the latter measure, the Trade between the British dominions and China, is shortly to be thrown open to individual enterprise and competition.

It having been found that the Bank of England Charter does not prevent the establishment of Joint Stock Banks in the metropolis, several of those institutions were about to be founded in London;—they will doubtless prove sources of profitable investment for capital.

In many parts of England, cases of Cholera occasionally occurred.

The struggle in Portugal, is likely to be prolonged.—Marshal Balmonte, it appears, has abandoned the siege of Oporto, and by a hasty march concentrated his forces near Lisbon with those of the other commanders of Don Miguel, preparatory to making a desperate effort to regain possession of the capital.—A good deal of discontent is expressed in the papers at some of the measures taken by Don Pedro, particularly at his disposing with the services of the Marquis of Palmella, and raising an individual called Candido Xavier to an exalted station."

In the absence of more important intelligence, we have copied the remarks of several American papers on the power which the President has lately assumed, of ordering the removal of the Government Deposits from the United States Bank. The first of October is the time named by the President for the transfer of the deposits to the State Banks. We are not at present aware of the full effects of this high-handed measure; but we perceive, that in New-York on the 25th ult. the stock of the Bank rose from 107½ to 109½—so little were the consequences dreaded by the merchants of Wall-street.

We have much satisfaction in publishing the subject-matter of a letter just received from our Agent at Fredericton. We are always prepared to make the *amende honorable* to those who have written under the lash of our pen, when we are made aware that our castigations were undesigned; and as in this case it appears that we have made one of those mistakes in our remarks, we feel ourselves bound to crave for the fault, and to promise that in future we will use the rod with a more lenient hand:—

"I beg you to correct one error in your last number. You remark that 'The Lieut. Governor' nor informed our Agent in Fredericton that at Card, admitting a whole family, - - - Do. Lady and Gentleman, - - - Do. Gentleman, - - -"

The Tickets for sale at Mr. Wilson's Store, Prince William Street. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. WILSON. St. John, Oct. 5, 1832.

THE SERMONS AND MISSIONARY MEETINGS, as published in the Wesleyan Chapel, in the City and Portland, on Sunday last, are now on sale at further notice.

MARRIED. On Monday evening, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. DAVID PAGAN, to Miss MARY ANN JACKSON, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Andrew Gray, GEORGE F. S. BERTOS, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to DELIA, youngest daughter of the late D. B. Hooke, Esq. formerly of the Royal Artillery.

At Granville, (N. S.) on the 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. M. Church, Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, by the Ven. Rev. Andrew Gray, GEORGE F. S. BERTOS, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to DELIA, youngest daughter of the late D. B. Hooke, Esq. formerly of the Royal Artillery.

At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. L. C. Jenkin, J. L. LANA, youngest daughter of His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor A. W. Youle, to John ROBERTS, second son of Mr. Amph. Logan (George) at 12 o'clock, from his residence, Granville's street.

Suddenly, at Carleton, County of Bonaventure, (Lower Canada), on the 13th ult. Mrs. ANN, wife of Edward J. Man, Esq. late of Redegh, in the 67th year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 28th ult. Mr. EDWARD RYAN, aged 70 years.

At St. John's, (N. F.) on the 11th ult., JOHN BRUGER, R. N., in the 30th year of his age—a brave and deserving Officer.

On the 8th August, at Chelsea, near London, after a very short but severe illness, GEORGE, in the county of Wilts, aged 56. Few men possessed a larger share of human virtues than the deceased, and no one, perhaps, was ever more sincerely regretted by those who had the happiness of being connected with him, either by friendship or by family. With an extensive circle of true and benevolent mind, and with principles founded on the strictest sense of honour, he pursued an unobscured career of Christian charity, beloved by his family, admired by his friends, and highly respected by all who formed the circle of his acquaintance.

His literary acquisitions and productions were of no ordinary kind; for, independently of his *Elements of Modern Geography and History*, his *Epitomes of Astronomy*, and *Sermons*, Biography, and other works which, by his ties or personal friendship, he was known and justly appreciated.—*London Times.*

In London, on the 19th August, at the home of Lord Seagrave, Lady CHARLOTTE BAKER, sister of the Duke of Richmond, and wife of the Hon. Frederick Berkeley, one of the most accomplished and accomplished women of the present generation, died.

In Danvers, (N. H.) Mr. Joseph Newell, aged 91, a veteran of the old French War, and was the taking of Quebec.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED, Saturday.—Schr. Lark, Hammond, New-London, 6 days—H. Smith, assorted cargo. America, Crowell, New-York, 3—W. S. Lee, vitt, assorted cargo. Sunday.—Ship John Russell, Liverpool, 25—John M. Wilcox, cotton.—Left ship, and ship, this port, to sail in five or six days, John M. Wilcox, for do. on the 6th Sept.—Schooner, ship Berkeley, Lawson, hence, for Liverpool. Henry Gratton, Brown, London, 27—John Robertson, salt. Schr. Walter, Cox, Boston, 21—Ketchum, unum, assorted cargo. Brig Emerald, Masters, Cork, 30—J. Ward & Sons, ballast. Eliza, Nixon, Norfolk, 11—Ketchum, shingles, and bread. Wednesday.—Brig Robert William Harris, Fairbanks, 47—J. H. Kinney, cork. Saturday, Walker, tea, &c. Thomas Wye, Beck, Halifax, 4—John Walker, sugar and tea.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Oct. 2—Columbia, Cock, London. 3—Elizabeth, Drake, Alder, Swansea. 5—Thomas, Hartford, Bell, Cork. CLEARANCE. Ship Alchymist, Wills, Falmouth, timber. Ship Clorinda, Clarks, Baltimore, salt. Emperor, Drake, Baltimore, timber. Holyday, Warrack, Belfast, timber. Bolton, Brown, Annapolis Bay, (Jamaica) boards, &c. Schr. Sophia, Brint, Boston, assorted cargo.

The Courier.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1832.

By arrivals at New-York and Halifax, London papers of the 25th and Liverpool of the 27th August, were received. Parliament, it is stated, would be prorogued on the 31st, by His Majesty in person; previous to the prorogation, it was expected the Slave trade in New-York on the bill-re-charter of the East-India Company, would receive the Royal assent; they having passed both Houses of Parliament. By the latter measure, the Trade between the British dominions and China, is shortly to be thrown open to individual enterprise and competition.

It having been found that the Bank of England Charter does not prevent the establishment of Joint Stock Banks in the metropolis, several of those institutions were about to be founded in London;—they will doubtless prove sources of profitable investment for capital.

In many parts of England, cases of Cholera occasionally occurred.

The struggle in Portugal, is likely to be prolonged.—Marshal Balmonte, it appears, has abandoned the siege of Oporto, and by a hasty march concentrated his forces near Lisbon with those of the other commanders of Don Miguel, preparatory to making a desperate effort to regain possession of the capital.—A good deal of discontent is expressed in the papers at some of the measures taken by Don Pedro, particularly at his disposing with the services of the Marquis of Palmella, and raising an individual called Candido Xavier to an exalted station."

In the absence of more important intelligence, we have copied the remarks of several American papers on the power which the President has lately assumed, of ordering the removal of the Government Deposits from the United States Bank. The first of October is the time named by the President for the transfer of the deposits to the State Banks. We are not at present aware of the full effects of this high-handed measure; but we perceive, that in New-York on the 25th ult. the stock of the Bank rose from 107½ to 109½—so little were the consequences dreaded by the merchants of Wall-street.

We have much satisfaction in publishing the subject-matter of a letter just received from our Agent at Fredericton. We are always prepared to make the *amende honorable* to those who have written under the lash of our pen, when we are made aware that our castigations were undesigned; and as in this case it appears that we have made one of those mistakes in our remarks, we feel ourselves bound to crave for the fault, and to promise that in future we will use the rod with a more lenient hand:—

"I beg you to correct one error in your last number. You remark that 'The Lieut. Governor' nor informed our Agent in Fredericton that at Card, admitting a whole family, - - - Do. Lady and Gentleman, - - - Do. Gentleman, - - -"

The Tickets for sale at Mr. Wilson's Store, Prince William Street. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. WILSON. St. John, Oct. 5, 1832.

THE SERMONS AND MISSION