GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—March 25.

On the motion of Earl Grey, the order of the day was read for summoning the House to take into consideration the Coercion Bill as amended by the Commons. The noble Earl then read the first amended clause, which was modified to the effect that offences of a political nature should not be tried by a Court Martial, but according to the course of the common law.

Lord Ellenborough said, he must dissent from what he considered the irrational amendments of the Commons.

The Earl of Eldon considered himself bound to maintain the original intentions of the bill, and to negative the alterations as far as his vote went altogether.

Earl Grey felt that he was justified in giving his assent to the amendments, and he would persevere in moving that they be agreed to.

The Duke of Wellington was disposed to dissent from the amendments; if they were necessary, the bill itself was no longer so.

Lord Plunkett was willing to take the bill as it now stood, and so he would vote for it.

Lord Wynford was of opinion that the alterations destroyed the efficiency of the bill.

After a few words from the Earl of Wicklow and Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington said, that, if the bill were sufficient to restore tranquility, he would not wish to go inch farther. After some further discussion the amended clause on the subject of Tythes was read. Earl Grey expressed his regret that such an amendment had taken place, though he thought it would turn out to be wholly inoperative.

The Lord Chancellor advanced much argument in favor of the amended clause, and avowed his determination to support the Bill as it then stood.

The Earl of Harrowby proposed an amendment, tending to take from the clause its exclusive allusion to clerical property. After a few words from the Earl of Melbourne and the Lord Chancellor, the House divided on the noble Earl's amendment. Non-contents, 85. Contents, 45.—Majority, 40.

April 2.—At half-past six the Royal Assent was given to the Irish Disturbances Bill, and several private bills.

The Bill for Reform in the Church in Ireland, was discussed in Committee of the House of Commons on the 1st of April. Lord Althorp proposed—1st. That ecclesiastical commissions should be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, whose duty it should be to cause to be executed those clauses of which the object was to prevent a plurality of benefices. 2d. That the Archbishops, Bishops, and all the great ecclesiastical dignitaries of Ireland, should furnish annually, by way of a tax, a sum of £50,000, to be expended in keeping the churches in repair and assisting poor clergymen. 3d. That these dignitaries should not be allowed in any impost or contribution, to seek an indemnity for the payment of the tax just mentioned.

Mr. Johnstone maintained that the Roman Catholic members of the House ought to abstain from voting on the bill, inasmuch as they were evidently a party interested; and that, besides, they could not do it consistent with their oath as members of the House, by which they engaged to support the Protestant Church; that by a decree of the Council of Trent, Roman Catholics were permitted to disregard similar obligations towards heretics, or when the interests of their religion are concerned.

Mr. O'Connell repelled with indignation this attack on the character of Roman Catholics. He would not detain the House by any detailed answer to the ludicrous calumnies which the hon. member had raked up, for all those calumnies had been already scouted with ridicule by all who had liberal or Christian feelings. [Hear, hear.]—The hon. member talked of a compact with Catholics: there had been none but that of the treaty of Limerick, which had been shamefully violated to their injury. The Catholics had come to that House to demand their rights, to be placed on terms of civil equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects. They had asked for that only, and would not have accepted any thing beyond that, even if it had been offered. [Hear, hear.] The statement of the hon. member was only fitted for the days of John Knox, and probably in his days it would have been followed by the shedding of blood. As to the assertion of the councils of Constance or Latern having declared that no faith was to be kept with heretics, he would as confidently assert that it was not the fact. The assertion was an historical blunder. But if any Catholic council had declared any such opinion, every conscientious Catholic would be bound to reject it; for no council or other body of men had a right to command that which was in itself morally wrong. [Hear, hear.] As to dispensing with an oath, a Catholic believed that no person or persons had any such power in an oath between man and man. What, he asked, had kept Catholics so long out of power but their regard for the validity of oaths? [Hear, hear.] If they believed that they could be absolved from such oaths, it was likely they would have taken that which gave them political power; but they had remained deprived of such power for a century and a half, rather than take oaths against their consciences. [Hear, hear.] That was not the place for polemical discussion, or, if it were, he might show the hon. gentleman some instances in which members of his own communion held the sentiments which he now wrongfully attributed to the Catholics. If the hon. member would have the goodness to favour him with his address, he would send him that passage in John Knox's writings in which he had held that faith was not to be kept with Papists—[' bear,' and a laugh]; but he attributed no such opinion to the hon. member, and he hoped the Catholics would get credit for the same feelings as other Christians on this subject—seeing that every act of theirs was a disclaimer of the odious doctrine so unjustly and illiberally imputed to them. [Hear, hear.]

On the motion of Mr. Rice, new writs were ordered for the northern division of Lancashire, in the room of the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, who had accepted the office of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and for Westminster, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobbouse, who has accepted the office of principal Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. John Lefevre, who succeeds Lord Howick as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies is a most respectable man, accustomed to public business, and, in short a gentleman likely to work for the benefit of the Colonies, and the more so as he will not be in Parliament. Mr. George Lamb is now the only Under Secretary in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stanley are quite competent to the discharge of the parliamentary duties connected with their respective offices, and their Under Secretaries much more able to work effectually for the public service in consequence of their being freed from parliamentary labours.

We understand that Lord Goderich is to be made an Earl.

The report of Sir Francis Burdett being about to be created a Peer is without foundation.

The Revenue.—Up to Saturday last the increase upon the Quarters revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, was between 60 and £70,000.

State of Trade.—The cotton spinning and power-loom weaving branches of trade continue to flourish with undiminished vigour. Silk weaving is on the increase, both in briskness and extent. Though little or no advance has been given, silk goods are in general demand, and weavers very busy. The hat business is much more lively than it was some time ago; but cotton weaving by hand is becoming scarcer every day, and the operatives employed in that department are suffering the most horrible privations, resulting from the decay of their calling.—*Manchester Cour.*

Tea Trade.—Deputations have arrived in town from Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, and Greenock; and they are to have an interview with the President of the India Board on Monday. The subject is the tea trade. The outposts have taken alarm at the restraints which it is said the Customs intend to impose upon it, with a view to the protection of the revenue after the monopoly shall have expired. The apprehension of danger to the revenue is quite illusory; but the tea trade having always been a monopoly in this country, and the East India Company having very skilfully mystified the public in regard to it, statesmen and financiers are very ill-informed on the subject, and hence the threats to oppress the trade with the most pernicious restrictions.—*Spectator.*

State of Trade.—The latest letters from all parts of the Continent represent trade as being in full activity, particularly in Germany. A letter from Lubeck states that great quantities of English silk goods, of heavy and light fabric, had arrived there for interior transit; and that merchants, in that part of the Continent, found them of readier sale than those of France.

Extraordinary arrival of vessels.—On Friday morning, the wind, which had for some time past been from the east, veered round to the westward, blowing a fresh breeze. An immense number of vessels, which had been kept off the Port by the contrary winds, availed themselves of this favorable change, and came into the river. In the course of the day, not less than 130, including coasters, were reported as having arrived. There were no less than fifty arrivals from foreign ports, principally vessels of large burthen and with valuable cargoes. From New Orleans alone, nine vessels were reported; from Savannah, five; from South America, five; from the West Indies, four; and from Africa, two. We believe that for many years past there has not been so great a number of arrivals in one day. The river was literally crowded with sails, and presented a most animated and interesting appearance.—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, April* 4.

Emigration.—There are thirty ships now fitting out in the St. Catharine, London, and West India docks, to convey emigrants to Cana, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. Ten vessels have sailed within the last week with as many hundred passengers for those places. Two large ships are appointed to leave the port of London this month, with four hundred females, who intend emigrating to New South Wales, and three hundred young women have already secured berths.

Caution to persons sending papers by post.—By a recent regulation at the General Post Office, all Newspapers sent by post, containing any thing written or marked on the margin of the paper is liable to a heavy postage; the date or initials marked on the outside of the cover also render the paper liable to postage.

London witnessed last week two things which are seldom seen together: a deep fall of snow and a glut of mackarel.

Military flogging is to be wholly abolished, the present Secretary of War, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, having declared to Lord Grey that it would be impossible for him, after his repeated public declarations against the practice, to retain either his office or his seat for Westminster if this boon were not conceded.—*The Age.*

Roasting by Gas.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Farraday, and a number of scientific gentlemen visited the National Gallery of Practical Science, to see the first exhibition of Hick's Patent for Cooking by Gas. Several pigeons were roasted, and a piece of mutton boiled and served up to the numerous spectators, at which the ladies particularly expressed themselves highly delighted. The advantages of this new mode are economy and certainty. A pigeon is well roasted in twelve minutes, at the cost of one fifth of a penny, and a large joint may be roasted or boiled at a proportionate expence. The meat retains the gravy to a much greater extent than by ordinary roasting, the heat being disseminated regularly. The whole process is completed to a certainty at the same rate of time, viz. twelve minutes for every pound weight; and the cookery once began, may be left unattended till the time arrives for dishing up.

FALMOUTH, April 6.

After a lapse of nine weeks from the assembling of Parliament, the Lords and Commons had so far advanced some three or four bills as to have them ready for the Royal assent, which was given, by commission on Friday last; and on Tuesday, the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland became a law. During its progress through the Commons' house, this bill received several important modifications, which removed, to a very considerable extent, the serious objections to it that were entertained by many sincere and true friends of Ireland, who deeply regretted the necessity of granting ministers any extraordinary powers for restoring peace to that distracted country, preparatory to the introduction of measures for improving the condition of the people, and for a fair chance for the success of which they believed it absolutely necessary first to arm government with the power of summarily suppressing outrage. We still entertain a confident hope, however, that the influential classes of Ireland will yet effectually exert those powers which their rank and station give them, to restore perfect quiet throughout the country, and thus render the enforcement of the provisions of the new act wholly unnecessary.

"On the 3d of April, the Lord Chancellor laid on the table of the House of Lords, his long expected Bill. It is entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Proceedings and Practice of certain Offices, and the Salaries and Fees of certain Officers of the High Court of Chancery in England."

It is generally believed that in the forthcoming English Church Reform Bill, government will abolish church rates throughout the kingdom. They will probably be provided for upon the same principle as Irish cess, namely, out of the incomes of the clergy.

LONDON, April 3.

The conduct of the French government in reference to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt is in perfect contrast to that of another great power. The utmost frankness in communicating its intentions and movements to Austria and Great Britain, and indeed its constant manifestation of a desire to act in concert with our minister, must be much more satisfactory to those courts than the reserve and want of concert which have been complained of in reference to another party.—*Globe.*

Lord Althorpe is making great efforts to obtain support in the House of Commons for his financial expose. It is now said among persons who are generally well informed, that his Lordship will give way on the window taxes, but adhere to the inhabited house tax, with certain modifications having a tendency to relieve the industrious and middle classes, and make the rich contribute more than they now do under that head of taxation.

The Directors of the East India Company, it seems, decline all interference at present with the proposed ministerial arrangements for new-modelling the trade to India; and as the proprietors cannot act without the co-operation of the directors, the whole business is likely to devolve upon the Government.

Thursday Evening, April 4, ½ *past* 7.

The news received this morning from Paris is of some importance. In and about Paris they have increased the military force to 40,000 men. This indicates some alarm on the part of the government.

The news from Madrid is of considerable importance, as it contains the particulars of a change in the Spanish administration, which may be deemed indicative of the ascendancy of M. Zea Bermudez, and the maintenance of the policy which affects to steer between the Apostolicals and Liberals to the equal repression of the exclusive aims of each of them.

Letters of the 12th ult. from Constantinople, state that the Russian fleet was still in that neighborhood, waiting the result of the negociations with Ibrahim Pacha; but the information from Smyrna, of the 7th ult., states, that Ibrahim Pacha has reinstated again the Turkish authorities there; but not as yet withdrawn his troops.

France.—There was a good deal of bustle in Paris on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of the discovery of a plot for the restoration of the Buonaparte family.

Russia.—The Russian government has given orders for the suspension of the decree of banishment against the Polish families who had fallen under the displeasure of the autocrat.

Advices from Odessa mention the formation of a society there for the purpose of establishing a regular steam navigation between that place and Constantinople. These accounts state that upwards of 150 persons perished in the Black Sea during the recent hurricane there.

Greece.—The last accounts from Corfu confirm the news that all parties in Greece have made their submission, and that universal tranquility prevails.

COLONIAL.

[*From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*]

Communicated to the Exchange by the Quebec Board of Trade, for the information of the public:

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec,
30th April, 1833.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Chief to transmit to you, with a reference to my letter of the 8th of August last, the enclosed copy of a Despatch received by his Excellency from Lord Goderich, conveying his reply to the Memorial addressed to him by yourself and other Merchants of Quebec, respecting the manner in which the Revenue of the Customs is collected at this Port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. Craig, Secretary.
The Chairman of the Committee
of Trade, Quebec.

(Copy.) *Downing-street, Feb.* 21, 1833.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch of the 6th June last, enclosing a Memorial from several Merchants of Quebec, and to your Lordship's report thereon, dated 22d Sept. last, I have the honor to acquaint you, that after mature consideration of all the subjects thus brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government, it has been determined to instruct the Officers of Customs in Canada, to receive payment of Custom duties in any Coins, by law, current in the Province, converting them into sterling at the market value of such coins. And, further, that it has been determined to introduce into the first Customs' Bill which shall be prepared for Parliament, clauses to remove the duty on Coffee, imposed by the 6th Geo. III., c. 92, and the discriminating duty on Molasses, imposed by the 14th Geo. III., c. 88. Your Lordship will have the goodness to apprize the parties who signed the Memorial, referred to you in my Despatch of the 6th June, 1832, of the measures which I have now stated. I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GODERICH.
Lt.-Gen. the Lord Aylmer, &c. &c.

York, April 27.—An official communication has been received, announcing the removal of Henry John Boulton, Esq. and Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Esq. from the offices of Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Upper Canada!—*Cou.*

Mr. John Rolph, a gentleman of distinguished talents and liberal principles, it is said, is appointed Solicitor General of Upper Canada, in the place of Mr. Hagerman. The Attorney General comes from England.

The dismissal of the Attorney General and Solicitor General of Upper Canada was in consequence of their public and violent opposition to the views of the Colonial Minister, as contained in his Despatch of the 8th November last.

A bill is actually preparing, to be introduced in the House of Commons, to regulate the Post Office in the Colonies. The revenues are not to exceed the actual expenditure; the Colonial Offices to bear a part of the expences of the Falmouth packets. Newspapers are to go by mail at a fixed rate, nearly free, leaving nothing arbitrary to the Colonial Post-masters.

It is said that Ministers have determined to allow no further Bank Charters in the Colonies, unless *each stockholder* is made responsible in twice the amount of stock held by him; and that if any public money is allowed to be in the hands of the Banks, they are to pay interest for it, if it exceeds a certain sum.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.—The accounts that reach us from this Island, continue to shew the same spirit of dislike and even hatred to the Governor and his measures which have been before so generally expressed by the Planters. We select the following as a specimen:

St. David's, March 30th, 1833.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants, convened this day, by order of the Custos, H. F. Leslie, Esq. *in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved.*

1. That we have seen, with feelings of indignation, the oppressive and tyrannical conduct of our present Governor, Lord Mulgrave, whose administration has been distinguished by a total disregard of all the established laws of the Island, and characterised by an overbearing petulance, as derogatory to the high station of his Majesty's representative, as it is injurious to the best interests of the Colony.

2. That although no Colonial Union has been established in this Parish, we can fully appreciate the motives which induced individuals to unite together for the purpose of discouraging Sectarianism in those Parishes, which had suffered more particularly from its baneful effects during the late insurrection.

3. That when we contrast the Colonial Unions of Jamaica with the political Unions of Great Britain, when we consider the intimate connexion which existed between those Unions and the present Whig Administration, when we consider the contemptible truckling of that administration to Unions organized, for the avowed object of overawing the Imperial Parliament, we can not avoid expressing our disgust and abhorrence that a Governor appointed by that Administration should attempt to suppress the Unions of Jamaica, formed for no illegal purpose, by an exercise of the Prerogative, so arbitrary, as to have been hitherto unknown in any British Colony.

4. That the numerous acts of oppression on the part of Lord Mulgrave, and more particularly his insidious attempt to create a complexional distinction between the free classes of the community, have annihilated all confidence, and rendered it extremely desirable that his career of misgovernment should cease.

5. That we will cheerfully co-operate by every constitutional means with the other parishes, in relieving the Colony from an administration that has become odious and intolerable.

From Trinidad.—This island seems to participate to the full in the common execration of the Governors sent to rule in the West Indies. Sir Lewis Grant, Governor of Trinidad, appears to be as much detested in that Island, as the Earl of Mulgrave is in Jamaica. The Port of Spain Gazette, in commenting upon a rumor that Sir Lewis was about to be recalled, announces it "as tidings thrice welcome and most glorious, which have filled the town with light hearts and happy faces, and raised candles and empty tar barrels to a most extravagant price."

'What a number of *dry* eyes and *wet* throats,' says the Gazette, 'Sir Lewis will leave after him throughout this Island on his (we trust) final departure from it. For our parts, we will hold a Jubilee on that day."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The British West India Colonists.—Mr. M'Queen has published a very long and strongly expressed Address to this respectable body, dated from the Port of Spain, Trinidad, the spirit of which may be pretty correctly gathered from the passages subjoined:—

Colonists, Awake! Is not that which I now tell you the melancholy truth? Shall such a state of things continue forever? A portion of the villanous scheme of your implacable enemies is, by a constant agitation of the colonial question, and the threat of immediate emancipation, to deteriorate the value of your property to a degree so low, that should emancipation with compensation be proposed, the amount shall be found not to exceed *one shilling in the pound*; and then if compelled to give any thing, they will modestly offer you *one-half*—sixpence, telling you with a smile of contempt to pack up and begone as a swarm of '*vipers*,' '*reptiles*,' '*monsters*,' (so the late James Stephen designated you,) odious to their humane feelings and generous eye-sight!

Colonists! Remember the ungenerous conduct of your enemies and the mother country towards you!—They chose the moment of severest distress and suffering that had ever pressed upon you in order to cram their crude laws and arbitrary decrees down your throats, that by doing so they might wrest your property from you and fix you down as their slaves forever!

Colonists! It is not in the power of your country, of your government, or of your countrymen, to trample you down lower, or to wound you deeper, in character, in purse, or in political rights, than they have already done, without inflicting a deeper wound upon themselves. The British government, smarting under the incessant and unrelenting *lash* of Aldermanbury, dare not turn back: they tremble to go forward, and they require of you to do that which, bluster and bully as they may, they dare not do without subjecting themselves, as reason and a sense of justice return to the minds of your countrymen, to impeachment and to punishment. Yield your property and your rights only to physical force. Let the guilt, the shame, and the fatal consequences to the interests of the British empire, be on the heads of those ministers who will venture to counsel or to carry the destruction of the one and the subversion of the other into effect.

Colonists! It is with your King and your Government that you have to argue your case and plead your rights. It is not in the hands of committees of either branch or of both branches of the British Legislature that you ought to place your properties and your rights. If you do, your fate and your destruction are certain. Committees, if you knew them correctly, are too often only halters with which corrupt Ministers strangle truth. Through your deputies be firm and be united before your government—be united and be determined among yourselves—communicate constantly with each other—concert all your measures with the knowledge of, and after-information and counsel received from, every other colony. If this is not done, you will fall. Standing singly and disunited, you will fall; united, you will prove invincible. Watch the movements of the times; look for a change in the Councils of Great Britain; and when that change takes place, what a power would you have if the next minister has with him forty deputies from the British colonial empire to bring forth his Sovereign to complain of the ignorance, the injustice, and the oppression of his predecessors!

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

Mr. CHUBB,

Sir,—The Honorable the Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands and Forests, having made a "Report to His Excellency the "Lieutenant Governor, in reply to the evidence "brought before a Committee appointed by the "House of Assembly of this Province;" a copy of which Report has been published, and the Commissioner having therein animadverted on the evidence given by me, before that Committee, in a manner which seems to imply that the whole of my evidence was not strictly correct, I consider myself called upon to make some remarks on the observations contained in that Report. But before entering into particulars, I would notice, that the object of the Commissioner, in making his observations, so far as they relate to the individuals who were examined, seems to be to cast discredit on their testimony; and least he may suppose that I was influenced by any improper motive, or by any feeling of personal hostility to him, I take this opportunity of declaring that it was with very different motives, and very opposite feelings that I appeared before the Committee, and *he must* know that every syllable of the evidence given by me is in strict accordance with *truth*; and without a single attempt to convey to the minds of the Committee, one incorrect impression as regards the matters about which I testified.

As it is not my intention to enter into a discussion on the subject, I shall not make any remarks on the observations as to the proceeds of the sale of the land being Crown property—the street not being a thoroughfare, and the people considering it a grievance to contribute to their Sovereign.

I now proceed to notice such of the observations as appear to me calculated to produce any improper impression as regards my testimony, and the first is in the following words, viz:—"The "manner in which the funds previously collected "by Mr. Taylor were appropriated, requires only "to be mentioned to bring down upon it univer-"sal disapprobation. The sum of five hundred "pounds was expended upon a wooden fence, and "on the salary of Mr. Taylor, senior, for super-"intending a plantation of trees, *not five of* "*which are now alive!!!*" And now, Sir, if this observation be compared with the evidence to which it refers, it will appear evident, that the Commissioner aims at nullifying my testimony, and perhaps at imputing blame to the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, under whose particular direction that money was appropriated, but that the whole matter may be fully understood, I beg to submit the following, as a correct statement of that expenditure, viz:

For the erection of a fence around the mall, levelling the ground, planting trees and gravelling walks, &c.	£189	8	10
For the erection of a fence inclosing the ground on which the Province Hall, Commissioner's Office, and Secretary's Office stand; levelling the ground, hauling earth, &c. to fill up a large hollow within the enclosure, planting trees, making & gravelling walks, &c. . . .	163	1	2
For a rail fence put up in front of the side walk, fronting the above buildings, ...	12	17	4
For the allowance to James Taylor, Esq. for his trouble and attendance, (which it is well known was very considerable, occupying much time during two summers,) and for interest for money advanced, .	60	0	0
So much for fences, &c. .	£425	7	4
For Auctioneer's commission and charges on the sale of the land, .	86	7	4
For this sum paid Attorney for drawing Bonds, &c. . .	5	16	8
Total expenditure,............	£517	11	4

If am correct in supposing that the observation has reference to my testimony, as before mentioned, I presume it is intended to convey an idea that my father derived a handsome emolument for *superintending the plantation of trees*, and therefore the evidence must be received with some degree of caution; and if so, I feel satisfied the above statement of the expenditure will be a sufficient answer to any insinuation contained in that observation.

If the observation be intended to apply to Sir Howard Douglas, I beg leave to say, that the Commissioner himself being one of the Committee of Council for managing the business, it may be fairly presumed the appropriation met with his full concurrence. That the manner in which the money was appropriated, was no secret to the inhabitants of Fredericton at the time, and I have not heard any such "universal disapprobation" manifested, as the Commissioner supposes would be manifested if the matter was known. It is true that some individuals have been of opinion, that the money expended on the mall or promenade, as it is called, might have been applied to more useful purposes; but that was surely a subject for the consideration of the Committee, of whom the Commissioner, as I before stated, was one.

The next observation which it appears to me necessary to notice, is that referring to the manner in which the case relating to the sale of a reserved street, was brought under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor; and in proof of the testimony on that subject it is only necessary to refer to a document now in my possession, of which the following is a true copy.

"To all whom it may concern:

"Having seen the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reply to the evidence brought before a Committee of the Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, and having noticed on page 23, in observations on the evidence given by William Taylor, Esquire, with reference to the sale of a reserved street, the following paragraph, viz—'Hearing it said that in strict honor it ought to be considered as a street, though it had never been used for such a purpose, the case was immediately submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, and by his direction, and with the consent of the purchaser, the sale was cancelled.' Now, as this observation may be understood to imply, *that the Commissioner*, upon hearing there were objections to the sale of the street, *immediately, himself* submitted the case to His Excellency—We, the undersigned, conceive it to be our duty, in confirmation of the evidence given by Mr. Taylor on that subject, to state facts which came within our knowledge, and which are as follows, viz.—Previous to the day of sale, in consequence of the advertisement alluded to by Mr. Taylor, a Petition was presented to His Excellency, signed by the proprietors of the land bounded by that street, praying that the part of the street advertised for sale, might not be sold, to which no answer was received. At an early day after the sale, Thomas Pickard, James Balloch, Thomas B. Smith, Daniel Johnston, and Asa Coy, waited on His Excellency with the original grants of the lots, in order to prove to His Excellency that the street really and truly was reserved; and it was then stated to His Excellency that it would be an unwarrantable infringement of the rights of the persons owning the property bounded by that street, as well as of the rights of the public generally, if the grant for that part of the said street which had been sold, was allowed to pass.

"His Excellency acknowledged having received the Petition above mentioned, and seemed to be somewhat surprised at our visit, and observed, that *he had understood from the Commissioner* that an arrangement had been made between him (the Commissioner) and the persons more particularly interested in the street, and mentioned Mr. Smith in particular, as having made some arrangement to purchase a part of the street. His Excellency however said, that he would meet us that morning at the Crown Land Office; and accordingly D. Johnston, James Balloch, and Asa Coy went to the Office, where His Excellency did meet them, and some considerable altercation ensued between the Commissioner and Mr. Balloch on the subject—the former contending that the sale was correct, and that the grant ought to pass to the purchaser; and the latter opposing that opinion. In about half an hour after leaving the office, Mr. Balloch was informed by His Excellency, that there would be no more dispute about the street, the matter being now settled.

"We beg leave further to state, that we have every reason to believe, and we do verily believe, that had the matter not been brought under the consideration of His Excellency by us, as above stated, a grant would have passed to the purchaser, for the part of the said street which had been struck off to him, by the Commissioner, at the sale above mentioned. Indeed Mr. Beckwith, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, informed one of us, viz. Asa Coy, that the Grant was actually in progress.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 29th day of April, 1833.

"(Signed) "JAMES BALLOCH,
"THOMAS PICKARD,
"DANIEL JOHNSTON,
"THOMAS B. SMITH,
"ASA COY."

Having thus taken notice of what appears to me to be material, I have only to add, that being a Member of the House of Assembly, it is with much reluctance I have considered it necessary to take a part in the discussions relative to the Commissioner; but having been examined as a witness on these matters, and considering, as I have already remarked, that the observations contained in the Report, and which—to use the language of that Report—are to be made, "as public as the case appears to require," are calculated to place my testimony in an unfavorable point of view—justice to myself compels me to repel any such insinuations, and I have therefore to request that you will insert this letter in your valuable paper, and oblige, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fredericton, 9th May, 1833.

[From the Gleaner.]

Miramichi, 6th May, 1833.

Sir.—I observe in your Pamphlet in reply to the Evidence before the Committee of Grievances, that you have thought proper, in your comments upon my testimony, (presuming, no doubt, upon the distance between us,) to take some very unwarrantable liberties with my name, in attributing to me the basest and most unprincipled motives in coming forward to give evidence; your remarks, however, are so absurd, and so totally unsupported by facts, that they carry with them their own confutation, and I should have felt them totally unworthy of notice, but for your bold assertion, that I have been detected a trespasser, and for which a certain degree of punishment was inflicted. Now, Sir, in reply to that remark, I feel myself called upon to say, in justice to my character, that that assertion is totally devoid of truth. I am not, nor never was a trespasser, and I defy you to prove it; and as to my being actuated by any personally hostile or undue motives in making my statement before the Committee of Grievances, your assertions are equally unfounded and calumnious. To shew the public your disingenuous conduct, and how totally groundless your remarks are, I shall here briefly relate the only transaction to which I conceive you can in any way allude. That the House of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. are extensively engaged in the Timber Trade in this Province, is pretty generally known; and that they have been in the habit, from time to time, of applying for and obtaining numerous Timber Permits from the Crown Land Office; you, Sir, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, have had substantial reasons to know. These Permits were sometimes, for the sake of convenience, applied for and obtained in the name of one of the firm of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. for the lumberer or lumberers whom that House were supplying, and, as soon as received, handed over to those persons as their property—Gilmour, Rankin & Co. charging the respective parties with the tonnage money paid at the Office for such Permits; this is a very common practice in this part of the country, and perfectly understood at the Crown Land Office. Now it has happened, no doubt, that there are instances in which the parties to whom these Permits were assigned or handed over, have overrun their Permits; but these are circumstances that Gilmour, Rankin & Co. or the merchant supplying the lumberer can know nothing about, until the parties are detected by the Seizing Officer; nor can the merchant in such case in any way benefit by the trespass, nor are they in any way accountable, for the lumberer sells his timber to the merchant as in ordinary cases; and if he has cut more than the licence authorized, it is a matter he alone is accountable for, and not the merchant, although it frequently happens that the merchant, on the timber thus over-cut being seized, to save the forfeiture to the lumberer, advances the smart money; and it is very possible that such may have been the case with the House of Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; and this is the sole cause and only pretext within my knowledge, upon which you, Sir, have thought proper so wantonly to pronounce me a trespasser. I have already said, Sir, you have done so, falsely; and whether I am justified in so saying, I shall leave it to the public, after this explanation, to judge.

JAMES GILMOUR.

To the Hon. Thomas Baillie.

[For the Courier.]

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Courant.

Sir,—Your reply in the Courant of the 7th instant, to my letter, does not extricate you in the estimation of thinking men, from the difficulty in which you have placed yourself with regard to the Missionaries in the West Indies. You very unceremoniously endeavour to relieve the Wesleyan Missionaries from the odium of inciting the slaves to rebellion, but at the expense of the Baptist Preachers. Now, unless you have facts to justify this piece of management, the attempt, to say the least of it, is not very honorable, after your violent assaults on the characters of missionaries indiscriminately.—I charged you with having given publicity to illiberal, censorious, and *ex parte* statements concerning the Wesleyan Missionaries *and others* in the West Indies. Now, Sir, do you not perceive that the words "and others" include the Baptist ministers?—so that my charge in *part*, if not in *whole*, according to your own acknowledgment, remains untouched. For say you, we *frequently*, (not seldom or occasionally, but *frequently*) "give literal extracts from the Jamaica Chronicle, Courant, &c." (is the *Watchman* included in the '&c.'?) "in which the *Baptist Missionaries* are severely handled, but they richly merit such castigation, *if* (mind *if*) a tenth part of what is laid to their charge is founded on fact?" Now, Sir, just pause a moment—first, you now exonerate the Wesleyan Missionaries—second, you throw the blame on the Baptists—third, you have nothing but an '*if*' on which to found *one-tenth* part of what is laid to their charge. Now, Sir, just prove this one-tenth part of the charges, and you will have gained some foundation to build your conclusions upon. But until this be done, you must not be surprised if we demur to your mere *ipse dixit*. But, Sir, what has operated so powerfully as to bring you down from your lofty tone, and to shelter yourself behind an '*if*'? All your previous remarks in direct pre-judgment of the case, have assumed the guilt of the Missionaries. It would have been as well for you *if* you had always remembered the '*if*?'

Now, let us see how far my charge is sustained respecting the Methodist minsters. I grant that on this subject you have not used the identical words, Wesleyan Methodist Miinisters; but I suppose you know, that in pointing out persons, their actual names are not always necessary,—this may be done by allusions too evident to be mistaken. In this way you have aspersed the Methodists. Hence, in the Courant of the 1st of April, you speak of Earl Mulgrave, the Governor of Jamaica, as having avowed himself a staunch supporter of those *fanatical Missionaries* who under the *garb of preaching the Gospel* avail themselves of the ample opportunities afforded by their sacred calling of *disseminating the most pernicious and rebellious doctrines* among their ignorant and deluded congregations. Now, Sir, there is no '*if*' here—nor is there any 'marked distinction' made 'between the Methodist and Baptist Missionaries'—so that the general term you employ may include the Methodist Ministers as well as those of any other denomination, especially as it is well known that 'Earl Mulgrave avowed himself' their 'staunch supporter,' being persuaded of their *innocence*.

In your paper of the 8th April you introduce your remarks on Mr. Hinton, calling him 'a minister of the Methodist *persuasion*,' and in the way of reflection on the whole body of Methodist Ministers, you style him '*one* of those meek apostolic characters'. Your *twist* here is so violent as to have snapt the *thread* of your excuse. How could you allude only to those who are 'hypocritical' among the Methodists? Do the anti-slavery associations hold up for imitation only the *hypocritical portion* of Methodist Ministers? Or do they exhibit the entire body, committee and conference, the well known advocates of slave emancipation, for this purpose? If any of the Methodist Ministers profess to be the friends of the slave, they are not hypocritical in these professions, but act only in character, so that, we have yet to learn from you, *in what sense*, the Wilberforceites, hold up the hypocritical part of the Methodist Ministers for imitation.

When you give us this intelligence, you will please also to inform us to what body of Ministers you referred, when alluding to the effects Mr. Hinton's supposed address would produce on the slaves, you say, 'especially when retailed to them at second hand, with an additional spice of venom, by some *fanatical emissary not* yet *expelled* from the scene of his *hypocritical pretensions* and *dangerous intrigues*? For as you had just been writing against Mr. Hinton, who you declared was a minister of the 'Methodist persuasion,' I, with others, very naturally concluded, that the 'fanatical emissary' belonged to the same '*tribe*?'

But, when this information is given, you have accomplished only part of your labour. In the Courant of the 22d April, you have committed yourself so palpably, that, it will require more address than you have manifested, to remove the impression that you were then endeavouring to asperse the characters of the Methodist ministers as a body. The ministers whom you then and there condemn you modestly style a '*fanatical and hypocritical tribe of itinerant preachers* and teachers,' who are 'now employed in disseminating doctrines calculated to inflame the minds of the *lower orders* in the *Mother Country*, and to mislead the ignorant slave population of our West India Colonies, and incite them to insurrection and murder.'—Indeed! Now, Sir, you have by the description here given deprived yourself of having recourse to the Baptists as a shelter—for the Baptist preachers are not 'itinerant preachers,'—they are strictly pastors of *one Church*. None but the Methodist ministers are, as far as I know, professedly and on principle '*itinerant preachers*.' Itinerary enters deeply into their plan, and consequently, by their Conference, they are removed from place to place every two or three years. Now, Sir, you either knew this, or did not know it. If the latter, then you have ignorantly attributed the awful crime of inciting to insurrection and murder, to the Methodist Ministers.—If the former, then you have willfully done so. You may lay hold of either horn of the dilemma that you think proper. But which ever way you turn it will pierce you, and my charge remains in full force.

As to my severity, the necessity of the case is the only apology I shall now urge. You required something more than a *milk and water* style to bring you to your senses; and, Sir, it was not until I was solicited by some most respectable persons, that I undertook to call you to account. The manner in which I have discharged the obligation placed upon me, I have reason to believe has met their full approbation, as well as of that of the public generally. The general wish is, that you would now learn to allow other Christian denominations to "pursue the even tenor of their way" unmolested, and exert your extra powers in the *reformation* of the Courant, and in its *emancipation* from its *slavery* to party opinions, which in the estimation of many is highly necessary.

Your's, &c. JUSTITIA.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1833.

His Majesty's Packet *Barracouta*, arrived at Halifax on Friday se'nnight, in 32 days from Falmouth, with the April Mail. The dates from London are to the 4th, and Falmouth to the 6th.

Parliament would adjourn on the night of the 4th until after the Easter Holidays. Monday the 15th April, had been named by Lord Althorp as the day on which the Members of the House of Commons would again assemble.—Mr. Edward Ellice has succeeded Sir J. C. Hobhouse as Secretary at War.—We do not observe that any further changes had taken place in the Cabinet; and the papers generally contain little of interest in addition to our extracts of last week.

From France.—By the Packet Brig *Peter I. Nevius*, Captain Howard, we received the New-York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last, and the Daily Advertiser Extra of Monday. They contain Paris dates to the 6th April—being several days later than our intelligence from the Continent by the English Mail.

The capture of Smyrna, by a detachment of the Egyptian army, is fully confirmed,—an event which appears to have excited considerable commotion among the diplomatic body at Constantinople. It would seem that the Representative of France in that capital warmly urged the necessity of sending back the Russian succours which had arrived there, but as far as we can yet discover, without effect. A Russian land force seems also advancing on the Turkish territories. It is very possible, (adds the *Enquirer*,) that important consequences may grow out of this state of things; it would be useless, however, to indulge in any surmises as to what those consequences may be, dependant as they are on so many contingencies.

It would appear that England is also about to assume a warlike attitude in the Levant. The ships of the line, Malabar, Warspite, Edinburgh and Bellerophon, are ordered for the Mediterranean, and will be joined by the Saint Vincent and Britannia, from the Lisbon station.

France has already collected an imposing naval force at Toulon, and Admiral Ducrest de Villeneuve has left Paris for that place, on some mission connected with this squadron.

Changes continue to be made in the councils of Ferdinand of Spain, and it would appear that the party of the Queen has lost some of its preponderating influence.

Under date of Paris, April 5th, the following important intelligence is communicated:—"We have received by an extraordinary conveyance, news of the highest importance from Alexandria, of the recent date of the 11th of March. The following are the particulars.

The Pacha of Egypt, Mehemed Ali, has refused to accept the propositions made by France on the subject of the war between Egypt and Turkey.

Admiral Roussin having despatched an express to Alexandria, to make known to our Consul-General, the terms of the note which had been agreed on at Constantinople, in concert with the English and Austrian Ambassadors, to arrest the march of Ibrahim, and to remove every pretext for the intervention of Russia, M. de Mivalt, the French Consul-General, demanded and immediately obtained a conference with Mahemed Ali. The Pasha, who had also received despatches from Ibrahim, received our Consul coolly, and flatly refused to transmit to his son restrictions on his march to Constantinople. It appears that he was indignant at the part assigned him in the propositions of the powers, and particularly when he learned that conditions were made for him, without previously consulting him. Our Consul immediately expedited the brig *Le Cygne* to carry the news."

It will be seen that this news is of the highest importance. It explains sufficiently clear the conduct of Ibrahim, and his military movements executed after the convention concluded between Admiral Roussin and the Porte. It further augments the embarrassment in which our Ambassador at Constantinople must find himself, and renders the intervention of Russia almost certain. The following is a letter from another quarter, dated Odessa, March 15th, which does not give affairs in the East a more favorable aspect.

"A vessel arrived from Constantinople in 64 hours, has brought accounts that the Russian fleet was still tranquilly at anchor in the Bosphorus. Meantime, Government has freighted a great number of merchant vessels, which are destined to take on board and carry to Constantinople the Russian detachment of troops which is advancing by forced marches to this quarter, in case events in Turkey should render such a measure necessary. The departure of these troops will infallibly take place, if Ibrahim again advances further, particularly as the French Amcassador only guaranteed peace on condition that the Russian fleet should depart, and this condition, which was a *sine qua non*, not having been complied with, France will not consider herself bound."

The Jubilee.—This day,—"memorable for the fiftieth anniversary of the landing on these shores of a portion of the firm and determined men, who, during the American Revolutionary War, preserved their principles of Loyalty unimpaired, and who, at the close thereof, from the most distinguished attachment to their King and Government, abandoned their Homes and Fortunes, and sought an asylum in the then wilderness under British protection,"—is to be celebrated in a way, we trust, becoming the occasion. At sunrise this morning, a salute of fifty guns was fired in front of the residence of the Hon. Judge Chipman, by a detachment of the Artillery Company attached to the First Battalion City Militia. Preparations, on an extensive scale, have been made for a Public Dinner at the Masonic Hall, this afternoon—at which His Worship the Mayor will preside. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with nearly all the Government Officers and the heads of Departments throughout the Province, and the remnant of the first settlers of the country, have been invited as Public Guests.—The company is expected to be the most numerous that has ever assembled in this City on any occasion.

The Hall has been decorated and fitted up in a splendid style, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Aldermen Stanton, Ansley, Harding, and Van Horne; and John R. Partelow, Charles Ward, B. L. Peters, and G. D. Robinson, Esquires.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is expected to arrive in the *Woodstock* this afternoon, as that boat, we understand, was to leave Head Quarters at an early hour in the morning.

An order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, commanding the Military to fire a salute of fifty rounds at day-break this morning, was not received in time to be complied with at the time specified, but at 12 o'clock to-day the order was fully and promptly obeyed.

His Worship the Mayor, anxious that the Parish Poor should partake of the festivities of the Jubilee, has, we understand, liberally provided, at his own individual expense, Roast Beef and Plum Pudding for all the in and out-door paupers.

By announcements in other parts of our paper it will be seen that Boards of Health have at length been appointed in several Counties of this Province, in conformity with the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature. It is much to be desired that while every proper precaution be taken to guard against the introduction and spread of Infectious Distempers among us, that the system of Quarantine to be adopted, while it will be strict and impartial, will not be such as to prove too burdensome and harrassing to the trade and commerce of the country.

We understand that the Medical Gentlemen named as Members of the Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John, have declined acting as such.

The steamer *Woodstock*, Captain Akerly, left Fredericton at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with about twenty pessengers, for Woodstock, County of Carleton; and at night had got up 27 miles, against a strong current and through numerous rapids. There she remained during the night; and as the River was rising very fast, Capt. A. did not think it prudent to proceed any further, and returned to Fredericton early on Wednesday forenoon. We understood that it is intended to try the experiment hereafter, when the water will be somewhat lower than at present. As this was the first time that a steam boat had passed Government House, Fredericton, its novelty attracted multitudes of spectators from all parts of the country bordering on the river, who displayed their satisfaction on witnessing the auspicious event, by hearty cheers and discharges of musketry. We trust the *Woodstock* will succeed in her next trial; and that but a short time will elapse before a steamer will be lucratively employed in plying between Fredericton and the upper part of York and the County of Carleton.

"The Watchman."—The first number of a weekly newspaper under this title, was issued at Fredericton on Monday last, by G. K. Lugrin, Esq.—A publication of the kind, not immediately under the control of the Provincial authorities, has long been wanted at the Seat of Government, and we trust the present undertaking will receive sufficient patronage to enable the proprietor to continue it in the respectable manner in which it has been commenced.—Thomas Baldwin, Esq. is Agent for the *Watchman* in this City.

Charlotte County Bank.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders on Monday the 6th instant,—Harris Hatch, Thomas Wyer, J. M'Allister, John Wilson, James Parkinson, James Douglas, J. M'Lachlan, Jas. Rait, and J. M'Master, Esquires, were chosen Directors for the ensuing year; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Harris Hatch, Esquire, was re-elected President of the Bank.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday last, on the body of James Orr, a seaman belonging to the ship *Wolfe's Cove*, who, it appears, fell between the vessel and the wharf on Saturday night, and was drowned. Verdict—*Accidental death, by drowning.*

Mr. John M'Dowdal, of St. George, was accidentally drowned on the 3d inst. while engaged in river driving in the Magaguadavick. He was in the prime of life, and has left a disconsolate widow and a family of young children, to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

On the 7th inst. while a person named George Scott, was engaged in discharging a cannon at a ship launch at Miramichi, it went off and entirely severed his head from his body. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict—that he shot himself in a fit of madness to which he was subject. He has left a wife and large family to deplore his loss.

Fire.—Mr. Reuben Brockway, residing on the Magaguadavick River, at the Meadow, so called, on the 3d instant, lost by that destructive element, Fire, a large Barn, which was entirely consumed, with twenty-four head of Neat Cattle, one Horse and a variety of other stock, besides a quantity of Hay, Tools, Boards and materials for finishing a House. The loss is estimated at £500.

The *Saint Andrews' Courant* remarks:—By this distressing event, an industrious prudent man, long past his prime, who had accumulated wherewith to be comfortable in the downhill of life, is reduced to poverty, and must literally "begin the world again." A certificate signed by seven individuals in the vicinity of the premises, states, that there had been no fire within forty rods of the barn, and that distance chiefly ploughed ground, over which there was not a vestige of burning; also that at 2 a. m. there was no appearance of fire in that direction, as viewed from the house, (the distance is not mentioned,) although in two hours after this work of destruction was completed, for which no reasonable cause can be assigned.

The President of the United States was assaulted in the cabin of a steam-boat at Alexandria, on the 6th inst. by a Lieut. Randolph, who had lately been dismissed from the service.—The harsh treatment he received from the Naval Department, is said to have been the cause. Randolph having thrust one hand in the President's face, was in the act of striking him with the other, when he was prevented by the spectators. General Jackson seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and attempted to force his way through the gentlemen who had crowded round, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him;—that he would chastise him himself. Randolph effected his retreat; and although a bill of indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury, then sitting, he had eluded the vigilance of the officers sent in pursuit of him.

This is said to be the first instance of personal violence having been offered to a Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Latest from Portugal.—Capt. Meyhew, arrived yesterday, from St. Ubes, 8th April, reports that the accounts from Oporto were, that skirmishing took place daily, between the forces of Pedro and Miguel, and that the cause of the former was considered the most favorable.—A heavy cannonading was heard at Lisbon on the day of his sailing.—*Boston Palladium.*

Discoveries in the Chinese Seas.—An interesting circumstance is mentioned respecting new discoveries in the Chinese Seas. The En-