GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8.

The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. Several verbal and other amendments were then moved; some by the government and some by other members. Mr. Shiel moved an alteration in the clause, fixing the incomes of the Archbishops and Bishops. He proposed to make the former £4,000 a year, and the latter £3,000. After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Shiel afterwards moved an amendment to introduce into the preamble a declaration of the principle contained in the rejected part of the 147th clause—that any "surplus" resulting from the operation of the bill should be at the "disposal of Parliament." It was resisted, as unnecessarily avowing an abstract principle, and as, therefore, hazarding the fate of the bill without an adequate cause.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not deny the principle, but to introduce this amendment would make the preample and the provisions of the bill inconsistent with each other. The House eventually divided on it, and it was negatived, the ayes being 86, and the noes 177, giving a majority of 91. Other amendments were proposed. Mr. O'Connell complained that the Bishop of Derry's income was to be subject to the taxation introduced by the bill, while others escaped. It was replied that the last appointment to that bishopric was made on the express understanding that its income was to be subject to any arrangement that the Parliament might resolve upon.

Mr. O'Connell's amendment respecting the Bishop of Derry was negatived without a division. The bill was afterwards *passed*, but not without a final division. The numbers were:—For the passing of the Bill, 274; against it, 94; majority, 180. The bill was then ordered to be carried to the Lords.

It was then arranged, that the East India Bill should be discussed on Wednesday, and the West India Bill on Monday next, on the understanding that should not the East India question be disposed of before Monday, the measure respecting the West Indies should be further postponed.

The Tithes Commutation (England) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

Earl Grey, in answer to a question from the Duke of Buckingham, said that it was his intention to move that it be read a first time, and appoint a day for the second reading.

The Duke of Buckingham wished to know whether the Noble Earl was authorised to bring down a formal message to show that his Majesty approved of the bill, and the clauses that affected him.

Earl Grey was prepared to give his Majesty's consent as one of his advisers, not by a formal message.

The Duke of Buckingham said their Lordships ought not to take one step without the head of the Church consented to this—he would call it spoliation bill.

Earl Grey would take the responsibility upon himself, and he would propose Monday.

The Duke of Cumberland said the Bill was so altered, that he defied any man to know the exact terms of it. He would not oppose the first reading.

The Bishop of Bristol presented a petition from the clergy of the diocese of Oxford against the Irish Church Reform Bill. He agreed with the prayer of the petition.

The Archbishop of Dublin presented petitions from the clergy of the dioceses of Dublin and Waterford respecting the Irish Church Temporalities' Bill. The petitioners, as well as himself, thought that the coronation oath bound his Majesty, merely in his Executive, not in his Legislative capacity. If so, there must be four estates in the realm, namely, Kings, Lords, Commons, and the Coronation Oath.—(Laughter.)

Lord Eldon said it was the first time he had heard from an Archbishop of the Protestant Church in that House that not only the King, but that both Houses of Parliament, had taken that Oath also—(Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey.—He did not say so.

Lord Eldon would be ready to discuss that question when the proper time arrived.

City, July 8.—Our intelligence from the Continent to day is not of the slightest importance, and the attention of the mercantile world appears at present to be more turned to the contemplation of the intended legislative enactments upon the three important questions of the East India Charter, the renewal of the Bank Charter, and the plan of Government for the abolition of Slavery. The opening to an extended system of commerce by the first measure will doubtless in the end lead to a great extension of trade, accompanied with much individual loss; the second will partially improve internal commerce; and the third will be the most doubtful in its operation upon a large amount of invested capital. It is difficult to render human institutions perfect, but nevertheless it is thought that the details of each of these measures will hereafter require considerable revision.—*Morning Herald.*

We have been favored with the perusal of a private copy of Mr. Grant's bill for the future government of the immense Empire in the East, which forms a part,—an increasingly important one,—of the British dominions. We cannot enter into all its details, but, in the confident belief that, in all its most important enactments, it will not fail to receive the sanction of the Legislature, we venture to congratulate the Government, and especially Mr. Grant, its chief organ in this and all matters relating to India, on the recognition, in this act, of principles the most enlightened and liberal; such as are clearly calculated to extend commerce, to raise the moral character of our Eastern fellow subjects, and to cement more closely the union of both Empires by the strong ties of a community of interest.

The following are amongst the leading details of the bill:—

The China trade is to be opened to all British subjects from and after April next.

The Company is entirely to lay aside its commercial character, and assign to the Crown all its commercial assets, of whatever kind.

Full liberty is given to all British-born subjects to go to, and reside at, all parts and places now belonging to the company, without license; and this liberty may hereafter be extended by the Governor-General to other places.

Liberty is also given to all British-born subjects to hold land, for any term not exceeding 60 years; and, by consent of the Governor-General, either by law, regulation, or license, for any longer term.

Slavery is to be totally abolished in all our Indian possessions within four years; and in less time, if it can be effected by regulations under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

No difference of religion, birth, descent, or color, is to be any obstacle, *per se*, (Hear this, ye West-Indians!) to the holding of any place, office, or emolument whatever.

As regulations of minor importance,—the great principle of equal laws and rights to all classes being clearly defined and recognised,—the Presidency of Fort William is to be divided into two; two Bishops are to be added to the present one, to be in subordinate authority to the metropolitan—the Bishop of Calcutta, he being under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The salaries of these Bishops, of the Governor General, &c. &c. are all fixed, and are to be paid by the company, which is to retain the patronage, and, under the control of Parliament, and of the Board of Control, as the organ of Government, is to exercise, during the continuance of the charter, the sovereignty of India.

Mr. Steele's solicitor is going to London, to have Crown summonses served on Lord Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Ossory, Lord Althorpe, Lord Plunkett, Sir William Gosset, Mr. Stanley, the Secretary to the Birmingham Political Union, Lord Grey's Private Secretary, &c. &c. &c., as witnesses, whom he intends to examine at the ensuing Kilkenny Assizes. He will also require their attendance at Limerick, (with the exception of Lord Ossory,) if the bill should be found by the Limerick Grand Jury. He will defend himself both in Kilkenny and Limerick without counsel.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

COLONIAL.

Change of Governors.—In our last number, we inserted a paragraph from the Limerick Chronicle, which announced a report that Mr. D. Brown, M. P. for Mayo, was to be appointed Governor of Canada, a piece of information, which, if true, is only of importance in one point of view, and that is, that the British Ministry are about to change the system of employing Military men in situations of so much responsibility, and of trying if affairs will be better managed by civilians. So far as the question of choice between military or civil Governors is concerned, there can be no doubt that the latter are to be preferred. But if we go a point farther, and ask ourselves if it be of consequence who is Governor so long as the present system be continued, we must answer that it is a matter of perfect indifference to us who is *Automaton*—whether Gog or Magog, for we have not arrived at this time of day, without being able to draw a line of distinction between men and measures. We have not studied the affairs of the country to so little purpose as to expect any good to follow from the mere circumstance of this man's departure or that man's arrival. If a new governor does not come out clothed with full power to cede to the people their rights—to yield with a good grace what, sooner or later, time and the march of events will oblige them to yield, he had better remain at home. Otherwise he is making for himself any thing but a bed of roses.—We must plainly tell the authorities who pull the strings, that the mere change of men will never satisfy the people of this province. We are too far advanced in the nineteenth century—we have too much experience—we have had too many Governors called home, and too many sent out, to be gulled now by the change of tenants in the Castle of St. Lewis. The movement that has disturbed the waters of Europe, has been felt here—the struggles that are making by the many, against the few, have long occupied our attention and encouraged us in our exertions for the recovery of our rights; and determined as we are to possess ourselves of our constitutional right to vote and control every penny of the revenue of the province, and to introduce into one Constitution more of that sound principle, which is founded on the popular system of representation, no successor to Lord Aylmer can give satisfaction unless he is prepared to enter into the spirit of the age, and to agree with the representatives of the people.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

We understand, from good authority, that Sir Peregrine Maitland does not return to the Colony of Nova-Scotia, and that some important change in the government of these Colonies by Military Officers will be speedily developed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Smuggling.—The Officers of his Majesty's Customs at this port, seized on Wednesday last above 40 Chests of Bohea Tea, whilst the crew of the schooner which carried it, were actually employed in landing it, at Bedford Basin.—*Halifax Acadian of August* 16.

Extract of a Letter from River Philip, dated August 8, 1833.—On the first inst. at a settlement about three miles from this place, an old man upwards of 70 years of age, by the name of Joseph Metcalf, and his grand-daughter about 13, left home about 6 o'clock P. M. to look for the cows, as they thought they heard the cow bell in the edge of the wood, a short distance from the house; when it began to grow dark the family became alarmed, and they, together with some of the neighbors, went in search of them, but without effect. The next morning the alarm was made general and the inhabitants turned out in every direction, and although every effort has been made for six successive days (some of these days there were more than sixty men in different parties searching the woods between this place and Œconomy, a distance of about 15 or 16 miles, their tracks being discovered in that direction, together with a piece of the girl's garment torn off by the brush about 7 or 8 miles from where they started) the search hitherto has proved in vain, and all hopes of finding them alive if they are found at all, are abandoned; there was a small dog with them but he has not come out. The feelings of the relatives may be imagined but cannot be described.—*Novascotian.*

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 26.—By the Post yesterday no local news of particular interest has reached us. We rejoice, however, that various Correspondents, from such parishes as have received the intelligence that the British Parliament have recognised the principle of compensation, represent that the greatest satisfaction prevails; indeed one correspondent states, "that it would be impossible to convey an idea of the great and unbounded joy created by the unexpected news." We have already expressed our opinion of the salutary effects likely to be produced by the concurrence of the local Legislatures in the views of the British Parliament—"*nor shall we stop here.*" We hope to be able to lay before our readers the most convincing proofs for such necessity before we quit the subject. We do not see the least cause for depression on the part of the colonists, if they reflect for a moment on the long-continued excitement and irritation they have been subject to by the agitation of this important question. They cannot deny but the most prevalent expression among them was—"We wish to God the question was settled one way or the other." When they recollect that several members, indeed a majority, of the House of Commons were pledged to the abolition of slavery—that petitions bearing no less than *four millions* of signatures were presented in the present sessions against the system of slavery, they cannot but rejoice that a semblance of justice has shone in the recognition of compensation by Ministers. We are far from admitting that twenty millions is sufficient to compensate for the great and various interests involved in this mighty question; yet "half a loaf is better than no bread."

As far as we can penetrate into the views of Ministers, we think they will not violate the contract they have made as to the amount of compensation; and although we do not place implicit reliance on Whig professions, yet the knowledge that the compact is to be ratified by the King and Peers of England may afford some security for its fulfilment. The idea that any surreptitious means will be resorted to, to *foist* any unexpected measure upon us as we deprecate, conscious that our Legislators will take all the necessary precautions to baffle and defeat any such attempt. The prevalent report that other islands will be more favored in the distribution of the grant for compensation, than Jamaica, we consider fallacious—for no principles of honor or justice could sanction such a vicious procedure. The question now resolves itself into pounds, shillings, and pence—slavery is to be abolished, and it is the duty of all men to unite their best exertions to effect it on the most equitable terms they possibly can. This can never be achieved by either resistance or intemperance; and we only hope that every honest man will unite in reprobating every insidious and sinister attempt made by partisans to prevent the peaceable adjustment of a question which has already created so much dissatisfaction, discontent, and uneasiness,—whoever sows the seeds of disunion builds a sandy foundation on the prospects of revolution and anarchy, in which thousands of innocent persons are usually involved; and if you discover such a firebrand amongst you, allow him not to nestle in your unsuspecting bosoms.—*Despatch.*

We congratulate our fellow-colonists on the prospect of a speedy termination of the differences which have so long existed between them and the Mother Country. That individuals, who have devoted half a century in the acquisition of wealth in Jamaica should tamely submit to its surrender, to gratify a few canting wretches, could not be expected, however willing they might be to make a sacrifice of a certain portion, for the sake of the country; and although, as we have already stated, that many interests will suffer, our firm conviction now is, that the Government measures will be carried into effect without any difficulty on the part of the masters; as the only complainants will be the negroes themselves! This may be doubted by those unacquainted with the negro character; but when we tell them that our peasantry look to their owner, not only as their protector and friend, but for support in sickness and in old age, we are afraid that the change in these respects will be severely felt by these poor people. The climate, however, is genial; and the wants of the labourer are easily acquired; and we hope yet to see Jamaica a happy—if not a prosperous country.—*Courant.*

It must be admitted that the donatory compensation stipulated by Parliament exceeds the expectation of most persons, for instead of a loan, a donation is substituted. Surely this speaks volumes in favour of national justice; and we feel confident, that were it satisfactorily shewn to Parliament, that something more than twenty millions is required to fulfil the compensatory offer, it will be granted. On the whole, we think that with the foregoing amount and the loan, which is talked of, of *Ten Millions* be granted, there can be no ground for either murmur or complaint. Any other instruction than what is embodied in the foregoing observation, would be worse than useless.

To Members of Assembly we say, as his Excellency the Governor has appointed the 27th day of August for you "to meet and proceed to business," it becomes you, as the voice of the people, promptly to coincide with the intentions of Government, and cheerfully to co-operate in rendering the ministerial plan both safe and expeditious. To you are left the details of the measure, thus proving, beyond a doubt, the opinion entertained of your experience and judgment by the Imperial Parliament. We shall not offend you by supposing that the language of irritation, contumacy, or defiance, will be heard in the Senate House of Jamaica, nor that the recommendations of government will be disregarded. The times call for your immediate acquiescence and individual security, happiness, and prosperity, are involved in your own measures.—*Chronicle.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

Dear Mr. Editor.—My *courteous* antagonist, William End, Esquire, seems, in his late communication, to have laid aside that suavity of disposition which in some instances has procured for him the appellation of a '*second Stanhope.*' It is not prudent thus to suffer that countenance to be distorted by rage, which at other times is irradiated with the blandest smiles of religious, moral, and political deceit. Amidst his various and rapid conversions, he ought to have imbibed a *few* principles of Christian charity; but there are some men, who, having in progressive succession embraced every form and tenet of religious faith, seem at last to have retained only the unloveliest features of each.

Whether Mr. End has or has not received, either spontaneously or by application, a specific reward for certain friendly services rendered to a certain great man, is a question of small moment to the public.—John Gape *may* have been deceived in this particular instance: his ring may have been forgotton: "common fame" may have become what Mr. End mildly predicted—*a common liar*; or, *the announcement, by John Gape, that such a measure* was *in contemplation, may have prevented its completion, and a more secret, but equally grateful mode of remuneration may have been adopted*; but John Gape is assured that the extreme avidity with which this solitary apparent error is seized by the partizans of misrule, will be considered by the public as an admission that all his other records are substantially correct.

What degree of credit is due even to the *open allegations* of William End, Esquire, is left to the decision of the public; and lest there should be any discrepancy of opinion for lack of evidence, I beg to remind them that Mr. End, on the 29th day of January last, in the House of Assembly, declared, "*these were not calamitous times,—there was nothing now to alarm the Province more than in former times,—there was nothing momentous in the present aspect of affairs.*" His constituents, however, (who are now so perfectly satisfied with his conduct!!—Quere?—*about his declaration in a certain place in Miramichi, previous to the late Legislative Session.*) seemed to entertain a very different view of Provincial affairs; and at the very instant when *he* was thus proclaiming that, *in effect*, no grievances existed in Gloucester—a Petition from his constituents, bearing the signatures of more than *fifteen hundred persons*, was on its route to Head Quarters, complaining of sundry oppressions, exactions, &c.—This Petition was not presented by Mr. End to the Assembly; but he happened to be advised of the intentions of the petitioners, having himself signed the requisition to summon a public meeting to deliberate upon grievances said to exist in the County—he happened to know that the petition was in progress—he knew that grievances, and those of a most alarming nature, *did* exist in the County:—why he did not attend at the meeting which had been convened in obedience to his desire, may be inferred from the nature of his subsequent career, and needs no interpreter.—John Gape presumes that he is at liberty to comment upon recorded facts, and he *believes* that the reasons assigned by Mr. End for the manner in which the petition of his constituency was submitted to the House, was not only ridiculous, but false. On the 14th of February, a Committee of Grievances was formed—on the 23d of the same month the Gloucester Petition was introduced by Mr. Simonds. Mr. End was at that moment in Fredericton—he was present on the spot—he was the sole Representative for the County; but the agent of his constituents, *acting upon his own responsibility*, confided the important document to Mr. Simonds. Suffer me to enquire, whether in the short space of eight days, the people of Gloucester could have been informed of the organization of a Committee of Grievances, and their instructions relative to the presentation of the petition communicated to Mr. Montgomery? Mr. End well knows, that such was not the case. Need I specify the true cause of their conduct in thus making a stranger the organ of their complaints? Examine the report of debates in the Assembly at its last session, and no index will be required to unravel the mystery. The Northumberland Petition was presented by Mr. Simonds because both of her Representatives were absent, but Mr. Taylor presented the petition from Fredericton; and if public confidence had not been withdrawn from Mr. End, the Gloucester Petition would not have found an exception to the customary rules of Parliament.—So much for the veracity of William End, Esquire.

John Gape tenders his humble acknowledgments to Mr. End, for the honor which he had designed to John, by undertaking to do as much for me as he has already done for the Crown Land Department; but I respectfully decline the good offices of one whose friendship has usually proved fatal to its object.

I approve of his position that a Legislator should not be the advocate of any Department; but his conduct only adds another example of how much the professions and practice of people may differ.

In reply to Mr. End's pathetic assurance, that he paid £5 per acre for *Town* Lots in Bathurst, I would desire to be informed for what purpose a warrant for £20 was issued to him, for deficiency in the purchase of Land. It is tolerably well known that the annual *Rent* of Town Lots is usually somewhat more than £5 per acre. Mr. End must have omitted a figure.—Try again.

John Gape made *no* allusions to the state of politics in Gloucester; but he will now enquire whether the following matters are to be taken in corroboration of Mr. End's position.—The supercession of an entire Bench of Magistrates, who had dared to decline acting in conjunction with a man who had grossly insulted them in their official capacity.—The collection of a lawless mob, a furious rabble, at an Election, to intimidate the friends of a rival candidate.—A shameful, violent, indecent and outrageous attack upon the reputation of the County Magistracy, for which Mr. End was *only* sentenced by the highest Court in New-Brunswick, to make an ample apology—*which sentence he dexterously evaded.*—A monopoly by one individual of the principal Timber station in Gloucester.—The threatened expulsion of *Squatters* on Crown Lands, many of whom have not only occupied the Lands for a number of years, but have also paid to the Commissioner, or to his accredited agents, the whole, or a great part of their Grant Fees—*some of which monies have been converted to other uses by the agents*; the deluded victims of their rapacity being compelled to pay a second time, and a higher price, for their Patents.—Are these indications of his boasted quietness and peacefulness?

The threat of retaliation, or exposure, or prosecution, or whatever it may be deemed, is contemptible in the extreme, and is one of those ambiguous weapons which any other **** could wield with equal facility. The friends of John Gape can at all times defend themselves against the malevolence of any hireling of corruption.

John Gape has thus briefly adverted to the most prominent features of William End's admirable defence; but we must have a few parting words ere the correspondence ceases forever.

It will not have escaped the discernment of a generous public that Mr. End's communication in the last *Courier*, though ostensibly in answer to John Gape, is in reality but a battery whence he may hurl his infamous missiles at an absent person. Cruelty and cowardice are usually united in the same souls, and the overflowing bitterness of malice in the case of Mr. End, must be suffered to escape, else, like the scorpion's sting, it would have wounded its author. In public, and in private, upon all occasions, has the Honorable William Black been the object of Mr. End's malicious witticisms and eloquent sarcasms. He pursues his victim with unrelenting severity, and seems to delight in the exhibition of that spirit of vindictiveness which is the surest indication of a total absence of moral principle.

William End, Esquire, was *superseded* for reasons which required no consent of Council. It was for no alleged offence in the execution of his duty,—it was for no misdemeanor,—it was not for the commission of any illegal act as Clerk of the Peace; but he had neglected to comply with the terms on which alone he was appointed to the Office—namely, that he should forthwith proceed to, and reside in the County; for this *laches*, Mr. Black was justified in superceding him, and in so doing he had the full concurrence of the highest Law Officer in the Colony—an Officer who has since been honored on sundry occasions with a liberal share of the vituperative slang of William End, Espuire.

I am sorry to contradict such a learned and veracious gentleman as Mr. End; but I am now under the necessity of assuring the public, that the question of his supercession for non-residence, and for which alone he was removed from office, was *never* submitted to the Council, as it was considered an independent and warrantable act of the Royal Prerogative. I am therefore compelled to believe that his 2's and 8's have no existence save among the floating fantasies of his own imagination; and it is indeed somewhat singular that *he* should have ready access to records which are sealed books to all other strangers.—John Gape must have lost his ring, or perhaps Mr. End may have found favour in the eyes of Pharaoh—an accident that rarely happens to humble individuals like John Gape.

Mr. End's observations about the *secretion* of Public Despatches, will probably apply with perfect truth to the Colonial Office. Of Lord Goderich we know little more than that under his governance, Colonial abuses multiplied to an alarming extent: good, easy soul, he was a pliant tool in the hands of such skilful and adroit workmen as the chief clerk and his brother, and their amiable partizans—Legal spoliators of the public patrimony, "who feel the solemnity of their "official oaths, and think that a Government "should be supported, and Justice be adminis-"tered by other men than those who have wal-"lowed in corruption and crime." From such a Minister, the Despot of New-Brunswick could have but little difficulty in procuring an order for the restoration of his minion; and the subsequent conduct of that minion has shewn us that gratitude is not quite banished from the earth. It were a work of supererogation to descant upon that singular Executive benevolence which has shed its vivifying rays so warmly upon the head of the persecuted William End since his restoration to office: while other non-resident functionaries were commanded *instantly* to repair to their respective Counties, he, poor man, was indulged with an extension of the term prescribed by the Colonial Minister for his removal; and this, too, without the consent, or even the knowledge, of His Majesty's Council, *as then constituted*, but solely upon the advice of the embryo Executive Councillors,—the *esse* arbitors of our destiny.

If, in the foregoing observations, John Gape has been betrayed into unseemly and improper language, he avows his contrition for the offence, and begs that Mr. End will suppose it all spoken in jest.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, your friend,
JOHN GAPE.

Mr. EDITOR.—A late melancholy occurrence has attracted the attention of this community to the state of the Bridge leading from the City to the Great Road on the Marsh; indeed, Sir, it has long been regretted by those who are in the habit of travelling in that direction in carriages or on horseback, that the public should not have been long since accommodated with a more safe and commodious structure in the situation alluded to. The narrowness of the Bridge, the shameful exposure to the water on each side of it, for want of a sufficient fence or railing, together with stones of large size projecting several inches above the surface of the earth, have caused many and various accidents that have not been made generally known, because they did not terminate in any very serious injury.—I would instance the loud rushing and foaming of the water at stated times issuing from under the Bridge to the sea, and which seldom fails to excite a degree of restiveness in horses passing at the time. Every person acquainted with, and even expert at managing the reins, is well aware how difficult it is to prevent accident in such a situation. Being a frequent eye-witness of what I relate, it has for some time past suggested itself to my mind, that the time has arrived when a more substantial Bridge should be erected on the road in question, and which might protect from danger the lives of His Majesty's subjects; and I state it without fear of contradiction, that so much are the feelings of the public at this time alive to its necessity, that were lists open for subscription, the full cost of a handsome stone Bridge could and would be cheerfully procured, from the voluntary aid of every respectable individual in the City and its suburbs. At any rate, Sir, let us make the attempt, and I doubt not we shall speedily accomplish a work that will redound to the honor and credit of the inhabitants of St. John, both in this and after ages—and thus unite utility with ornament.—I hope that you will invite further discussion on this important subject in the columns of your useful Journal.

HUMANITAS.

SOLUTIONS

To the Enigmatical List of Merchants.

1. Crookshank.	19. Jordan.
2. Wiggins.	20. Ward.
3. Barlow.	21. Summers.
4. Leavitt.	22. Wilmot.
5. Robertson.	23. Smith.
6. Mackay.	24. Thurgar.
7. Kinnear.	25. Robinson.
8. Millidge.	26. Jarvis.
9. Kirk.	[*Erratum.*—For 3-7ths read 3-8ths of a title.]
10. Wishart.	27. Merritt.
11. Sandall.	[*Erratum*: for "a dealer in silks," read "half a dealer in silks."]
12. Whitney.	28. Hughson.
13. Hanford.	29. De Veber.
14. Ratchford.	30. Lowe.
15. Kerr.	
16. Rankin.	
17. Hammond.	
18. Walker.	

ENIGMA,

Addressed to the Fair Sex of N. Brunswick.

Take a city renown'd for wealth and for trade,
And a fruit that is oft in our markets display'd.
Take a title to which but few can aspire,
And the colour of a metal that's cleans'd by the fire,
A trade you will next in rotation set down,
And the name of a "not very far distant town,"
To which add a substantive wanted by many,
And that which attends those who have not got any.
A town in the Indies you'll next bring to mind,
The word which is French for again you will find.
Of those words the first letters you'll carefully join,
Adding thereto one third of a large silver coin,
And spelling them over, they'll bring to your view,
A pattern of excellence, fair ones, for you.

Billy Black.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

A REPORT having been circulated, stating that the Subscriber had resigned his situation as Principal of the above Establishment, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the report is totally without foundation—and that no such intention has for a moment entered his mind.

The School will be again opened on the 1st of August, at the reduced terms previously advertised.

JOSEPH H. CLINCH, *A. M.*

Windsor, 20th July, 1833.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 24, 1833.

In a postscript, last week, we inserted some cheering intelligence respecting the success of Don Pedro's forces, in the attempt to overthrow the government of the usurper Miguel in Portugal; and we have this day to inform our readers of the capture of Don Miguel's fleet by Don Pedro's squadron, under the command of Admiral Napier, (until lately a Post Captain in the British Navy.) This intelligence is contained in English papers to the 24th July, received at Halifax on Sunday last, by His Majesty's Brig *Serpent*, in 26 days from Portsmouth. From the signal success which has thus attended Admiral Napier's first inset, and from the known intrepidity and daring of that able commander, there is every reason to expect that the next arrivals will bring accounts of his being in possession of the city of Lisbon—an event that would at once decide the issue of the contest. We hope, however, that should this be the case, the future destiny of Portugal will not be left to the entire control of Don Pedro; for although we are disposed to view him in a somewhat more favorable light than his brother Miguel, we are by no means certain that he is a fit person to institute a form of government for a country which has been so long ruled by priestcraft and intolerance.

From Great-Britain, we have little information of importance.—The Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, passed a second reading in the House of Lords, contrary to general expectation, by a considerable majority.

The second reading of the West-India Slavery Bill, had been postponed in the House of Commons until the East-India Company's Charter should be disposed of. The London *Standard* says, that the compromise between Government and the Planters had been broken up, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the former to include the slave-owners of Honduras, and the Cape of Good Hope, as sharers in the indemnity.

West-Indies.—By arrivals at this port, we have received Jamaica and Barbados papers to the latter part of July. In the former Island the Government plan for the emancipation of the Slaves is received in a much better spirit than was anticipated. The comments of several of the Kingston papers on this subject, will be found in our preceding columns.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a communication in one of our columns, signed "*Humanitas*;" and sincerely do we hope that the improvement suggested may meet with a spirited effort on the part of our citizens generally to carry promptly into effect an object of such importance to the public.

We would also call the attention of the Corporation to the state of the road for a short distance on the City side of the Bridge referred to by *Humanitas*. Besides several dangerous holes within the space of a few yards, the sewer which crosses it near Mr. Marter's, we are informed, is so rotten that a few days since a horse broke through it, and, by the suddenness of the motion, threw his rider, a young lad, to the ground, without, however, doing him any serious injury. Our authorities should at once see that a road which is now so much used, is kept in such a state of repair as to be travelled with safety to men and horses.

New Papers.—In another column we publish the prospectus of a weekly newspaper about to be issued at Saint Andrews by Mr. George N. Smith, (formerly of the Crown Land Department,) under the title of the "*New-Brunswick Standard, and Saint Andrews Commercial Gazette.*" The Standard is to be printed with the materials used in the publication of the *Courant*—that paper having been discontinued for some time past.

We are informed that Mr. J. Stubs, proprietor of the late *Saint Andrews Herald*, contemplates removing his establishment to Saint Stephens, where he intends publishing "*The Times*," a prospectus of which appeared in the Courier several weeks ago.

We have received the two first numbers of the "*Yarmouth Herald*," printed at Yarmouth, (N. S.) by Mr. A. Lawson, recently from Pictou. It is a small, but well filled sheet, and promises to be longer lived than the *Telegraph*, to which it succeeds.

We trust the proprietors of these Journals will receive substantial support, and be thereby induced to continue establishments that are of essential benefit to the people, wherever they are properly conducted.

The following are the particulars of the lamentable accident which terminated the life of the late Lieutenant Cleeve:—Returning from his ride on the Marsh Road, about three o'clock last Friday afternoon, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Lawson, his horse took alarm from the barking of a dog which had suddenly run into the road, and immediately galloped off. Mr. Cleeve losing his stirrups in consequence of the unexpectedness of the movement, and not being able to regain them, clung by his heels to the animal, which, pricked by his spurs, continued onward till he came to the Bridge across the Creek, where he stopped short, and Mr. Cleeve was thrown violently, and fell upon the back of his head, by which his skull was dreadfully fractured. He was instantly taken up, senseless, and carried to Fitzpatrick's, the nearest house upon the road, where the best medical assistance was at once afforded him. In the evening he was carefully removed on a litter to his quarters in the Barracks, where he continued insensible, receiving the most kind and unremitting attention, until his death, which took place at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Sunday morning.

Thus was this much respected and beloved young man snatched suddenly away in the very bloom of life. Sad, indeed, to his relatives, will be the news of his unhappy fate, and deeply we sympathise with them for the severity of their loss.—*Observer.*

Another Casualty.—Yesterday an Inquest was held at Indian Town, on the body of Patrick Cummings, who accidentally fell into one of his own tan vats, and received so much injury that he died a few hours after he was extricated from drowning.

Temperance Society.—The Annual meeting of this excellent Institution was held in the Asylum on Monday evening. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Gray, President of the Society, the Chair was taken by the Vice-President, W. B. Kinnear, Esquire, who opened the Meeting with a few brief but appropriate remarks.—The audience, which was both numerous and respectable, was afterwards successively addressed by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, of the Episcopal Church; the Reverend Messrs. Busby and Smithson, Wesleyan Missionaries; Neville Parker, Esq.; Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, and Robt. Parker, Esq. Solicitor General. The speeches were highly interesting, and the facts set forth by the speakers, of the salutary effects arising from Temperance Societies wherever they have been formed, could not have been otherwise than encouraging to all the friends of Temperance who were present. Statements were exhibited of the flourishing condition of the cause in the United States, (which country has the credit of first establishing Temperance Societies;) in Great-Britain and Ireland, (the work prospering in these Kingdoms in the same ratio as in the United States;) in Sweden, Norway, Prussia, and other parts of the Continent. Even the British settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and several parts of British India have their Temperance Societies, which are supported by natives as well as Europeans, and are extending their healing influence in these remote ends of the earth. In our own Province also, as well as in Nova-Scotia, &c. the cause of temperance is progressing; Societies are formed in various portions of the country; and persons long engaged in selling liquors are relinquishing that part of their business, and engaging in the Temperance reformation.—The bad effects arising from the use of ardent spirits, were pourtrayed in forcible and vivid colours by several of the gentlemen, in their addresses, which all present could sufficiently realize by the many instances in our City and neighbourhood, of families brought to misery and ruin, from this cause. In truth, the argument needeth no stronger evidence, than the many *living* monuments which are daily to be seen staggering about our streets.—If there be a possibility that this great evil can be alleviated, let every good citizen lend his aid.

A collection amounting to £3 : 15s. was made, for the purpose of defraying incidental expences.

At the close of the meeting, *forty-two* persons enrolled their names on the Society's list of members, which now numbers upwards of 600.—The book containing the rules has been left at the Store of Mr. Angus M'Kenzie, St. John-street, where persons desirous of joining this laudable Institution are requested to call and subscribe their names.

Annexed are the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Moved by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, seconded by Mr. N. S. Demill—

Resolved, That the continued accounts which we receive of the progress of the Temperance cause, are most cheering to the friends of Gospel virtue.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Busby, seconded by Rev. Mr. Smithson—

Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirits is wrong, and should be reprobated and abandoned as a great national evil.

Moved by Neville Parker, Esquire, seconded by S. Huyghue, Esquire—

Resolved, That the incalculable evils produced by ardent spirits, rank them among the greatest scourges that have ever afflicted humanity.

Moved by Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, seconded by John Kinnear, Esquire—

Resolved, That men of all persuasions ought to forget their differences, and unite, hand and heart, to extend the principle and operations of this Society throughout the country.

Moved by Robert Parker, Esquire, seconded by Honorable Richard Simonds—

Resolved, That the instances of those who have failed to adhere to their pledge, though they prove a subject of painful reflection as the individuals themselves are concerned, are nevertheless powerful arguments for the formation and extension of Temperance Societies, inasmuch as they tend to shew the inveteracy of intemperate habits when once formed. [*Observer.*

In some of our former numbers we published copies of the Royal Commission and Instructions to the Hon. Thomas Baillie, as Commissioner of Crown Lands in New-Brunswick: we now subjoin the copy of his Commission as Surveyor General, and of the code of Regulations, prescribing his official course in that Office. We leave to the admirers of the Crown Land Department the task of proving to us and to the public, that the first clause of these Instructions has been always kept in view by Mr. Baillie.

GEORGE R.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,—To all to whom these presents shall come—*Greeting:*

Know ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, care, and fidelity of our trusty and well beloved Thomas Baillie, Esquire, have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint him, the said Thomas Baillie, to be our Surveyor General for the admeasuring, surveying and setting out of Lands in our Province of New-Brunswick, in America, with power to the said Thomas Baillie, to do, execute, and perform, by himself, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, all things whatever belonging to the said Office,—to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same, during our pleasure, together with all salaries, fees, perquisites, profits and advantages, thereunto or of right belonging or appertaining:—And we do hereby charge and require the said Thomas Baillie, his Deputy or Deputies, in the exercise or execution of the said Office, to observe and follow all such Rules, Orders, and Instructions, as We, or the Commissioners of our Treasury, or our High Treasurer, or our Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, for the time being, shall in that behalf from time to time think fit to order, direct and appoint; and all our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, and all others our Officers and Ministers whatsoever within our said Province, are to take notice thereof, and to be aiding and assisting unto the said Thomas Baillie, in the due execution of the said Office in all things as becometh; an Entry hereof being first made in the Office of the Auditor and Surveyor General of our Revenues in America.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 2d day of February, 1824, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's command.
(Signed) LIVERPOOL,
LOWTHER,
G. L. H. SOMERSET.

Entered at the Office of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.
Somerset Place, 6th April, 1824.
T. R. DOWNES.

T. Baillie, Esquire, to be Surveyor of Lands in N. Brunswick.

GEORGE R.

Instructions to be observed by Thomas Baillie, Esquire, Surveyor General, for admeasuring, surveying, and setting out of Lands in New-Brunswick.

Whereas, We have been graciously pleased to give Instructions unto our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, George, Earl of Dalhousie, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of New-Brunswick, in America, for the regulation of his conduct in granting Lands to our loyal Refugees who have taken refuge in that Province, and others who may become settlers therein, and amongst other things to signify our will and pleasure that no Grant whatever be made of Lands within our said Province, until our Surveyor General of the Woods, or his Deputy lawfully appointed, shall have viewed and marked out such districts within our said Province as reservations to us, our heirs and successors, as shall be found to contain any considerable growth of Masting or other Timber, fit for the use of our Royal Navy; and that our Surveyor General of Lands in our said Province, shall not certify any plots of Land ordered and surveyed for any person or persons whatever, in order that Grants may be made out for the same, until it shall appear unto him by a certificate under the hand of our Surveyor General of the Woods, or his Deputy, that the Lands so to be granted, is not part of, or included within any district marked out as a reservation for us, our heirs and successors as aforesaid, for the purposes before mentioned; our will and pleasure is, that you do in all things conform yourself to the said Instructions.

The Deputies you are to employ to assist you in the execution of the said Office, are to be able Surveyors, who are to receive their directions from you, and also previous to entering upon the duties of their office shall take an oath and give good and sufficient security for the due and faithful execution thereof, to be taken by the Governor.

Every person to be employed by you or your Deputies as a Chain Bearer, to assist in the survey of the said Lands, shall, before he enters into the execution of the office in which he may be employed, take an oath before the Governor or Deputy Governor, or before you or one of your Deputies, for the due performance thereof, and that he will make and return exact surveys and plots, and faithful admeasurement of all Lands laid out or measured.

When surveys are to be made, and lands to be located at the expense of the Crown, you shall provide yourself with persons to be employed as Chain-bearers, or other assistants, in the first place out of the King's Troops doing duty in the Province of New-Brunswick, provided they can be spared for that purpose;—you are therefore, whenever you have occasion for such assistants, to apply to the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces, requesting him to appoint so many men as may be wanted by you, and you are hereby authorized to allow to each man the sum of eight pence a day, in addition to his Military pay, for such time as he shall be so employed. But in case His Majesty's service will not permit the Troops to be so employed, you are then to provide yourself with such other assistants as you can procure at the lower wages possible, consistent with the due execution of the service.

The expences to be incurred by you in surveying and locating such lands as are to be surveyed and located at the expence of the Crown, are to be defrayed by the Governor, after the account thereof, made out by you, shall have been approved by the Governor and Council, according to the Instructions given by His Majesty in that respect.

You are to take care that the boundary lines of all plots of ground to be surveyed by you, shall be so joined, as to be, in time, when recorded, a perfect and exact survey of the country; and when the survey for any district shall be completed, exact and accurate maps and plans, certified by you, are to be delivered to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, in order to their being transmitted Home.

You are to report to the Governor any observations that may occur to you and which may assist in ascertaining the division of Parishes, the proper spots for laying out Towns, or to be reserved for Forts and Fortifications, also for erecting Churches and laying out Glebes; likewise for the directions of Highways and the preservation of woodlands, which it will be necessary to preserve for the public benefit.

In order to ascertain the true quantity of plantable and rocky or barren land contained in each grant hereafter to be made in the said Province, you are to take especial care that in all surveys particular notice be taken according to the best of your judgment and understanding, how much of the land so surveyed is plantable, and how much of it is barren, rocky, or otherwise unfit for cultivation, and to insert in the survey and plot by you to be returned as aforesaid, the true quantity of each kind of land.

The lands to be surveyed by virtue of warrants from the Governor, are to be run in such a manner as to allow to each tract an equal and proportionate share of local advantages, as nearly as can be, in respect of vicinity and access to the sea shore, to rivers and highways; when the allotments shall be near the sea shore and rivers, and in the interior parts of the tracts surveyed, shall be as near as may be, run in a square, and there shall be a sufficient space left at the most convenient spaces upon the sea shore or inlets therefrom, or upon rivers, for those settlers in the interior parts of the said Province to ship the produce of their respective plantations from whence paths for carriages to the said shore, rivers, and inlets can be conveniently and advantageously made.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 3d day of February, 1824, in the fifth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's command.
(Signed) LIVERPOOL,
LOWTHER,
G. L. H. SOMERSET.

New-Brunswick.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—To all to whom these Presents shall come—*Greeting:*

Know ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, care, and fidelity of our trusty and well beloved Thomas Baillie, Esquire, have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint him, the said Thomas Baillie, to be our Surveyor General for the admeasuring, surveying and setting-out of Lands in our Province of New-Brunswick, in America, in room of the Honorable Samuel Proudfoot Hurd, with power to the said Thomas Baillie to do, execute, and perform, by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, all things whatsoever belonging to the said Office:—To have, to hold, to execute, and enjoy the same during our pleasure, together with all salaries, fees, perquisites, profits and advantages, thereunto or of right belonging or appertaining. And we do hereby require and charge the said Thomas Baillie, his Deputy or Deputies in the exercise or execution of the said Office, to observe and follow all such orders, rules and instructions, as We, or the Commissioners of our Treasury, or our High Treasurer, or our Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, for the time being, shall in that behalf from time to time think fit to order, direct and appoint.

Given under the Great Seal of our Province of New-Brunswick: Witness our trusty and well beloved William Black, Esquire, our President and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, at Fredericton, the fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

By his Honor's command.
WM. F. ODELL.

Dedication of the new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Woodstock.—This neat and commodious building was dedicated to its holy purposes on Sunday, the 10th inst. Such was the interest excited, that in the congregation might be seen persons from settlements at the distance of fifty miles. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. E. Wood, of Fredericton; and in the afternoon, the Rev. A. M'Nutt, of Annapolis, officiated.

According to previous announcement, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Wood again preached, after which the sale of the preference of the Pews commenced. The demands for them being numerous, some spirited competition took place. The total amount they eventually brought, to be passed to the credit of the Chapel, was £525, a sum far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the friends engaged in its erection, and which, united with the subscriptions previously made, will leave the whole premises free from debt. Much praise is due to Messrs. J. M. Connell, Perley, Demill, and Shea, under whose attentive management, aided by the generous offerings and good wishes of the inhabitants of Woodstock and its neighbourhood, the building was commenced and completed.—*Fredericton Watchman, August* 19.

With respect to the Colonial Post Office and the charges for newspaper postages, I had the honour some time since to submit a plan to the Secretary of State, containing the view I take of the question; and Mr. Stanley, by whom I was favoured with an audience of an hour and a half a few days since, informs me that His Grace the Post Master General has sent to Quebec to request Mr. Stayner the Colonial Deputy Post Master General's attendance here, with the view of making such arrangements as would be most advantageous and satisfactory to the people of British North America.—*Mr. M'Kenzie's letter to the People of Upper Canada.*

Desertion.—The Captain of a Swedish vessel applied a few days since to the police magistrates for process to arrest his crew, who had deserted, including his mate. The cause assigned was the small amount of compensation allowed them. The Captain assured the Magistrate that he was only allowed *seven dollars* per month as his wages for the voyage. What must have been the wages of the crew under like circumstances?—*N. Y. Paper.*

Another importation of new copper coin, of William the Fourth's reign, has been landed at Greenock, from the North American Colonies, within these few days past. It is computed that speculations in this coin to the amount of nearly £500 have been entered into, not only by the merchants and ship-masters, but also the seamen trading from the Clyde to the ports of Nova Scotia. As a small duty is levied on the coin when landed on the shores of Britain, vast quantities of it are now brought ashore under the rose, and put into circulation, to the great advantage of the public. The importation of the new British coin, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, from the American colonies, seems to be a traffic of rather a lucrative description, and has now settled down into part and parcel of our dealings with our "transatlantic brethren."—*Glasgow paper.*

Head-Quarters, Fredericton,
20th August, 1833.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Queen's County Militia.

Captain and Adjutant T. R. Wetmore, from the 1st Batt. York County Militia, to be Captain.

Lieut. John Bulyea, to be Captain, vice Stephen Golding, who retires with his rank, in consequence of age and infirmities, (dated 20th August, 1833.)

Lieut. Bradford Hewlett, to be Captain, vice Peters, do. 21st August.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign Abraham Merritt, vice Hewlett, dated 20th August; Ensign Isaac H. DeVeber, of a new company, 21st do.; Ensign Thomas Graham, vice Clarke, removed from the County, 22d do.

To be Ensigns.—Sergeant John Mays, vice Merritt, promoted, 20th August; Sergt. James E. Smith, vice Golding, removed from the County, 21st do.; Sergt. Richard Graham, vice Graham, promoted, 23d do.; Charles Currie, gent. vice DeVeber, promoted.