GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, November 1.

Parliament was yesterday furthur prorogued, with the accustomed formalities, for six weeks: viz. to the 12th of December, the day named in a late *Gazette*; but as neither the Commission nor the Lord Chancellor's address, after the words "to be here holden," contained the phrase 'for the dispatch of business,' it is obvious that Parliament will not be then assembled.—The belief is, that Ministers will not call together Parliament before the first week in February.

It is understood, in the best informed circles, that the great measures to be introduced by Ministers the next session, are on the following important subjects:—viz. On the *English tythe system*: the *Poor laws*: and *Corporations*: and that an abolition of the most oppressive and most vexatious portion of the *assessed taxes* will be effected, with a more equitable adjustment of such parts of them as it shall be considered necessary still to retain.

The *Christian Advocate* says that His Majesty's Ministers intend to propose a compromise between the Dissenters and the Church; and that the main feature will consist of an act for the appropriation of a certain amount of Church property, to be distributed amongst Dissenting Ministers.

Durham University.—With a liberality unprecedented in moderu times, the Dean and Chapter have voluntarily given up property, amounting to £94,000, to found the University; to the support of which the Bishop of Durham subscribes £1000 ℔ annum—his Lordship having already made two donations of £1000 each towards the building fund; besides giving a dwelling-house which he purchased for the residence of one of the professors.

Dr. Bowring, who has been for some time on a commercial mission both in Belgium and France returned to London on Friday. Dr. B's labors were directed to the promotion of a more liberal commercial intercourse between this country and our neighbours, by endeavouring to induce the latter to diminish their respective duties on the importation of foreign commodities, and we understand has been more successful than was expected.

In consequence of the present East India Company ceasing to be a trading company after April next, we understand, says the Hampshire Telegraph, a joint stock shipping company is to be established on a magnificent scale, to trade with all the presidencies, as well as China, and that the East India proprietors are largely concerned in it.

A joint stock company is about being formed in Belfast, for the purpose of opening a direct trade with China, chiefly in the article of tea.

John Griffith Evans, the person who was apprehended on suspicion of a design to assassinate the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Stanley, at the late agricultural dinner in this town, has been sent to a lunatic asylum there being no doubt of his insanity.—*Liverpool Courier.*

London, Nov. 7.—A fact of some importance is mentioned in the Spanish papers, viz:—That M. de Cardova, the Ambassador of Spain in Portugal, had sent a declaration of adhesion and allegiance, for himself and the other members of the embassy, to the government of the Queen. This would lead us to believe that his opinion of the prospects of Don Carlos is far from being sanguine,—and from the position of the ambassador in Portugal, and his continual communication with Don Carlos, no one could be better acquainted with the chances of success.

The Dutch Mail brings accounts that a conference is to take place in Prussia, respecting the Spanish affairs. Plenipotentiaries from Austria and Russia are expected at Berlin, with favourable instructions; and should the intervention of France take place in the affairs of Spain, the other powers will not interfere.

Accounts have been received from Bilboa to the 27th ult. The Carlists have been completely successful in that quarter and the most horrid barbarities have been committed; many details are before us.—We select one of the most prominent. A merchant of respectability had been for some time absent, and on his return, was met by a party of Carlists, who insisted on his shouting out "Don Carlos, the Holy Inquisition, and Absolute Monarchy."—He hesitated, and only called out "Viva! Viva!!" upon which a monk sprung upon him, stabbed, ham-strung him, and left him on the road to perish. The other parties followed, execrating and spitting upon him as they passed. The number of men near Bilboa is stated at 20,000 consisting mostly of ferocious banditti, led on by the priests.

Falmouth, Oct. 26.

Portugal.—The Pike schooner, Lieut. Brooking, arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, after a most boisterons passage of nine days, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 13th instant. She brings intelligence that on the morning of the 10th the Queen's troops, commanded by the Duke of Braganza in person, attacked the enemy, and, after a severe action, forced them to retreat, when the assailants took possession of Lumiar, four English miles from Lisbon, where they passed the night. The enemy remained about a mile and a half in advance. On the 11th the enemy continued to retreat; and were twice driven from positions on hilly ground where they attempted to make a stand. The first halt of the enemy was at Loires, seven or eight miles from Lisbon, near which they made an attack on the queen's forces, in order to dislodge them from a hill, of which they had injudiciously allowed them to take possession. The enemy were repulsed in this attack. The firing continued till sunset; the Queen's forces being successful to the end of the day. Don Miguel's army was, on the 12th instant, continuing its retreat towards Santarem, a fortified town on the top of a hill about fifty miles north-east of Lisbon. The loss in the engagements on the 10th and 11th is variously given. Some accounts state that of Miguel at 2,000, others at 3,000. The loss in the Queen's army is not mentioned with accuracy. Probably all that was known correctly when the Pike sailed was, that 700 wounded had arrived at Lisbon. The Colonel of the 6th Infantry (Torres) was killed, and two Lieutenant-Colonels wounded, and a very large proportion of officers of all ranks.

Miguel left his wounded and sick in the hospitals, in a most abandoned state, but Don Pedro has taken the greatest care of them, and ordered the dead to be buried. Miguel's forces fought bravely, but there seems no reason to doubt, that, forced to retreat to a strong increasing army of the Queen, they must submit at no distant period, and an end be put to the miserable state of warfare at present existing in Portugal. All the accounts do justice to Don Pedro's gallantry and good conduct in the field.

November 2.—By His Majesty's brig *Pantaloon*, Lieut. Dacres, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, we have advices from Lisbon to the 27th of October. Up to that time the Miguelites were in possession of Santarem, a fortified town on the north of Lisbon, where they appear determined to make a stand against the constitutional forces who have halted in front; and as the weather is setting in severe, they must either drive the Miguelites from the town, or retire. At present Santarem is well supplied with provisions, but from the circumstance of all the towns around it having declared for the queen, her forces will be enabled to cut off supplies.

Lisbon, Oct. 26.—"Liberia and Coimbria have declared for the Queen. The main body of the Miguelites are in Santarem, where they are surrounded by our troops, who are obliged to remain in the open fields, without tents or other covering, consequently they must suffer much from cold and the rain. Don Pedro went to Santarem yesterday morning, and it is therefore expected there will be an attack on Santarem to-day, or, at all events, very soon.

"From some misunderstanding, all the officers except two, who came out with the last 450 Englishmen, have resigned: some of them go to England to-morrow in a Liverpool vessel. About 80 of the men have been put in the prison in the castle, for refusing to obey other officers than those with them, and it is said, in consequence of their engagements as to pay not having been fulfilled since they arrived.

"There is little expectation of the constitutional troops remaining long on the ground which they now occupy, as they must either attack Santarem, or retire; as the winter is fast approaching, and they have no means of shelter for so large a force."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

To Mr. J. D. LUCAS.

Upon further deliberation, I am disposed to reject your overtures of reference—I consider your proposition as chimerical, absurd, and impracticable—a new artifice to delude the public. Had you avowed yourself one of the parties to whom, in my first communication, allusion was made, I would feel myself compelled to adopt such measures as you dictated, to prove the charges which I had advanced; as, J. D. Lucas, you are also but a shadow, and are entitled to no attention from Veritas—I addressed myself to the Public, not to a creature of the Secretary. I stated a fact which in some degree involved the reputation of the Secretary, and, in answer, am insulted by one of his hirelings;—you attack me, according to your usual custom, in the most violent & unguarded language, denouncing my communication as abounding with falsehoods, lying, and slanderous, and unfair, and embellishing your admirable composition with a profusion of beggars, thieves, Secretaries, Councillors, acting Commissioners, &c. Truly Mr Lucas, I fear that your excessive violence will defeat its object; your indignation has hurried you beyond the rules of politeness; hatred and detestation, disgrace and infamy, are harsh terms—they betray a degree of anger, which is strangely contrasted with your assumed moderation, under the various signatures of *John Doe, Tyro*, and *Know-nothing*. I am not inclined to suffer any anonymous antagonist—a tool of the Secretary—to dictate to me the species of testimony to be laid before the Public, in support of my observations on the Cunard Reserves; and therefore having already acknowledged the legality of that tribunal, (the Public,) to which you also have submitted the question at issue. I proceed, in pursuance of my avowed design, to publish *entire* copies of the various papers upon which my first communication was based, and I require from you an equally candid disclosure of the documents which you profess to have examined. That I have now an unquestionable right to demand their publication, will scarcely be denied, and as you have taken upon yourself the burden of disproving *all* that I had said, you are bound to do so—otherwise the *infamy* may indeed be transferred to J. D. Lucas, who condemns all other writers for assuming fictitious names—and yet dares not avow himself the author of the slanderous communications that claim paternity from him.

To His Honor William Black, Esquire, President, &c. &c.

The Petition of Joseph Cunard humbly sheweth—That he obtained last season a reservation of a tract of land, for lumbering purposes, situate on the north-west branch of the Miramichi River, commencing at the Falls thereof, and extending up four miles—the reservation to continue in force for the term of four years.

He has since that period made arrangements for slucing the Falls, and otherwise materially improving the bed of the stream, in order that timber may be driven; in so doing, a large sum of money will be expended during the current season, and the moment the object is effected, applicants will pour in for that part of the stream above his reservation, and from the quantity of timber which will be thrown in for the first one or two years, he will be materially clogged in his operations. He therefore requests that his said reservation may be extended to embrace the term of six years, from this date, and that it may comprise that part of the north-west situate above the Falls,—he pledging himself to take out Licenses for at least 1000 tons annually thereon, and he will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Signed,) Joseph Cunard.
Fredericton, 4th May, 1831.

(Indorsed.) Joseph Cunard for an extension of his North West Reserve. Approved.
May 4th, 1831. (Signed) T. B.

To His Honor William Black, Esquire, &c. &c.

The Petition of Joseph Cunard humbly sheweth—That your Petitioner is very extensively engaged in the manafacture of pine Timber, and ships large quantities thereof annually to Great Britain.

That considerable quantities of timber are to be met in that tract of country bordering on the Nepisiguit River above the Great Falls thereof, and that the impossibility of hauling around these Falls, and the great destruction of timber consequent upon the attempt to run it through them, acts as an effectual preventive to the establishment of any considerable lumbering parties in that quarter—the more particularly as the harbour of Bathurst will not admit of large vessels, and the Nepisiguit below the Falls is shallow and bad to drive.

Your Petitioner is of opinion that the streams and the Falls might in some measure be improved, if a capitalist could have sufficient encouragement to embark in the speculation; and he is willing to make the attempt, provided he is protected by a reservation for the period of ten years, of that part of the Nepisiguit situate above the Falls, under the pledge that he shall make every exertion to improve the navigation of the stream, and to take out Licence to cut a thousand tons of timber annually, which, if his expectations be realized, will extend to thousands—and he therefore prays that the reservation be granted to him on the above terms, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray. (Signed) Joseph Cunard.
Fredericton, 4th May, 1831.

(Indorsed.) White Pine, 1s. 6d.; Red do. 2s. exclusive of the Survey Money: the compliance of the request.
Approved, by order of the President, on the above conditions. (Signed) T. BAILLIE.
May 4th, 1831.

The public will remember that soon after the granting of the reservation mentioned above, the inhabitants of Gloucester and of Northumberland addressed petitions to the Executive, praying that the said Reserves might be broken. Advice of these proceedings was transmitted to Mr Cunard, who addressed to the Provincial Secretary, a long, and what he calls, a well-supported narrative, accompanied by sundry affidavits and contracts, which have heretofore been published in the Courier, as extracted from a pamphlet, issued by the Commissioner, after which, *it is at present* unnecessary further to remark.

At an early period of the summer of 1833, Donald M'Kay, Esq. applied at the Crown Lands Office, for permission to cut a quantity of timber on the Nine Mile Brook, (a stream of the Nipisiguit above the Falls)—but as it was declared to be within the bounds of Mr. Cunard's reserve, it was not complied with. Mr. M'Kay then applied for a dissolution of the Reserve, and that it should be thrown open to public competition,—whereupon Mr. Beckwith, by command of the Governor, called upon Mr. Cunard, to produce vouchers of the expenditure he had made in improving the navigation of the said river Nepisiguit, since the date of his Reserve, and of the nature and utility of such improvements, and explaining to Mr. Cunard the nature and purport of Mr. M'Kay's application. Mr. Cunard shortly afterwards replied to this official letter; but as I am not in possession of this document, I can only state from recollection, that Mr. Cunard declared himself unprepared with further evidence than that formerly produced by him, and now before the public; but that he was assured that the Governor would never consent to encroaching on his privilege; and that, as he had no idea of being deprived of the privilege, he referred Mr. M'Kay to the Office for an answer to his application. And I call upon you, Mr. Lucas, to shew that, in this important document, Mr. Cunard said a single word about his having already given permission to Mr. Taylor to lumber on the ground applied for by Mr. M'Kay;—you cannot do so, Sir; and, failing this, you are convicted of a palpable error.

It was then, Sir, on the 30th day of September, 1833, that one Mr. Rankin, of the firm of Gilmour and Rankin and Company, presented an address or petition to His Excellency, praying that both Reserves might be thrown open to the public; which petition was supported by the annexed affidavits and certificates, all of which I believe to be genuine.

Province of New-Brunswick. Gloucester, to wit: } Bela Packard, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, maketh oath and saith, that he Lumbered on the main river of Bathurst or Nepisiquit, from the year 1818 to the year 1824: that in the year 1820, he lumbered above the Falls on said river, and drove the Timber through the Falls without any material injury, but was prevented from getting it to market that season in consequence of being detained by Greenlow's Timber, until the water fell; that he is well acquainted with the River, and the other Rivers emptying into the Harbour of Bathurst, and that, in his opinion, it is decidedly the best River for driving Timber, and that if he was again to lumber on said River, he would prefer going above the Falls;—that he has visited the River this spring, and has been at and above the Falls, and that there are no improvements whatever made to said Falls since he lumbered there, and no obstructions removed from said River;—that he is of opinion that no improvement can be made to said Falls, unless by the expenditure of immense sums of money, and the advantages to be derived will not compensate any individual for the expenditure. And this Deponent further saith, that Babcock & Gordon, Greenlow & Fuller, Miles & Packard, William & John Young, Richard Henderson, Ferguson & M'Gillvery, and George Taylor, have successively worked above the Falls on said River, and driven their Timber through the Falls, and brought it to market the same year, with the exception of the year herein before mentioned;—that, with the exception of George Taylor, the whole of the above-mentioned persons lumbered on said River previous to the year 1831, and some as long since as the year 1817. And this Deponent further saith, that he has seen the Timber made by Ferguson & M'Gillvery above the Falls, and has been at the landings of said Timber, and is of opinion that the said Timber received the principal part of the damage at the landings, as he has seen a great number of broken sticks and splinters at said landings, and was also informed by the parties themselves that the principal part of the damage occurred there. And this Deponent further saith, that the reason of Greenlow's Timber being detained was not from impediments in the River, but in consequence of his not getting his Timber off the landings in proper time.

(Signed) BELA PACKARD.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of Sept. 1833.
(Signed) B. DAWSON, J. P.

Province of New-Brunswick, Gloucester, to-wit: } Lot Hosmor, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, maketh oath and saith, that he has resided in Bathurst for the last sixteen years, and has, during that time, been more or less engaged in Timbering;—that he is well acquainted with the Big River, (so called,) and has lumbered thereon;—that he visited the Falls on said River last summer, and that there are no improvements made in said Falls, or clearing out the obstructions from said River since Gordon & Babcock lumbered there in the year 1817. And this Deponent further saith, that there is a good road from Bathurst to the Nine-mile Brook, cut before the year 1830, by the different Lumberers who worked on the Big River; that he knows of Babcock & Gordon, John Greenlow, Packard & Miles, William & John Young, Richard Henderson, Ferguson & M'Gillvery, and George Taylor, lumbering at different times on said River above the Falls, and driving their Timber over the Falls, and bringing it to the Bathurst market the same season, with the exception of Miles & Packard, who did not get theirs to market until the second season, in consequence of being detained by Greenlow's Timber, and that, with the exception of George Taylor, they lumbered there before the year 1831, and some as far back as the year 1817. And this Deponent further saith, that the year Ferguson & M'Gillvery lumbered above the Falls he saw the Timber on the landings, and is of opinion that it received the principal part of the damage at the landings, and not in driving it through the Falls or down the River; and that George Taylor's Timber was damaged in consequence of being thrown in the ice, and coming down with the ice this season, and that last year his Timber was very little damaged;—that the said River below the Falls is rough and rocky, but that Timber can be driven without receiving the least damage;—that the Big River is the only one that can be depended on for getting Timber to market the same season, as it is by far the largest River flowing into the Harbour of Bathurst;—that this season George Taylor has two parties above the Falls, one immediately at the head of the Falls, and another at Red Pine Grove, about twenty miles above the Falls.

(Signed) LOT HOSMOR.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of Sept. 1833.
(Signed) B. DAWSON, J. P.

New-Brunswick. Gloucester, to-wit: } David Hatch, of the Parish of Bathurst, Lumberer, maketh oath and saith, that he is well acquainted with the Big River Nepisiquit, (so called,) from the tideway till about seven miles above the Great Falls;—that he worked with Ferguson & M'Gillvery, making Timber on said River, above the Great Falls on said River, and river-driving the same, from the fall of 1830 till the spring of 1831, when the Timber came to market;—that a considerable quantity of their Timber was damaged in throwing off the landings and river-driving the same—thinks that one half of the damaged Timber was damaged in throwing it off the landings. This Deponent forms his opinion as regards the damaged Timber from his having assisted in breaking the landings, and seeing the Timber break as it was thrown over the precipice on the ground below. At two of their Timber landings there were two pitches or precipices before the Timber got to the River—the first pitch or precipice was fully thirty feet of a fall—when the Timber was thrown over this precipice on the ground below, it received very considerable damage, and was much broken by the fall; it was then skeded to the top of the second precipice, a distance of *one hundred* feet, and then rolled into the River. Their other landing was built on the face of a steep hill, about one hundred feet from top to bottom—the foundation of the landing commencing about thirty feet from the top—when the Timber was thrown off this landing it fell on the ground (some part of the Timber) a distance of about thirty feet, and by the fall it was very much damaged—it then rolled into the River, a distance of about seventy feet.—That this Deponent lumbered below the Great Falls of the said Big River last winter on his own account, and knows of George Taylor having lumbered above the said Falls the last two winters;—that last spring he saw a part of Mr. Taylor's Timber going through the Falls,—saw also a quantity of the Timber jammed among the ice below the Falls, and which was very much injured.—And this Deponent further saith, that he was informed by Mr. Robert Davidson, (one of Mr. Taylor's partners, and foreman in the woods above the Great Falls,) that the Timber which went through the Falls amongst the ice, and which went afterwards through them when the water was low, had been very much damaged, but that a quantity of the Timber which passed through the Falls after the freshet had risen, was very little injured or damaged;—that Mr. Taylor's party had haul[ed] a great part of his Timber to the River and laid it on the ice in the winter time, and that when the ice broke up in the spring, the Timber floated down amongst the ice, and was therefore more damaged in going through the Falls.—This Deponent further saith, that from his own observation, and also from the conversation he had with Mr. Davidson aforesaid and others, he believes and thinks that the damage which Timber sustains in going through the Great Falls of said River depends in a very great degree on the state of the freshet and quantity of water in the River at the time.

That this Deponent's Timber was driven down the Big River with R. Henderson's, Geo. Taylor's, and John & Donald Ferguson's Timber;—that the Timber put into the River below the Great Fails was no way damaged by the obstructions in the River;—that this Deponent considers and believes the Big River aforesaid the best and surest for driving of Timber of any of the Rivers flowing into the Harbour of Bathurst, and with the exception of the Great Falls, that Timber brought down that River sustains less damage than that driven on any of the other streams;—that this Deponent believes the Timber below the Falls almost exhausted and cut away, he having cruised there last week in search of Timber.

That this Deponent had seen the Great Falls on the Big River aforesaid in the year 1830, and hath been at and above the Falls last Monday,—that no improvements of any description hath been made to them since the said year 1830, by Joseph Cunard, Esquire, or by any other person, and that nothing had been done below the Great Falls, by removing obstructions or otherwise, to improve the navigation of the said River since 1830.

That this Deponent knows of George Taylor having lumbered above the Falls the last two winters, and brought his Timber to Bathurst the spring after the Timber was hauled, and that Mr. Taylor is lumbering above the said Falls this season also;—that Richard Henderson lumbered above the Falls in 1830, and drove his Timber through the Great Falls in the spring of 1831, being the same season that Ferguson & M'Gillvery drove their Timber through the same Great Falls;—that this Deponent believes that Richard Henderson had not one fourth of the quantity of Timber damaged (that season) as Ferguson & M'Gillvery had; and further, that Richard Henderson and Ferguson & M'Gillvery had about the same quantity of Timber on their landings that spring.—That a Road was open from Bathurst to the Great Falls before 1830, by which lumberers conveyed their supplies (to the woods);—that there is no travelling on the River below the Great Falls in the winter season, (except for about two miles below the Pabineau,) nnd nothing conveyed in scows by water to the said Falls during the time the navigation is open.

(Signed) DAVID HATCH.
Sworn to at Bathurst, this 5th day of Sept. 1833,
before me. [Signed] B. DAWSON, J. P.

Province of New-Brunswick. Gloucester, to-wit: } Hugh Ross, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Plasterer, maketh oath and saith, that he was engaged in making Timber on the Pabineau, a branch of the main Nepisiquit River, in the years 1830, 1831 and 1832, and hauled part of the Timber into the main River below the Great Falls;—that he is well acquainted with the said River, and visited the same last summer;—that no improvements whatever have been made thereon by Joseph Cunard, Esquire, or by any other person for him, nor have any obstructions been removed by him at any time, or any attempt made to improve the navigation of the said River that this Deponent is aware of.—That he considers the said River the best and surest in Bathurst for driving Timber;—that he knows of Richard Henderson and Ferguson & M'Gillvery having lumbered above the Falls before 1831, and that they brought their Timber to market the first summer after it was manufactured;—that a considerable quantity of Ferguson & M'Gillvery's Timber was damaged, but Deponent believes, from having seen the Timber, and from information received, that fully more of it was hurt in throwing it off the landings than from the damage it received in the River;—that Mr. George Taylor has lumbered above the Falls the last two winters, and is lumbering there this year also.

(Signed) HUGH ROSS.
Sworn to at Bathurst, the 6th day of Sept. 1833, before me, (Signed) B. Dawson, J. P.

Province of New-Brunswick. Gloucester, to-wit: } Daniel Rerity, of Dalhousie, in the County of Gloucester, maketh oath and saith, that about twelve years since he was employed by Messrs. Babcock & Gordon and others, to blast the rocks and clear away the obstructions below the Grand Falls on the Big Nepisiquit River, in order to facilitate the driving of Timber on the said River.

(Signed) DANIEL his ✕ mark RERITY.
Sworn to at Bathurst, this 5th day of Sept. 1833, before me, (Signed) B. Dawson, J. P.

[*The remainder of the affidavits and certificates, and the concluding remarks of* "Veritas," *will appear next week.*]

Mr. CHUBB,—

I am anxious, through the medium of your paper, to set right the good citizens of Saint John, and the public generally, respecting the failure of the New Bank Act, at the last Session. The prevalent opinion is, that the Bill went through the House of Assembly in regular Parliamentary form, and that it was the fault of the Council that it did not pass into a Law. This opinion, how prevalent soever, is very erroneous. It was solely the fault of our Representatives, and not of the Council, that the Bill was lost. This is fact, and no conjecture. I shall prove it in a minute.

The crafty leaders of the opposition, Mr. Simonds and Mr. Partelow, cunningly enough suggested, and carried into effect, the plausible scheme of increasing the capital of the New Bank from £50,000 to £75,000, upon this speculation, that the Stock of their own pampered bantling, the Old Bank, should likewise be increased to £75,000—making the capital of the two Banks amount to £150,000! This amount of capital was perhaps of itself sufficient to damn the Bill in the Council. But the craft of these worthies did not stop here. Instead of increasing their Capital in the common and constitutional way, by a separate Act, they actually introduced and passed a clause for that purpose, *in the New Bank Corporation Bill!!* Few are so ignorant as not to know that this was grossly unconstitutional and contrary to all Parliamentary usage. Had the Legislative Council been ever so desirous to pass the Bill incorporating the New Bank, and ever so willing to increase the capital of the old one, they were, by this artful and illegal proceeding, positively precluded.

I cannot, for the life of me, conceive any plausible reason our good Representatives could have for going on with the Bill at all, after the introduction and passing of such a clause There *is* one. But then it is so unpleasant and ungenerous to throw out insinuations, when you cannot possibly know for a certainty that they are correct and true, that I hesitate to say another word on the subject. But if I were to tell you what I think, I should say, that unless (to save their honesty) we attribute to the Members of the House of Assembly the most deplorable ignorance, I can imagine no other motives for passing the Bill in the unconstitutional form, than these—*to deceive the public, and throw the odium of its death on the Legislative Council.*

If the House of Assembly pass an Act to incorporate a new Bank in the City of St. John, with a capital of £50,000, depend upon it such a Bill will meet with no opposition in the Council.

F.

Mr. Editor,

The observations of Celsus in the Courier of the 30th ult. on Law fees, practice, &c. are well worth the attention of the Legislature, as the subject is one in which the public is deeply interested. But it is not so much the present rate of fees, established by authority, that is objectionable, as the way and manner in which they are managed. The great evils are the making twenty charges where only four or five are necessary—ransacking the fee table for all descriptions of fees in order to make out a lengthy bill, without being guided by those services which were actually performed or anywise necessary—the common practice of charging for an execution, when the debt and costs are paid before such an instrument can be made out—and many similar charges equally unjust and frivolous, but which are always sure to amount to some pounds.

In short, the present system and practice of the Law has really been so disgusting to several respectable gentlemen of the profession, that with seven-eighths of the worthy inhabitants of this country, they sincerely wish for a thorough revision and amendment. To gentlemen of fine feeling and honest principles, nothing can be more annoying than to see the gown of their profession used as a cloak for avarice and iniquity. I am aware that such a revision of the Laws as is necessary will require a patient investigation by able men; but I place great confidence in the ability and zeal of some of our worthy Representatives, and, considering the progress already made by the law Commissioners, hope you will soon be able to congratulate your numerous readers with the completion of so valuable an undertaking.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your's,
PARACELSUS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Have you seen the Colonist of the 9th inst.? how humorously that Patriot Hooper attempts to turn the tables on John Gape and Henry Chubb. Why, dear Mr. Editor, he surely must have another Gygean Ring—how else could he have discovered that we are both guaranteed *scaith* free in case of detection! and handsomely paid also for our trouble—prodigious! but he is a person of wonderful information; but, dear Mr. Editor, there is one leetle matter that the Patriot has overlocked: who has paid us? and who will bear us scaithless through a prosecution? Is it King Dick, and Don Carlos, and Doctor Blotch, (oh the felicitous talent of some folks for calling nick names!) or is it the omnipotent Trio, with the Commissioner's first clerk, who is to do so? or will the Patriot himself extend his benevolence to us? really, dear Mr. Editor, the famous satirist, the worthy Patriot, has forgotten to consider that part of the subject. The Patriot hazards a rash assertion, by telling John Gape that *Johnny* had once said that the Colonist was purchased by government—with your permission, I will refresh the good man's memory: John Gape said, "Saw an editorial in the Colonist where the Editor denies that the *Government Officers* were "about to purchase his Press, &c." John refers him for the rest of the paragraph to the Courier of the 22d December, 1832; and Johnny will just remind him that in the next Colonist appeared an editorial intending to deprecate the satire of John, and denying any knowledge of the Government Officers being in any manner connected with the intended purchase. Oh dear, how sarcastically the poor man attacks poor John about breach of promise, cupidity, prostitution of talent, and such like. The Patriot asks us to point out any number of the Colonist that has advocated abuses, &c. The views of men are so widely different about the meaning of the word *abuse*, that John may find it impossible to convince Mr. Hooper that any abuses exist in our Public Departments, but if the Patriot will tell us what he calls an abuse, I will gratify him so far as to prove that he has, either directly or indirectly advocated its continuance. In a subsequent editorial, the Patriot confounds John Gape with Veritas; but the Patriot forgets that he had himself announced the decease of *Johnny*, and when he in the same breath addresses him as a *ghost*, and a living person—the worthy Patriot outsteps the legal line of metaphor; his fondness for the figurative and romantic, has hurried him into an absurdity. Shall we resign the inimatable libeller—the valiant *Duellist*—the purchased convert of our rulers, to his fate? John Gape has recently seen a number of the St. John "Star," as published in 1822, and found the name of "*John Hooper*" attached to a certain paper, witnessed by C. S. Putnam, Esq.—felt myself compelled to give Mr. H. full credit for consistency in one point; read John Doe's talk with Harry—admired the beauty of his style; the moral excellence of his advice, the unaffected elegance of his thees, thous, and thys, and above all, admired his animated appeal to the gratitude of Harry;—was perfectly captivated by his description of the comforts and advantages enjoyed by Harry, *by the special goodness of somebody*; and was unutterably horrified by the final denunciation of vengeance against the recreant Harry;—felt also a secret sensation of gratitude myself towards Mr. Doe, for promising to appoint Johnny first Clerk to the Commissioner, with a salary of £300 per annum—was charmed by this liberal hint, and thought it should be noticed by the powers that be; thought that a penny saved is a penny won, and the difference between Johnny's proposed salary, and the sum paid to the present *first Clerk* would pay the annual Contingent Bill of our Legislature—about which Mr. Doe has so much to say;—thought also that the other persons nominated by Mr. D. to the offices of Secretary and Commissioner were almost as well qualified for these situations as the present officers: but it is the fate of some men to believe themselves superlatively wise, and possessed of extraordinary talents, while the world thinks them little better than fools. The party must indeed be badly served, who are forced to rely upon such a champion as John Doe.—Will prepare their epitaph. Saw an extract in the Blue Book, in the Courier—compared it with John Doe's abstract of the Expenses of the House of Assembly; took Mr. Doe's estimate of the expenses for 1831, 1832, and 1833—£11,512 14 4, with the supposed sum of £487 5 8, as Council expenses, &c. in all £12,000; for nine years, £36,000. Found, by comparing the amount with the Blue Book, that *two* Provincial Officers had *confessed* to the receipt in the same period of £14,000 more than the whole expenses of both Houses of the Legislature,—a tolerable offset this to Mr. Doe's laborious tirade. In vain do we look for such persons in the Surveyor's Department as Capt. Sproule, Anthony Lockwood, and some others who may be named. Humph! take that Mr. Doe.

Saw in the Colonist and other papers, a great many facetious hits at the Delegates, for wasting £2000 of the public money for no good purpose; saw also Mr. Hooper's veracious assurance, that the Committee of Grievances had treated people with a ride to Head Quarters, at the public expense, estimated at £1000: the good man is oblivious; perhaps he will condescend to inform us who were the persons thus treated to a gratuitous ride. Mr. Doe says nothing about such an item in his abstract of Legislative expenses; the sum voted for the Delegates was £1000 only—think the Delegates have effected some good to the Province: the Reserves are abolished; about £1500 is returned to the Town of Fredericton; the sale of the St. Stephens' Landing is annulled; the Water Lot question is settled, a question in which, at least, one of the Delegates was in no manner interested:—are these nothing? or would our Governor, cajoled as he is,—would he of his own spontaneous motion have procured these boons for us? John Doe and John Hooper may tell us so, but who will believe it? Guess we shall hear a little more of what the Delegates have accomplished, as soon as the Legislative Session convenes; think they ought almost to have published a history of their proceedings, in self-defence. Parts of Mr. Stanley's Despatch was assidiously circulated by the Executive, and the customary official decorum being thus forgotten by the first person in the Province, others of less note would not have been censured for following his example—this was also the opinion of Patriot Hooper: "Why don't the Delegates tell us what they have done?" said the man of satire; "Why don't they tell us?" respond the little reptiles who are paid for slandering the people; "What have they gained?" is the sarcastic enquiry of a certain great man; and "What have thay gained?", echoes Hooper, and the retainers of office, and the Acadian.

Put on my ring, and walked into the hall in which the Supreme Court was sitting, found the cause then trying to be *Scully* versus *Baillie*—listened attentively to the evidence, and heard some queer things; heard the Acting Commissioner tell the Court, that by private agreement with the Deputies, they were to receive only a stated annual salary £150, but that when Mr. Baillie charged against the Casual Revenue the sum of 20s. for each day that the Deputy was employed in surveying, &c. for which sum the deputy was required to sign a receipt—the difference being put into the Survey Fund. Humph! thought it rather odd that Mr. Baillie should have established such a rule, which could have no other object than to deceive the Governor, the Auditor, and the Legislature, by false receipts. Wonder whether Sir Archibald Campbell knew of this scheme of petty fraud; suppose Mr. Doe or Mr. Hooper will also deny this charge, and tell Johnny that he lies, &c.;—looked again at the amount of Survey Money made up last year by the Commissioner, and found that after charging all sums *apparently* paid to the Deputies, Mr. Baillie yet had a surplus in hand, and this too, although he had charged the money paid out of the receipts of 1831, as paid out of the sums received for Survey fees in 1832. Wonder what balance would have been due if Mr. Baillie had charged only the sums actually paid?

Heard that a lot of land, reserved for Glebes, had been offered for sale by the Commissioner, and that some clergyman had remonstrated against this infraction of good faith, but was told that the reputation of office was at stake, and therefore the lot must be sold—that is: the Commissioner had advertised that a certain piece of land would be sold, and the advertisement once published could not be recalled, without compromising the credit of the office, and the official wisdom of the Commissioner. Humph! a very feasible excuse for ignorance and rapacity.

Put on my ring, and glided into a room, were the Honorable William Black and other gentlemen were reading Veritas in the Courier. Heard Mr. Black declare that the Cunard Petition for an extension of time and space on his reserve on the main north-west branch of the Miramichi River, had never been submitted to him, and that he had never heard a word of the matter, until last winter, at the sitting of the Legislature. Guess Mr. Lucas has been reckoning without his host; would advise him to pop the question to Mr Black.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,
Your Coadjutor and Co-partner,
according to the Colonist,
JOHN GAPE.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, } 21st December, 1833. }

Bills or Notes intended for Discount next week and the week following, must be lodged with the Cashier, on Monday, instead of Tuesday, as formerly.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, December 21, 1833.

By the English Mail, which arrived here on Sunday evening last, we were put in possession of London dates of the 7th and Falmouth of the 9th November. With the exception of the intelligence from Portugal, the papers are unusually barren. That ill-fated country continues to be the theatre of an unnatural struggle between the brothers Miguel and Don Pedro; and which, to all appearance, must still continue for some time to come. It is, however, confidently stated in some of the English papers, that before many months the usurper Miguel would be *married* to her Majesty Donna Maria!—an event that would at once put an end to the inglorious contest by *arms* in the field, to be resumed, perhaps, by *hands*, in the Palace!

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, (from the Portsmouth Garrison,) has been appointed Governor of Nova-Scotia, in the room of Sir Peregrine Maitland, resigned.—Sir Colin is spoken of as a brave and distinguished Officer, and has, it is said, lost an arm in the defence of his country.

Female House of Industry.—We are glad to find that the Ladies of this City have determined to establish an Institution which will "afford a refuge to destitute Females, who, though willing to work, are unable, by their own exertions, to support themselves," and are, consequently, in a great degree, indebted to the charity of the community for the means of subsistence. Female children of any age, and boys under eight years of age, will be admitted into the House of Industry with their mothers.—All classes must be aware of the great benefits that will result from such an establishment among us, and the known liberality of the Ladies of Saint John, will, we are sure, place it upon a footing alike creditable to themselves and beneficial to their unfortunate and destitute fellow-creatures;—nor can we doubt that the male population will be slow in following so noble an example; and one which would go far towards putting an end to a system of begging and imposition that has been too long practised upon many of our citizens.

The Revd. Mr. Ford's Astronomical Lectures.—(*Monday evening, 16th inst.*)—These Lectures are still well attended by both ladies and gentlemen. The subject is both instructive and amusing to the inquiring mind, for while it captivates and rivets the attention of the student to a close examination of the complicated and yet harmonious operations of nature, he is instinctively led to adore and admire that Almighty Being who made and still preserves this and thousands of other worlds by the word of his power. The science of Astronomy in its present improved state, at once unfolds to man the true principles of many of these otherwise inexplicable phenomena, which both perplexed and annoyed the generality of mankind in the early ages of the world; and in fact even as late as the sixteenth century, or until the immortal Sir Isaac Newton unveiled to the superstitious mind and enquiring eye of man the beautiful and yet simple arrangements of nature—but we must curb this vein of speculation, and come at once to the subject matter of the Rev. Gentleman's Lecture, which were the phenomena of the Solar and Lunar Eclipses, and also those of the Tides of the Ocean. After some preliminary observations, intended to pave the way for his illustrations of these subjects, and which in our opinion contained some very useful and interesting information—the Lecturer proceeded with great plainness and precision to explain the causes which produced the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. These, he observed, were the most striking obscurations which take place of any of the Heavenly bodies. They were formerly considered as ominous, and have often excited the dread and apprehension of the multitude; but the improvements of science has shewn, that they have no connexion with future events; that they depend upon regular and invariable causes, and may be calculated with the greatest precision.

In regard to the tides of the ocean, he observed that the principle of gravitation was here in active operation; and that the flowing and ebbing was caused by the attraction of the sun and moon: this last fact was known to the ancients, for "Pliny expressly says that the cause of the ebb and flow is in the Sun, which attracts the waters of the ocean, and that they also rise in proportion to the proximity of the moon to the earth;" while other sages of antiquity considered the periodical motions of the sea, the flux and reflux of the tides, as one of the greatest mysteries in nature, and were utterly at a loss to account for it.—We are sorry our limits will not permit us to analyse this subject more minutely, as it is one which we have practically before our eyes every day; and we dare say, few, generally speaking, give the subject even the slightest consideration, barely because it is one of these phenomena which we are every day accustomed to, without ever once asking ourselves whence the cause which so invariably produces the effect.

We are truly glad to learn, that in consequence of the urgent solicitations of many of the most respectable inhabitants of this City, the Reverend Lecturer is likely to remain in this place, and open both a Literary and Scientific Academy, in which will be taught all the different branches of education, and that upon the most improved principles. Such an Institution has long been a desideratum in our City; and we have no doubt but the community generally will evince, in a prompt manner, their readiness to support and encourage such an excellent and truly useful establishment. We hope we are correct in our information, and that the accomplished gentleman will find it to his advantage to become one of us.

The subjects of the Lecture announced for Monday evening were, the consideration of Latitude and Longitude, and the methods of discovering them—also that of the different lengths of days and nights, and the vicissitudes of the season.

Fishery Draft.—The Common Council have appointed the third Tuesday in January for the annual draft of the Fishery in this City.—A Book will be open on Monday the 30th inst. at Office No. 2, Bragg's Public Buildings, for the insertion of the names of Freemen, &c. and all names must be handed in before six o'clock on Saturday evening the 4th proximo.

The Army.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant W. S. Payne to be First Lieutenant, vice Cleeve, deceased.—Dated Oct. 21.

Memoranda.—Major W. H. Robinson, h. p. unattached, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission, he being allowed to proceed to the Colonies as a settler.

A Return of Vessels owned and Registered at, and employed in the Foreign Trade from the Port of Saint John, with their Tonnage, and the year when built; also of the Steam Boats plying in the Bay of Fundy and on the River Saint John.

Rig.	Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Year built.
Brig	Trafalgar,	185 32	1819
,,	Aurora,	312 25	1822
Ship	Margaret,	394	1824
Barque	Woodman,	321 30	,,
Brig	Thomas Hanford,	228 76	,,
,,	Billow,	199 84	1825
,,	Gambia,	199 33	,,
Steamer	Saint George,	204 17	,,
Barque	Kent,	355 1	1826
,,	Margaret,	260 85	,,
Brig	Charles,	257 17	,,
,,	La Plata,	184 29	,,
,,	General Coffin,	190 9	,,
,,	Margaret,	148 6	,,
,,	Tantivy,	313 32	1827
,,	Ann,	275 9	,,
,,	Saint Catherine,	197 80	,,
,,	Ugoni,	196 35	,,
,,	William,	161 42	,,
,,	Elizabeth,	152 28	,,
Ship	Augusta,	417 25	1828
Barque	Pacific,	348 91	,,
Brig	Emerald,	314 39	,,
,,	Richmond Hill,	234 34	,,
,,	Minstrel Boy,	166 16	,,
,,	Union V.	133 91	,,
,,	Superior,	98 45	,,
Schooner	Sophia,	63 35	,,
Barque	Ann,	334 62	1829
,,	Prince Leboo,	266 26	,,
,,	Mary-Ann,	241 90	,,
,,	Isabella,	213 64	,,
,,	Timandra,	202 9	,,
,,	Sea-Horse,	173 9	,,
Schooner	Sarah Jane,	75 42	,,
Barque	John Bentley,	484	1830
,,	Frederick,	467 71	,,
Brig	Fenwick Keating,	354 9	,,
,,	Duncan,	312 32	,,
,,	Allegro,	218 8	,,
,,	Ambassador,	196 18	,,
,,	Alexis,	137	,,
Brigant'n	Eliza,	106 74	,,
Schooner	Mary-Ann,	78 75	,,
,,	Water Witch,	75 62	,,
Barque	Eleanor,	516 61	1831
,,	Sarah,	495 82	,,
,,	William Ewing,	482 11	,,
,,	Adelaide,	451 57	,,
,,	Margaret Rait,	308 44	,,
Brig	Maria,	291 22	,,
,,	Eleanor,	218 55	,,
,,	Charity,	208 73	,,
,,	Niger,	208 73	,,
,,	William & Robert,	180 41	,,
,,	Sultan,	155 9	,,
,,	Emperor,	145 65	,,
,,	William,	138 55	,,
Brigant'n	Hannah,	100 10	,,
Schooner	Henry & Robert,	98 52	,,
,,	Congress,	80 52	,,
,,	Elizabeth,	80 51	,,
,,	Tripoli,	62 64	,,
,,	Caroline,	61 29	,,
Steamer	John Ward,	144 14	,,
,,	Henrietta,	99 7	,,
Ship	Wakefield,	607 55	1832
Barque	Beverley,	589 73	,,
,,	Charlotte Langan,	543 81	,,
,,	John,	535 3	,,
,,	Robert,	528 3	,,
,,	Tay,	512 24	,,
,,	Caledonia,	497 10	,,
,,	New-Brunswick,	414 36	,,
Brig	Comet,	222 50	,,
,,	Magog,	211 72	,,
,,	Edwin,	206 19	,,
,,	James Hay,	153 47	,,
,,	Clorinda,	134 59	,,
,,	P. I. Nevius,	133 73	,,
,,	Elizabeth,	127 80	,,
,,	Rob Roy,	125 23	,,
Brigant'n	Lerwick,	156 90	,,
,,	Mary-Ann,	121 60	,,
,,	Eliza,	110 54	,,
Schooner	Little Mary,	127 20	,,
,,	Charles King,	123 71	,,
,,	Victory,	105 1	,,
,,	Sarah Jane,	74 32	,,
Steamer	Woodstock,	74 11	,,
Ship	Sir Robert H. Dick,	616 40	1833
,,	Isabella,	554 55	,,
,,	Amy,	458 48	,,
,,	Edmond,	399 73	,,
,,	Mozambique,	298 57	,,
,,	Columbia,	393 53	,,
,,	James Stewart,	386 14	,,
Barque	Liverpool,	514 53	,,
,,	Cambrian,	490 12	,,
,,	Granville,	352 63	,,
,,	Amazon,	292 35	,,
,,	Peggy,	268 29	,,
Brig	Hannah,	296 8	,,
,,	Susan,	255 66	,,
,,	Henry,	238 6	,,
,,	Matilda,	230	,,
,,	Gulnare,	193 44	,,
,,	Trio,	184 40	,,
,,	Mary-Ann,	149 73	,,
,,	Eleanor Gordon,	148 76	,,
,,	Nonpareil,	143 87	,,
Brigant'n	Mansfield,	155 85	,,
Schooner	Jane,	133 64	,,
,,	Margaret & Hope,	102 30	,,
,,	Abigail,	96 57	,,
,,	Boxer,	94 84	,,
,,	Gem,	93 46	,,
Steamer	Maid of the Mist,	99 55	,,
		29,132 27	
		94	

The President's Message.—The annual communication from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, on their assembling at Washington on the 3d inst. came to hand after our paper had been issued on Saturday last. It contains a gratifying detail of the flourishing state of the Great Western Republic. We have only room at present for the following paragraphs:

"With Great Britain the interesting question of our North-eastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress, and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the treaty of 1783. Though no definitive answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter."

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation, which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened some years ago with the British Government, for the erection of lighthouses on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have erected on the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of the navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened nations; and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations.—It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin, and justifying the hope, that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented."

"It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as appears from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The Revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditure within the year for all objects, including $2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty-five millions; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year."

"The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off in the course of the present year the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. Stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has, therefore, been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum