

ABSTRACT OF REPORT,
Made by Committee of Sessions on the County Accounts,
FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN,
For the Year ending 20th March, 1833.

No. 1—Is Alexander M'Leod's Account, as County Treasurer—He charges various sums:	
Paid orders of Sessions out of Constable and Jury fines, £ 9 11 0	
Ditto for ditto out of Circuit Court, 10 19 6	20 10 6
Ditto paid interest on bond to A. Campbell, 12 0 0	
Ditto paid H. W. Keane for Scales and Weights for the use of Parish of Portland, 6 17 8	
Ditto his services as Parish Clerk, 5 0 0	11 17 8
Ditto usual allowance of Clerk of the Peace and Sheriff, 20 0 0	
Ditto 4 Coroners' accounts, 13 13 3 1/2	
Ditto Zalmun Wheeler, Esquire, Auditor of Accounts, 25 0 0	58 13 2 1/2
Ditto various small sums, by order of the Sessions, for which the requisite vouchers are produced, 54 12 7 1/2	
Ditto paid R. W. Nowlin, as Gaoler, 33 7 0	
Ditto for alterations made in the Supreme Court Room, 25 0 0	
County Treasurer's salary for one year, 15 0 0	127 19 7 1/2
He credits balance in hand, 20th March, 1832, 30 5 11	
Ditto received from Clerk of Peace on account of Licence money, 175 0 0	
Ditto ditto on account of Jury fines, 5 0 0	
Ditto ditto on account of fines from persons convicted of harbouring armed seamen, 17 17 7	228 3 6
Balance due A. M'Leod, 2 17 6	
This account is accompanied with vouchers for all sums paid, some of them are orders given by Magistrates out of Sessions, which the Committee consider irregular, as all orders paid by the County Treasurer should be given by the Clerk of the Peace under an order of Sessions.	
No. 2—Is Alexander M'Leod's account for new Court House, 203 14 10	
With interest, 186 0 0	389 14 10
Do. paid interest on Thirty-one Notes, of £100 each, for one year, 14 19 10 1/2	
He credits balance due, March 1832, 25 8 1	
Do. from Parish of Lancaster, 1831, 30 0 0	
Do. from Parish of Saint John, 1831, 7 18 9	
Do. from Parish of Portland, 1831, 32 16 8	
Do. from Parish of Saint John, 1832, 14 4 5 1/2	
Do. from Parish of Portland, 1832, 26 8 0	478 19 5
Balance due by A. M'Leod, 259 4 7	
With this account, Mr. M'Leod hands in Notes, Nos. 9 and 10, taken up and paid, with receipts for the other payments charged.	
No. 3—Is Alexander M'Leod's account as Coroner, 60 0 10	
He charges for 27 Inquests—in all amounting to the sum of £ 60 0 10	
By comparing the various charges in this account with former accounts, the whole appears fair and reasonable.	
No. 4—Is Dr. Bayard's accounts for attending two Inquests, but not charged in the Coroner's account—23s. 4d. each, 2 6 8	
No. 5—Is an account of fines collected at the Police Office, on complaints for harbouring armed seamen, amounting to £ 17 17 7	
This amount is credited in the County Treasurer's account, as received from Aldermen Ansley and Sandall.	
No. 6—Is Joshua Bunting's account— 20 10 0	
For attending the Circuit Court and Court of Quarter Sessions, Wood, Candles, Papers, Quills, &c. 6 2 0	26 12 0
No. 7—Is D. A. Cameron's account for Printing, 0 16 3	
Durand & Sanborn's ditto, 1 0 0	
John Loofer's ditto, 4 10 0	6 6 3
No. 8—Is B. Tilton's account— 14 13 9	
For Flour and Meal for the use of the Gaol, delivered John Clarke, for taking, 14 13 9	
No. 9—Is John Harding's account as Collector of Taxes for the Parish of Lancaster—He charges amount collected and paid— 62 8 10	
Overseers Olive and Clarke, per receipts, 62 8 10	
For delinquents executed and unable to pay, per list, accompanying account, 4 19 6	67 8 4
He credits the amount of assessment ordered on the Parish, 67 8 4	
No. 10—Is John Harding's account of New Court House Tax. He charges amount paid A. M'Leod, 26 8 0	
Delinquents not able to pay, 3 9 3	
Assessors for Assessing, 1 6 0	
Commission for Collecting, 3 2 7	33 5 10
He credits the Amount of Assessment ordered, 33 5 10	
Balance due by J. Harding, 0 9 7	
This account is correctly stated, and the amount credited by the County Treasurer as received. No collection appears to have been made by Collector Harding from delinquents for 1832, the parties, as he states, not being able to pay.	
No. 11—Is Isaac Clarke's and James Olive's accounts, as Overseers of Poor for the Parish of Lancaster. They charge various sums paid for support of the Poor, 39 12 10	
Paid Commission for Assessing and Collecting, 8 14 0	48 6 10
They credit—Old balance in hand, 1832, 3 14 8	
Received from Collector Harding, 1832, 62 8 10	66 3 6
Balance due by Overseers, 17 18 8	
No. 12—Is Henry Chubb's account for Printing, 8 15 5	
Thomas Hay's account for Glass, &c. in Court House and Gaol, 6 11 0	
No. 13—Is a statement of Licence Money, for 1832, as delivered by the Clerk of the Peace to the County Treasurer—viz: 32 10 0	
Thirteen Tavern Licences, 50s. 50 0 0	
Ten ditto ditto, 100s. 110 0 0	192 10 0
No. 14—Is Thos. Baldwin's account as Collector of Taxes for Poor Rates—He charges amount paid Overseer Smith—balance due for 1831, 54 9 10	
Ditto paid Smith and Woodward, 1832, 954 12 8	1009 2 6
Ditto paid T. Sandall, 1833, 112 1 6	
Ditto defaulters from whom he is now collecting, 160 11 3	272 12 9
His commissions for Collecting, with various sums paid Assessors, Books, Stationary, 88 8 7	361 0 10
He credits, 54 9 10	
Balance due in March, 1832, 1213 11 2	
Amount of assessment for 1832, 102 2 0	
Amount collected from Defaulters, 1831, 1370 3 10	
No. 15—Is Thomas Baldwin's account of new Court House Tax. He credits amount assessed for 1832, 405 6 5	
Ditto from Defaulters for 1831, 25 3 1	430 9 6
He charges amount paid A. M'Leod, per receipts, 324 16 3	
Defaulters for 1832, 47 12 4	
Commission for collecting, &c. 24 1 11	396 10 6
Balance in the hands of Thomas Baldwin, 233 19 0	
To be paid on appointment of County Treasurer.	
No. 16—Is Thomas Baldwin's account for Dog Tax. He charges amount paid Overseers Smith, Woodward and Sandall, 10 12 6	
Commission, &c. 4 2 6	14 15 0
He credits amount received for fifty dogs, 14 15 0	
The Committee are surprised to find so small an income received from the Dog Tax, as from the number of those animals that constantly infest the public streets, the Committee cannot but suppose there is a want of due care on the part of the Collector of Taxes, to find who are the owners of dogs, or neglect in collecting the Tax.	
No. 17—Is an account from the Police Office for Fines imposed for assault and battery. Less not collected and laid out in Gaol, 14 14 6	
Paid Overseers of Poor, 20 13 8	35 8 2
No. 18—Is a list of Fines imposed by the Circuit Court upon Jurors and Constables, from January, 1832, to January, 1833, amounting to £ 60 5 0	
The Sheriff returns as collected, 60 5 0	60 5 0
Ditto ditto not collected, and considered bad, 4 0 0	
Ditto ditto to be collected for January Court, 1833, 4 0 0	64 10 0
No. 19—Is a List of Fines imposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, from June, 1832, to January, 1833, on Jurors and Constables— 200 15 0	
Amount collected— £ 2139 15s. 32	
Not collected, excused and bad, 9, 200 15 0	
To be collected, 9, 200 15 0	
No. 20—Is an account of Fines collected by the High Sheriff. Circuit Court from 1826 to 1833, 60 5 0	
Quarter Sessions, from 1826 to 1833, 97 5 0	157 10 0
He charges amount paid late Treasurer, Thomas Sanborn, 69 10 0	
Ditto paid A. M'Leod, 64 15 3	134 5 3
Balance due by the Sheriff, 223 4 9	
The further sum of four pounds not collected.	
No. 21—Is John C. Waterberry's Account, as Overseer of Poor in Portland. He charges balance due him, March, 1832, 80 16 9 1/2	
One year's support of the Out-door Poor, 132 19 10	
Ditto ditto Black Refugees, 230 4 9 1/2	441 10 0 1/2
Ditto ditto Poor in the Poor House, 491 10 0 1/2	
One year's Medical attendance, 25 0 0	
His own salary as Keeper, 25 0 0	
One year's interest on £233 17s. from 20th March, 1832, to 19th March, 1833, 18 16 7	68 16 7
He credits amount of Warrant on the Province Treasurer, 184 13 6	
Ditto from J. Travis, Collector of Taxes, 1832, 284 16 11	
Ditto R. Payne, Esquire, for Assault, 2 0 0	471 10 5
Balance due J. C. Waterberry, £402 13 2 1/2	

No. 22—Is Hiram Smith's and Isaac Woodward's accounts, as Overseers of the Poor, for Saint John—They charge various sums expended for the support of the Parish and Emigrant Poor. 1996 14 3 1/2	
They credit—amount of warrant on Province Treasurer, 541 8 3	
Amount from Collector Baldwin for Dog Tax, 20 4 0	
Ditto ditto Defaulters for 1831, 102 2 10	
Ditto ditto Assessment for 1832, 606 10 8	
Ditto ditto Police Office for Fines, 25 10 8	
Ditto E. D. W. Ratchford, 54 10 10	
Ditto ditto various other small sums, 16 9 9 1/2	1667 6 0 1/2
Balance due and owing Overseers, £329 8 3	
No. 23—Is James Travis's account, as Collector of Taxes for Portland. He charges amount paid Overseers Waterberry and Rankin, 254 16 11	
Ditto support of Poor by himself, 35 14 4	
Ditto deduction on George Matthews' Tax, 1 15 0	
Paid W. A. Keane for Books, 0 18 0	
Paid A. M'Leod, on Court House Tax, 35 4 0	358 8 3
Commission for Assessing Poor and Court House Tax, 19 4 2	
Ditto for Collecting ditto, 26 9 4	45 13 6
Defaulters returned, excused and not paid, 28 7 8	
He credits, 432 9 5	
The amount of assessment ordered, 444 10 7	£12 1 2
Balance due by Collector Travis, 27 16 9 1/2	
No. 24—Is Thomas Coram's account, as Collector for Carleton. He charges amount paid Overseer Loofer, 14 4 5 1/2	
Ditto paid A. M'Leod, for Court House Tax, 7 7 8 1/2	49 8 11
Ditto Commission, Books, &c. 58 0 0	
He credits—amount of Assessment for Poor and Court House, 8 11 1	49 8 11
Less, Defaulters per list, not collected, 8 7 3	23 0 9
No. 25—Is Thomas Coram's account as Overseer of Poor for Carleton. He credits various sums paid for the support of Poor, 8 7 3	
He credits balance due, March, 1832, 27 16 9 1/2	36 4 0 1/2
Ditto amount received from Thomas Coram, Collector of Taxes, for 1832, 13 3 2 1/2	
No. 26—The following is a statement of Griffith Morrison's account, as Collector of Taxes, for Portland, in 1831. Amount of Assessment ordered, 145 14 11	
Amount collected and paid, as per vouchers and receipts, 16 11 7	
Commission for Collecting, &c. 32 2 6	
Defaulters whom assessment could not be collected, 3 9 6	198 5 6
Balance, 198 5 6	

BENJ. L. PETERS, } Committee.
DANIEL ANSLEY, }

Saint John, (New-Branswick), June 14, 1833.

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 19.

The Earl of Winchelsea asked permission to address a question to the Bench of Bishops, (that of the Irish Church Reform Bill.) There exists, said he, a general persuasion that the King has addressed a letter to the Bishops, on the subject of this bill. He therefore wished to inquire, whether any communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of the bill, had been made to the reverend prelates.—(Hear, hear.) The rumour of the fact to which he alluded had never been officially denied, and the independence of the House required, that his inquiry should be unequivocally answered. If the facts were true, then he would aver, that whoever had counselled such a step, let him be who he might, had been guilty of a violation of the constitution, so flagrant, that he wanted words to characterize it. The Bishop of London began by declaring, that the noble Earl had no right to make such an inquiry; he would add, that in the present case, a reply might be attended with the greatest inconvenience. (Cries of hear, hear.) The King had, as head of the church, an unquestionable right to express his sentiments to the bishops. All that the bishop was bound to do, was to answer the question in such a manner as to affect the independence of the House, or justify the indignation which had been expressed. The Duke of Wellington agreed with the reverend prelate in the opinion, that the King possessed that right; but the use of such counsel might be made by the King to his disadvantage. He begged his noble friend, however, to give no heed to this rumour; it had its origin only in the jealousy of the enemies of the church. The Earl of Winchelsea expressed himself satisfied with the contradiction of the rumour which had been made by the Duke of Wellington. Lord Eldon said, that before proceeding to a discussion of the bill, he would make a few observations on the situation in which the House was placed. No man, he said, could have witnessed the events of the last year, without being aware of a conspiracy against the House, which he levered noble lords to do their duty. By yielding to meaneas and clamour, they only put arms into the hands of their enemies.—There is yet time, said his Lordship, to save the peerage from destruction. The welfare of the country requires that this House should be redeemed from the position it has occupied for three years; should put an end to the pusillanimous conduct, which has placed it in its present precarious situation. It is not our existence only which is at stake; if the House of Lords should perish, the monarchy falls with it. At this crisis, the motto of the House should be, do your duty, let the consequence be what it may.

From the Halifax Journal, August 26.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Col. Brough and Mr. Welford, passengers in the ship Kingston, arrived yesterday, for a perusal of London papers to the 27th July.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill passed the Committee of the House of Lords on the 26th.—The report would be received on the 29th.

The East India Company's Charter Bill was to be read a third time in the House of Commons on the 27th.—The Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill had passed a third reading by a majority of 137.

The East India Company's Charter Bill has passed a third reading.

The Slavery abolition Bill was under consideration in Committee of the House of Commons. The principal clauses had been agreed to.

The bill for consolidating and simplifying the Customs acts, now in force, is in progress through the Commons.

The last accounts from Constantinople mention that the English squadron under Admiral Malcolm had left their station near the Dardanelles, and joined the French squadron at the entrance of the Gulf of Smyrna.

The herring fishing on the coast of Scotland has been very successful.

The fortifications of Paris have been suspended in consequence of the Chambers having refused to vote the requisite funds.

The Duke of Sutherland has recently died in Scotland.—The Queen of Belgium has been safely delivered of a son.

The cholera has broken out at Utrecht and Antwerp.—At Rotterdam the deaths were 120 per day.

The salary of the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain has been abolished.

Don Pedro has given Capt. Napier the title of Viscount of Cape St. Vincent, and appointed him Admiral of the Royal Armada of Portugal.

JULY 26.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Clay proposed a resolution relative to the admission of foreign Sugar for refinement for exportation, which, after some conversation was withdrawn in accordance with the wishes of the House, who appeared satisfied with Lord Althorp's declaration that the subject was under the consideration of Government, with the view of effecting a just and satisfactory adjustment of the question.

MADRID, July 15.—The affairs of Portugal appear to be fast approaching to a solution, which promises to be in favour of the young Queen. No official news has been received within the last three days,

was making rapid strides towards Lisbon, and that the population were rising en masse in favor of the liberal cause. One town situated on the coast, called Sonna, was perceived to be brilliantly illuminated. The above information has been received from respectable authority, and no doubt need be entertained as to its authenticity.

Official information has been received by the Agents of Don Pedro, that the chief part of the Island of Madeira has declared in favor of Donna Maria. That part of the executive indisposed to the young Queen has retired into the interior.

A meeting is about to be convened, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of testifying in some substantial way the admiration and gratitude of all classes connected with Portugal at the intrepid conduct of Capt. Napier in capturing the Miguelite squadron. The Duke of Sussex, it is said, has consented to preside on the occasion.—Times.

THE ARMY.—The regimental yearly clothing, instead of being issued on New-Year's day, as heretofore, will not be delivered until the 1st of April, commencing next year.—Barrack Masters, on home or foreign stations, are not to appear in the vicinity of their quarters, without wearing the dress or undress uniform of the department.

The Royal Hospital at Kilmalnam is to be broken up. Such of the inmates as are entitled to enter Chelsea, will be drafted to that establishment. "The Old Man's House" is to be converted into an Artillery Barrack, instead of Isla Bridge. The number of veterans now in hospital, are as follows:—privates, 20; sergeants, 12; commissioned officers, 12.

The Royal Hibernian School, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, is also to be broken up immediately—the officers having received a notification to that effect from the Government.

Report says, the army half-pay is to be ultimately done away with, and that officers retiring from regiments from old age or other causes, are to sell their commissions.—Hampshire Tel.

Orders have been issued for all unmarried Chelsea pensioners under 45, to hold themselves ready to serve in the coast guard revenue establishment.

SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN.—A rumour was current in the garrison that this distinguished officer is about to succeed Sir James Kept as Master General of the Ordnance. It is also said that Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell Grant comes to Ireland as Commander-in-Chief, an appointment which, if correct, would give infinite satisfaction in Dublin, from the recollection of his former conduct during the eight years he commanded the Leinster district. Sir Colin has been recently succeeded in a very large fortune.—Dublin Times.

Capt. Vivian, 7th Hussars, employed upon the staff of the army in Ireland, as aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Vivian, has been appointed military secretary to the Lieut. General commanding, vice Lord Templemore, resigned.

SILLY BILLIES.—The Whigs are now called the Silly Billies. The nick-name is vulgar, but not impertinent. Could there, for instance, have been greater simplicity than Lord Althorp evinced on Monday night, in attempting to move a new clause in the resolutions respecting the Bank Charter. He wished every one presenting a 45 note at a country banker's to be entitled to get 5 sovereigns for it. "Good," said Sir R. Peel, "and if he presents two five pound notes, or twenty, he will, I suppose get sovereigns for them too." "Oh, no!" returned the astute Chancellor, "I do not mean that." "Gold for one five pound note is what I intend." "Well," retorted the baronet, "he may go first with one, and afterwards with another, and by different calls at last get Sovereigns for the twenty." "Oh, I did not mean that either," said Lord Althorp, a little confused. "If that be the effect of my plan, I am afraid I have not considered it enough." "I am afraid, indeed, you have not," observed Sir Robert, and so Lord Althorp looked foolish, and the House began to laugh at the natural sarcasm, and its effects. Now be it remembered, that according to the Whigs, is an enlightened age; and, mind, the schoolmaster is abroad. It is not time for them to call him home again, and give the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few more lessons?

A man named Phillips has been convicted in London, of libelling the Duke of Cumberland, in a work, entitled "Authentic Records of the Royal Family, for the last 70 years." This publication directly accused the Royal Prince of having murdered his valet, Sellis, and then inflicted wounds upon himself to save appearances, and to prevent his being charged with the murder.

A suit was recently brought in London, by a lady upwards of 90 years of age, against her own son, to recover the sum of £50 left her as a legacy. The son acknowledged that he had received the money but was keeping it to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, when she should die. Decision in favor of the plaintiff.

MODERN NAVIGATORS.—England has been greatly distinguished by the achievements of her recent navigators in different parts of the world, and by the noble manner in which the Government has enabled them to prosecute their researches even in the most inhospitable regions. The lately published works of Parry, Ross, Beechey, &c. are among the most valuable additions ever made to general knowledge; and to these is now to be added a Narrative of the Expedition, by command of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar, under Captain Owen. This is said to have been more fruitful in interest of the most exciting kind than any similar enterprise.—The work will be published by Authority.

POVERTY IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Rush, in his lately published work upon England, says "that many services of plate cost from £30,000 to £50,000 Sterling, and that one dress sword cost 4000 Guineas."

NOVEL SHIPMENT.—A late London paper mentions that an Indian man lately sailed for Calcutta, with a consignment of horses and hounds, intended for the Nimrod of the East, who, though living under a tropical sun, are determined to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. The horses have been selected with great care by an experienced sporting gentleman, and among them are ten valuable hunters. There are twenty couple of hounds.

THE IRISH SECRETARIES.—Perhaps in few of the Government offices have so many of our great public men been introduced into official life as in the offices of Secretary for Ireland. Amongst those men who have filled the Secretaryship since the Union, are the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington; Hon. Wm. Lamb, now Viscount Melbourne; Hon. W. W. Pole, now Lord Maryborough; Right Hon. Charles Grant; and lastly the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley.—Irish paper.

Mr. Browne, late one of the proprietors and editor of the Comet newspaper, having obtained permission of Government to

quit this country for America, departed on Wednesday from Newgate, and sailed to the United States.—Dublin paper.

On the 24th of June died, at Ballymore, county of Dublin, aged 103, John Doyle, better known by the name of "Silly Jack." This was the man who, if report be true, betrayed the unfortunate R. Emmett, by giving information that he was at Harold's Cross, for which service he is said to have received £200, secret service money, and two guineas per week, which he received until the short administration of the Duke of Bedford, when that weekly gratuity was discontinued.—Waterford Mirror.

The Duke de Cazes, who was formerly Ambassador here for a short period from Louis XVIII, is again spoken of in the diplomatic circles, as the probable successor of Prince Talleyrand, but it is thought that the former statesman aspires to a portefeuille in the present cabinet. It is expected that should the treaty of the 23d May be carried into effect, the venerable Plenipotentiary of the King of the French will leave England in October or November.

A letter from Fernando Po states that according to accounts received there, the expedition to the Niger was in great distress—that the natives at the mouth of the river had refused provisions to the crew of the brig left there, with supplies for the steam vessels, and that the brig had been plundered, and that the engineer of the steam-boat and one of the captains had died.

MOUNT VESUVIUS has been in a state of eruption since the 25th of May, and is daily thronged with thousands, many of whom pass the night at the brink of the crater. At about fifty paces from the burning bed of lava, booths are erected for supplying refreshments.

A young Englishman, of respectable appearance, has been arrested at a money changer's in the Palais Royal, in the act of passing forged Bank of England notes to the value of £12,000 were discovered in his lodgings.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday, while Mr. Montgomery, a banker, and another Gentleman were fishing in the river Garrock, they were struck with the appearance of a whirlpool in the middle of the river, which appeared as if the waters were rapidly descending into the earth. They immediately concluded that the bed of the river had given way and that the waters were descending into the collieries beneath, and hastened to the nearest pit's mouth to give the alarm. The men below soon heard the mighty rushing of the waters, and hastened to escape, which, providentially, they all effected, though with a moment to spare, several of them being up to their necks in water. The water continued to pour into the extensive cavities beneath, and the next day a tremendously large space broke down, into which the whole river descended, leaving its bed quite dry for the space of a mile on each side of the aperture where it had previously been full six feet deep. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water below the chasm increased nine feet; the desolation was awful. The water still rushed in a torrent into the earth. Three men in a boat had an almost miraculous escape from being sucked into the vortex: they had no sooner got out than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity.

THE NEW-BRANSWICK BIRD.

It was not the proud, prancing warlike steed, That exults to tread the mighty blast, And tosses his mane at the boistered wind; Midst shouts in red fields of danger;— When he sends his young Hero's ghost on high, Whistling martial tones of music die. On his closing ear, with his march thro' th' thicket, To bright worlds that await the brave stranger!

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Correr.]

MR. CHUBB.—By inserting the following, written by a Lady of my acquaintance, you will much oblige your sincere friend,

THE NEW-BRANSWICK BIRD.

On the sudden and deeply lamented death of Lieutenant CLEVE, R. A.

It was not the proud, prancing warlike steed, That exults to tread the mighty blast, And tosses his mane at the boistered wind; Midst shouts in red fields of danger;— When he sends his young Hero's ghost on high, Whistling martial tones of music die. On his closing ear, with his march thro' th' thicket, To bright worlds that await the brave stranger!

In an hour of peace, poor youth, thou hast died; Thou art rolled'd in the hero's glorious bed; That hour had promised thee thy living end;— So sweet in loud fields of danger.

To the young burning soul in the battle flame, (When the life-ebbing veins thro' wild forlorn life Ah! these were not thine, but the holy name, (A mourner,) of a young gallant stranger!

For no mother of love thy groans could hear, And thy pale bleeding cheek, no sister's sweet In pity could bathe, and assuage thy fear, That "twas that moment of danger! But, oh! I did not meet thy sweet angel descend! And her white arms of beauty in kindness extend! Ah! could heaven be unkind—and refuse to defend! The poor, lone, bleeding, young, dying stranger!

No! Oceans of love, Sweet in bosoms above— Heart—and immortal spirits are singing— They look at thy angelic white, As they come to invite The dear youth where their sweet harp are

Stranger, hail! to our infant shore! Stranger, rest! in our conflict is o'er! Midst bugles, and drums, and artillery's roar, And the sighs and the tears for the brave that fall, From beautiful eyes that will see thee no more— Come away! come away! be blest evermore! Bright armies will guard thee, dear stranger! St. John, August 31, 1833.

MR. EDITOR.—I am a Magistrate of the County of Charlotte, and the mover of the resolution to discontinue the action against Joseph Walton, which forms the subject of an article in your last number. Having in that article been called "several of the Magistrates and the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Andrews generally," I have been much aggrieved. I shall endeavor to set myself and my colleagues right with the public, by offering, for your columns, the following brief statement.

The Saint Andrews Common is granted to the Magistrates of the County to be by them held for the benefit of the Parish, the adjoining lands having been previously granted by the Duke of Richmond, to the said Parish, for the purpose of breeding, running from the corner of the Town Place, a certain course; and on the north by a line running from the Saint Croix to the said road. On the Eastern side of the said road, the land is owned by Joseph Walton and others, and sometime ago, a suggestion was made to the Magistrates, that they should purchase the land, and that they should sell it to the public, for the purpose of breeding, running from the corner of the Town Place, a certain course; and on the north by a line running from the Saint Croix to the said road. On the Eastern side of the said road, the land is owned by Joseph Walton and others, and sometime ago, a suggestion was made to the Magistrates, that they should purchase the land, and that they should sell it to the public, for the purpose of breeding, running from the corner of the Town Place, a certain course; and on the north by a line running from the Saint Croix to the said road.

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