COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Fredericton, March 7, 1834.

Sir,—Having been once more assailed in the most violent manner, (after the former controversy had terminated, to the well-merited disgrace of my Quixotic and mendacious opponent,) by the slander-hunting scribbler in the *Watchman*, who has never yet had the courage or candour to *avow* himself, I feel myself bound to make some reply.—Having already repeatedly proved this personage to have shown an utter disregard to veracity, in all that his impotent and splenetic pen has advanced on my account, I should have disdained any further vindication of myself against charges made by so insignificant a fabricator of falsities; in fact, I considered them to be the mere follies (I would not say, vices,) of a rash, headstrong youth, just escaped from school, full of self-importance after having lived a few months in London, and a few *days* among the third and fourth-rate society in Paris, and now come back to his native country, big with imaginary consequence, and fully prepared, in his own opinion, to teach the whole Province, sages and infants, natives and old countrymen, every thing that they *knew before;* and determined to scribble himself into popularity by copying long articles on Scotch Banking from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and setting them forth as genuine original *editorials;* and, above all, by slandering and vilifying individuals, who had never given him offence, and whose character and reputation stood vastly beyond the influence of his puny and petulant pen. I say, Sir, I thought thus of my *hidden* assailant; and on that principle, (as you know,) I countermanded the insertion of an exposure of some of his absurdities, being more inclined to pity and forgive his boyish folly, in the hope that succeeding years would improve his head and his heart.—But, Sir, like the great spirit of evil, it appears that his malicious and still craving appetite for personal vituperation, "like a roaring lion, goeth about, seeking whom it may devour;" and he has once more ventured to assail my yet unshaken fortitude, by a calumnious charge relative to the exercise of my duty as Reporter. Had this been merely a continuance of his former impotent and refuted attacks, I would, as I have before said, have disdained further notice of his nonsense; but as he has weakly, though malevolently, endeavoured to impute to me wilful misrepresentation and corrupt purposes in the discharge of my public duty, I indignantly cast the charge in his teeth, and unequivocally declare every syllable of what he has advanced, so far as relates to *me* and my *motives*, (or "*purposes*," as he has it,) to be an unqualified falsehood.—The words which I have reported, Mr. Slason uttered; the *application* of them was never made by me, nor would have been; since I have quite enough to do to report the sentiments of honorable Members, without examining *to what or whom they refer;* that is no part of my business, and in fact, the intense and incessant nature of my occupation leaves me no time to think on such things. I have not followed the example of my opponent by *canvassing* for authorities to support my assertions: I stand upon my own veracity and integrity, which are infinitively beyond the reach of so feeble and oft defeated an assailant. As to Mr. Slason's *failure of memory*, I cannot help it; I have personally assured that gentleman of the correctness of my report. I will allow my antagonist the full benefit of Mr. Hooper's equivocal testimony, since I know not, by what rule, Mr. H. whose box is further from Mr. Slason's station than mine, can be considered to have had a better hearing; the "respectable gentlemen," like the writer himself, are hidden '*sub umbra*'; and I therefore cannot get at them. In conclusion, I would merely observe that it ever has been and is, my most earnest desire to live, as every Christian should, "at peace with all men;" and I cannot help stating, that never before did I ever engage in any paper warfare, and throughout the whole of my disputes with this infatuated youth, *he* has invariably been the aggressor. I have never "provoked him to anger," never given him cause of offence, never sought occasion of difference with him; I have acted, throughout, solely on the defensive, and have evinced as much forbearance as possible; and even yet do I indulge the hope, that time and experience will correct the impetuous follies and errors of his juvenility. In this hope, I exhort him to call to mind the admirable exhortations he heard delivered from the pulpit by Mr. Byrkmire, last Sabbath afternoon; and to endeavour, in all respects, to accommodate his future practice to them. By so doing, he will become much happier, and experience more respect, both from the community at large, and from

Your obedient servant,

G. BLATCH.

P. S.—Is it not wonderfully inconsistent, Mr. Editor, that with such strong suspicions of my integrity, the sapient "*Watchman*" should condescend to *copy* into his own columns, so fully and freely, from the St. John papers, the reports of "*such a Reporter*" as I am? Why does he not *do his own reporting*, instead of *profiting* by *my* vilified labours.

MISCELLANY.

Immenstiy of the Universe.—The Sun is a body of such a magnitude as overpowersour feeble conceptions, and fills us with astonishment. Within the wide circumference of this luminary, more than a million of worlds as large as ours could be contained. His body fills a cubical space equal to 681,472,000,000,000,000 miles, and his surface more than 40,000,000,000 or forty thousand million of square miles. At the rate of sixty miles a day, it would require more than a hundred millions of years to pass over every square mile on his surface. What an astonishing idea, then, does it give us of the power of Omnipotence, when we consider that the Universe is replenished with *innumerable* globes of a similar size and splendor! For every star which the naked eye perceives twinkling in the vault of heaven, and those more distant orbs which the telescope brings to view throughout the immensity, are doubtless, *suns*, no less in magnitude than that which "enlightens our day," and surrounded by a retinue of revolving worlds. Some of them have been reckoned by astronomers to be even much larger than our sun. The star *Lyra*, for example, is supposed, by Sir W. Herschel, to be 33,275,000 miles in diameter; and, if so, its cubical contents will be 86,842,932,671,375,000,000,000 miles, that is more than *fifty four thousand times* larger than the sun. The *number* of such bodies exceeds all calculation. Sir W. Herschell perceived in that portion of the milky-way which lies near the constellation *Orion*, no less than fifty thousand stars large enough to be distinctly numbered pass before his telescope in an hour's time; besides twice as many more which could be seen now and then by faint glimses. It has been reckoned that nearly a hundred million of stars lie within the range of our telescopes. And, if we suppose, as we justly may, that each of these suns has a hundred worlds connected with it, there will be found *ten thousand millions of worlds* in that portion of the universe which comes within the range of human observation, besides those which lie concealed from mortal eye, in the unexplored regions of space, which may far exceed all that are visible, as the waters that are in the caverns of the ocean exceed in magnitude a single particle of vapour!—*Dr. Thomas Dick.*

ADMONITORY PRECEPTS.

Wear your learning, like your watch, in your private pocket, and do'nt pull it out to shew that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell.

Lord Bacon says, "Ethewold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor, and said, "There was no reason that the *dead temples* of God should be sumptuously furnished, and the *living temples* suffer penury." "

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—Fredericton,

Thursday, March 6.

LAW IMPROVEMENT.

The house was engaged during great part of the day, in committee on Mr. Kinnear's bill, to establish and regulate summary actions in the Supreme Court. The bill was first committed on Tuesday last, when its principle was briefly discussed. and some of its details gone into, and the discussion was resumed and some further progress named, yesterday; but as both these discussions occurred on the same days as the debate on the pre-eminently important *Civil List* question, it was quite impossible to make any report on the subject. This morning's discussion was on a continuation of the details of the bill; and so conflicting and multiplied were the contests, and so replete with legal technicalities and points of practice, that, besides being what may be termed the *third act* of the drama, it would have been impossible and unprofitable to report them.—The principle opponents of the bill were Messrs. End, Weldon, and Street.—Progress was again reported.

CASUAL REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Odell, Provincial Secretary, brought down a Message from His Excellency, the Lieut.-Governor, dated yesterday, (Wednesday,) communicating an extract of a Dispatch received by the last English Mail, from the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley (dated Jan. 4th, 1834,) informing the house that the payments for purchases of land by the New-Brunswick Land Company are *not to be included in the revenues* proposed to be surrendered to the Legislature.

Some little conversation ensued in the house, on hearing this communication read, and much surprise was expressed by some hon. members, at the receipt of this Message the very day after having passed a resolution relative to the offer from H. M. Government respecting the Crown Revenues; but as the house will go into committee on the Message *to-morrow*, (Friday,) the sentiments of hon. members will then be more fully expressed.

WOOD DUTIES.

Mr. Partelow, after stating the probability that the subject of alterations in the Wood duties would again be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, and that it would therefore be proper for the house to repeat their representations on the subject to His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, moved a resolution to that effect, which was adopted, and the hon. member himself appointed a committee to acquaint the Legislative Council therewith, and to request that house to join in the addresses.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.

This bill was again committed, and agreed to, with amendments, after a few observations from Mr. Speaker in its favour, particularly with respect to the character of the boys intended to be brought into the Province, which he represented to be such as would render them useful settlers. The hon. Speaker read a letter from Mr. Maubert to E. N. Kendall, Esq., giving information on the subject.

Mr. Partelow assented to the passing of the bill for two years, merely because arrangements had already been made for the importation of a number of these boys, and it would therefore be better to give authority to some persons to apprentice them. But he did not like the scheme at all, and would not be for reviving or continuing the act after that period.

REPRESENTATION.

The bill to increase the representation of the counties of Carleton, Kent, and Gloucester, was committed and agreed to, with amendments, after a short and uninteresting discussion, in which no serious objection was made to the bill.

The bill provides that an additional member shall be given to each of those three Counties; such privilege, however, not to take effect till the next general election, and the bill itself to be sent home for the royal assent.

The principles on which the bill was passed were, that any county entitled to representation at all, ought to have two members; because many casualties might temporarily prevent the attendance of one, and thus deprive a county of representation, which had only one member; and that, as different views and opinions often prevailed in counties, all parties ought to have an opportunity of expressing their ideas in the Legislature.

MILITIA.

The Militia Bill having been lost in the Council, Mr. Brown moved that the bill for exempting persons engaged in the deep-sea-fishing from Militia duties, should be committed. It was committed accordingly, and agreed to with amendments, after a brief and desultory discussion of its details.

Friday, March 7.

The consideration of his Excellency's Message of yesterday, relative to the Casual Revenue, was postponed till to-morrow.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and to amend and continue the Act for the Incorporation of the same, was this day committed.—Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Partelow stated that the Bank of New-Brunswick had been very successfully conducted, under its present charter for nearly 15 years; but that charter would expire in 1840, and as it was always desirable that Banks should apply some few years before such an event, for a Renewal, in order that they might have time to wind up their affairs in case of refusal, this Bill now contemplated an amendment and renewal of the Charter of the Bank of New-Brunswick.—The Report made last year by the Committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Bank, shewed that it had been very prudently and properly conducted. Previously to that examination, however, there had been a very great and general clamour in St. John, against the management of the Institution; and he (Mr. P.) among others, at that time believed the reports that were circulated to its prejudice, and was consequently induced to bring into the House a petition and a bill for the establishment of a New Bank; which bill passed that house, but was rejected by the Council.—At the short session in May, 1832, it was deemed advisable, in consequence of the public commotion about the Bank, to appoint a Committee to inspect its affairs, of which he was a member. That committee very minutely inspected the whole affairs of the Bank, and came to a unanimous conclusion, that it had been conducted in a sound, discreet and impartial manner. It was true, as had been alleged, that notes of unquestionable respectability had been sometimes rejected one week, and discounted the next; but the reason was, that the parties who were either promissors or indorsers of such notes, had, at the time of their rejection, already as great a credit at the Bank as they could be reasonably entitled to, which credit was less at the time when the notes were discounted.—The result of this examination of the Bank entirely changed his (Mr. P's.) opinion as to the propriety of establishing a new one. He knew, that in so changing his opinion, he ran the risk of eventually losing his seat in that house, and that he was also going against the opinions of some of his best friends; but he was so convinced of its propriety, that he thought it a duty he owed to the country, to come out manfully, and to take the stand he had since maintained. He had no interested motives in so doing: he could have had none; his own interest, in fact, lay decidedly the other way; because the two gentlemen who were his sureties, as Chamberlain of the city of St. John, were petitioners for the New Bank, and strenuous supporters of it.—But he had felt bound to change his opinion, and he was now still convinced, that it would be better for the country that the capital stock of the old Bank should be increased, than that a new Bank should be established. He had given way, however, to the general expression of public opinion, though very reluctantly, and had not opposed the new Bank bill; but he was quite satisfied, that if that Bill should go into operation, the pressure in the money market in St. John next year, would be greater than had ever been felt there before: that pressure, in fact, had already commenced, because the old Bank had been obliged to lessen its discounts, in order to keep its capital within its own power.—The question now for the consideration was, whether it would be proper to increase the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick. In his opinion, it would be proper to try the experiment of letting both Banks run together; and he was therefore disposed to extend the duration of the Charter of the old Bank to the same period as the new one, and to increase its capital stock, that both might start together on equal terms, and with the same chances and objects in view.—This bill was not intended to go into operation till the 1st November next, as he was willing to give the New Bank a fair opportunity of getting into operation, rather than risk the confusion and distress that would be produced by both bills coming into operation at the same time. He was willing, also, to introduce into this bill, all the guards, restrictions, and provisions of the Commercial Bank bill, excepting those relating to the establishment of a Branch Bank at Fredericton.

Mr. Kinnear, in reply, observed, that if such great pressure in the money market was to be anticipated, in consequence of the establishment of a new Bank, it must, of course, be far greater, if additional capital were also given to the old Bank. Should the two Banks be in operation, each with a capital of £50,000, each would circulate paper to the amount of £100,000; therefore there would be £200,000 of paper in circulation; yet the hon. mover of this bill had not observed, that the more paper was forced into the market, the greater would be the pressure. An additional circulating medium was certainly demanded by the country, which would be sufficiently supplied by the establishment of another Bank, but if the old Bank were allowed to send a greater quantity of paper into circulation, there would be a greater amount afloat than the country could bear.—It was argued, that competition would produce a pressure; but it was well known, that, without competition, there had already been such a pressure, that the country could no longer bear it, and there was therefore a general cry for another Bank, to remedy the evil. But the question now was, in fact, whether, after having passed the Commercial Bank bill, the House intended to give it a fair opportunity to go into operation, on an equal footing, so far as regarded its means, with the old Bank. If they did intend it, why should they give the old Bank an increase of capital, which would insure them a complete predominance in the money market; until it could be actually ascertained, after both Banks had been fairly in operation, that a still further increase of circulating medium was necessary? If such should hereafter prove to be the case, then it would be fair and proper to give both banks an equal increase of capital stock; but by giving that privilege now to the old Bank, it would confer upon it such a predominating influence, that the new Bank would be entirely crushed. The old Bank had been so long and successfully in operation, that its present stockholders would have the power of purchasing in the new Stock, with much greater facility than any other parties, and would thus monopolise the market. Another great objection was evident, in this respect. The present system of loaning money on pledge of their own stock, would enable every stockholder of the old Bank to draw out 50 per cent of his stock, on stock notes, with which he would be enabled to buy up new stock; and thus the safety of the old Bank itself would be endangered, while the monopoly would wholly prevent the new one coming into operation.—The old Bank would also go to a greater extent than ever, in withholding discounts, for the sake of getting capital into their hands, to enable them to purchase the new stock; by which the public credit would be endangered, a great public pressure produced, and the stock of the new Bank would be shut out of the market.—The old bank ought to have left it to the Legislature to decide whether they would try the experiment of a new bank: they ought at least to have left it to be fairly tried for one year; they should merely have looked to their own protection during that time; and if, at the end of the year, both Banks had been found to have gone on well together, no alteration would be requisite, but if the competition had proved injurious, then the old Bank should have petitioned the Legislature, fairly shewn the facts, and prayed for a remedy. But now, even without knowing whether the new bank bill would pass the other branches of the Legislature; without knowing whether it would ever go into operation, they wanted to increase their own privileges and powers. They should at least have waited till the fate of the new bank bill in another quarter was known; and if it should be thrown out, and the same necessity for an increased circulating medium existed, it would then have been fair and equitable to come in and ask for an increase of their own stock.—The hon. member then repeated a number of the arguments already transcribed, and concluded with urging the fairness and justice of allowing the new bank to go into operation on an equal, harmonious and equitable competition with the old one, and contending that such competition would be beneficial to the public, and that though there could be no reasonable objection to allowing the charter of the old bank to be extended to the same period as the new one, yet for the reasons he had already urged, its capital ought not to be increased.

Mr. Weldon, in a speech of considerable length, supported the bill; chiefly contending that the two banks, with a capital of £50,000 each, would not increase the circulating medium beyond that already issued by the old bank; that a bill for increasing the capital of the old bank passed the house last year, and that there could be no reason why it should not be passed again; that its affairs had been managed prudently and properly, and that it always afforded every accommodation to the country; that increasing its stock could not tend to crush or impede the operation of the new bank, because, if the general voice was so strong for its establishment, the parties concerned must be well prepared with capital to put it into effect; that the friends of each bank must be able to find resources, otherwise it would be useless for them to petition for such privileges as they required, and therefore increasing the stock of the old bank could not interfere with the investments intended in the new one; and that, by passing this bill, the house would place both banks under such salutary restrictions and guards, as would effectually secure the public safety.

After several brief replies and counter-replies between Messrs. Partelow and Kinnear,

Mr. Slason made some observations, expressive of his doubts as to whether it would be expedient to pass this bill or not, and stated that, at all events, he could not consent to it, unless all the guards and restrictions contained in the new bank bill should be introduced into it; but he certainly thought both banks ought to run parallel as to time.

Mr. Harrison thought this bill, if passed now, would prevent the new bank going into operation, and that it had therefore better be deferred at least till next session.

Mr. S. Humbert expressed the same opinion, and at some length followed the line of argument adopted by Mr. Kinnear.

Mr. Street, at considerable length, opposed the bill, stating that he had at first been inclined to be favourable to it, but that the speech delivered by Mr. Kinnear had altered his opinion. The hon. member was for postponing the bill.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Wyer said a few words in favour of the bill.

Mr. Clinch, at considerable length, went through the whole parliamentary history of the two bank bills, and contended that the sole object of the old bank, in bringing forward this bill, was to prevent the new bank going into operation, and he was therefore against passing the bill this session.

Mr. Smith said, that the subject had been so often and so fully argued, that every hon. member must by this time have fully made up his mind; and therefore, to try the question, he moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months.

The Committee had been for some time apparently growing impatient, and loud cries of "Question, question," followed Mr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Speaker, however, succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and at some length supported the bill.

A good deal of desultory discussion then followed, on a proposition made by Mr. Harrison, that such members as were Stockholders in the old bank should withdraw before the question was taken: which, however, was not deemed necessary by the committee.

Mr. Hayward and Mr. Ward briefly supported Mr. Smith's motion, for the reasons urged by Mr. Kinnear.

Mr. Gilbert rose again, during loud and general cries of "*Question*," and after having in vain endeavored to make himself heard amid the noise and confusion, gave up the attempt.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, which was *adopted*, 14 to 11.

Yeas,—Messrs. Rankin, Hill, Clinch, J. Taylor, Kinnear, Harrison, S. Humbert, J. Humbert, Miles, Hayward, Ward, Smith, Street, Allen,—14.

Nays,—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Simonds, Wyer, Gilbert, Slason, Barlow, Partelow, Vail, Chandler, Weldon, Scott,—11.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Friday, February 28.

Mr. Wyer, Chairman of the Committee on Light Houses, submitted the following Report:—

The Committee for Light Houses, to whom was referred the Petitions of George Lane and John Pendlebery, praying for an increase of their respective Salaries, as Keepers of the Beacon Light at the entrance of the harbour of St. John, and the Light House on the Machias Seal Island, have taken the said Petitions into consideration, and beg leave to observe with respect to George Lane's petition, that as the Beacon Light House is but a short distance from the residence of the said Keeper, the sum at present allowed is ample compensation for his services; and with respect to the other petitioner John Pendlebery, who is furnished with a dwelling house at the expense of the Province, the salary of £130 is a liberal compensation for his services.

The Committee beg leave to recommend, that a small grant be made to improve the road, leading to Campo Bello light house, and the light house on Pt. Le Preau—these two roads being of importance, and may frequently enable shipwrecked Mariners to reach places of shelter, and that these grants be made from the Light House fund; and the committee further recommend, that the balance due to the Commissioners for erecting the Light House on Indian Point, near the town of St. Andrews, amounting to £46 12 4, be paid to them out of the funds collected in Charlotte County for the support of Light Houses.

Thomas Wyer, John Ward, Jr.
Charles Simonds, Alexander Rankin.
Thomas Barlow,

Saturday, March 1.

Resolved, That there granted to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the present session, and to each and every Member of the House of Assembly, for defraying the expences of attendance in General Assembly, for every days attendance the sum of twenty shillings,—such attendance to be certified by the Speaker: Provided always, that no greater sum shall be allowed for the attendance of any Member, for the present Session than fifty pounds: And for travelling charges of the Members the sum of twenty shillings per day, allowing twenty miles for each day's travel, to be also certified by the Speaker agreeably to a Law of the Province.

To the Reverend Gilbert Wiggins, Rector of the Parish of Portland, the sum of £50, in aid of individual subscriptions for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a Free School in the Parish of Portland.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy, a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds, for the purpose of erecting a Buoy or Beacon on the Quaco Ledges, the same to be taken from the Light House Fund.

To Major Greaves, of His Majesty's 34th Regt. of Foot, the sum of forty-one pounds five shillings, to indemnify him for duties paid on Wines imported for the use of the Mess of that Regiment.

To William and Thomas Leavitt, and James Kirk, the sum of seven pounds, one shilling, and seven pence, being drawback allowed on ten Hogsheads of Molasses, and ten Barrels of Wheat Flour, shipped by them on board the ship Mozambique, as stores on a Whaling Voyage to the South Seas.

To the President and Directors of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, the sum of thirty-six pounds, being the Interest on a Warrant due to them, on the first day of March, 1833, which Warrant is not yet paid.

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq. the sum of thirty Pounds, for the copies of his Maps and highly useful work on the British North American Dominions.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Odell, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House a communication from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, dated at Halifax, 23d September, 1833, upon the subject of this Province joining in the erection of a Light House on Scatterie Island, in the County of Cape Breton.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE BILL.

Tuesday, March 4.

The Honorable Mr. Secretary Odell, delivered the following Message:—

"The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House of Assembly, a copy of a Dispatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 1st January, 1834, on the subject of an Act passed in March, 1832, to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to Ministers of certain Religious Congregations in this Province.

"*Downing-Street, 1st January*, 1834.

"Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, that it has not been deemed proper to confirm, in its present shape, an Act passed by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, in March, 1832, intituled, "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to Ministers of certain Religious Congregations in this Province, and to make further Regulations on this subject." It is not without great regret that His Majesty has been advised to withhold his assent from this Law, and His Majesty trusts that the Legislative Council and Assembly will concur with you in the enactment of a further Bill, which will remove the obstacles that oppose the confirmation of the one now under consideration.

"'The present Act is confined in its operation to four denominations of Christians, namely—the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterian Seceders from the Kirk of Scotland, and the Independents:—It requires that, before a Minister of any of these persuasions may solemnize Marriages, he shall obtain a Licence for the purpose from the Governor—and the applicant must satisfy the Governor that he really belongs to one of the Bodies, for whose relief the Act has been passed, and must produce to the Governor his Certificate or Letters of Ordination, which must 'be derived from some British Convocation, Synod, Conference, or Association, and be according to the forms and usages of the denomination of Christians to which the Minister belongs.'

"To these enactments there appear to be two objections:

"The first objection is, that the Governor, unless he possessed a most unusual acquaintance with a very obscure branch of Ecclesiastical history, could not determine whether a Minister had been regularly ordained, according to the forms of the denomination to which he belongs. In Churches which the Law has established, the Law has also ascertained what Ordinations are valid;—but in Dissenting Societies, opinions and the usages to which they give birth, are in a state of ceaseless change.—What are the authorities, written or oral, to which the Governor must resort, in case of a dispute, to determine whether the Petitioner for a Licence was regularly Ordained or not?

"The second objection is—that there appears no sufficient reason to select four Bodies of Christians, for the exclusive enjoyment of the Privileges to be conferred by this Act. The particular Sects which the Act is designed to benefit, regard the Established Marriage Service as a burthensome and improper form; but there are persons dissenting from the Church of England, who regard that service as a mode of Worship repugnant to true Religion;—yet, by the limitations in the proposed Law, he is indulged, whose conscience is not wounded by compliance, and he is compelled to comply who thinks his conformity a grievous sin.

"Both the objections that I have pointed out, would be removed, by enacting that the power of solemnizing Marriages, should be enjoyed, under Licence from the Governor, by all Religious Teachers engaged in no secular calling.

"In that manner, no body of persons dissenting from the Church of England, would be excluded from a benefit of which none would not desire the enjoyment; and the fact of which the Governor would need to be satisfied before granting his Licence, would be simple, and a matter of common notoriety.

"Besides the two provisions on which it has been my duty to offer the foregoing remarks, there is one more part of the Act, to which I have to call your attention. The third clause prohibits the solemnization of the Marriage of any person under the age of twenty-one years, until after the consent of Parents or Guardians shall be first had.—Now there are many persons, especially amongst the poorer classes, who have neither Parent nor Guardian, and who could not afford the expence of obtaining the appointment of a Guardian for that express purpose from the Court of Chancery. In such cases there is a virtual interdict against Marriage before the completion of the twenty-first year—a prohibition which, in a new Country, is not recommended by any obvious policy, and of which, in any Country, the influence on good morals must be very questionable.

"I have received His Majesty's commands to desire that you will submit the foregoing observations to the Legislative Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, and that you will recommend to them to pass such an amended Act, more especially with reference to the two points first noticed, as will obviate the existing objections to the proposed Law.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "E. G. STANLEY.

"To Major-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, &c."

Wednesday, 5th March.

On motion of Mr. S. Humbert—*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to Ministers of Dissenting Congregations in this Province, and to make further Regulations on this subject.—*Ordered*, that Messrs. S. Humbert, Kinnear, and Chandler, be a Committee for that purpose.

From the Observer of Tuesday.

Casual Revenue.—After two days debate on Mr. Stanley's dispatch, respecting the terms on which His Majesty *might* be advised to surrender his Casual and Territorial Revenues to the controul of the Legislature of the Province, the House of Assembly, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 16 to 10, passed a Resolution to accept of the proposal; that is, to pay £14,000 per annum (sterling or currency, uncertain) to Government for the purpose of defraying the Civil List of the Province, in exchange for which, the House to have the controul of the Casual Revenue.—The Debates on the subject being reported at such great length, we have deferred their publication this week, except the first two speeches, which will be found on the last page. *Four* of the longest of those omitted would occupy about a page! The whole of those deferred comprise 34 pages of manuscript. It is probable we may publish the whole of them hereafter, that our readers may be acquainted with the arguments made use of on both sides of this important question.—In the mean time, we subjoin the names of the Members as they divided on Mr. Chandler's amendment to Mr. Simond's motion, which amendment had for its primary object, the acceptance of the offer made by His Majesty's Government.—Mr. Simonds' motion, and Mr. Chandler's amendment, will be found in their speeches, in last page.—The following is the division, as given in the Report:—

"The *original Resolution* and *amendment* being read from the chair, the question was taken on the *latter*, which was *adopted*, 16 to 10.

Yeas,—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Street, Clinch, End, Brown, Hayward, Miles, J. Taylor, Slason, Weldon, Barlow, Ward, Vail, Chandler, Allen, Scott,—16.

Nays,—Messrs. Rankin, Hill, Wyer, Kinnear, Simonds, S. Humbert, Gilbert, Harrison, Partelow, J. Humbert,—10.

On the Speaker's resuming the chair, the following Members were appointed a Select Committee, to prepare a Bill in accordance with the Resolution just passed:—Messrs. Chandler, Simonds, Partelow, End, and Weldon."

On the following day, (Thursday,) after the House had thus agreed to accept the proposal, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor communicated to the House a dispatch from Mr. Stanley, received by the January mail, "informing the House that the payments for purchases of Land by the [projected] New-Brunswick Land Company, *are not to be included* in the revenues proposed to be surrendered to the Legislature."—This dispatch is truly a *clincher*, and wholly annuls a leading argument of several hon. members in discussing the question on the two preceding days, who had made great calculations on the payments from the Land Company.—How will the House decide now?

The House was to take the Message into consideration on Saturday.

Madawaska.—The sum expended by the Commissioners for dispensing relief to the sufferers at Madawaska, in provisions and carriage, according to accounts laid before the House of Assembly, amounts to £339 15 11½,—actual expences of the Commissioners £35 1s.—amount to Mr. Rice, one of the Commissioners, for his services, £14,—making the total outlay £388 16 11½. Mr. Maclauchlan's services were gratuitous.—The settlement of Madawaska contains 2518 souls, of which 983 were destitute of the means of support. 680 bushels of Indian corn and 30 barrels of Rye Flour, were distributed among the sufferers.

From the St. Andrews' Standard.

Our respected correspondent in Fredericton has sent us the following statement taken from the Casual Revenue account:—

EXPENDITURE FOR 1833.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut. Governor's Salary,	£3461	10	8
Ditto Compensation for Staff Pay,	576	18	4
Capt. Campbell's salary as Private Sec.,	230	15	4
Hon. T. Baillie's do. and allowances,	2019	4	4
Indoor department,	1010	0	0
Do. Contingencies of Crown Land Office,	295	14	6
Wm. F. Odell's salary and Grant Fees as Secretary,	1308	10	9
Exclusive of fees, supposed	700	0	0
W. F. Odell, Contingencies,	333	6	8
Chief Justice salary,	1096	3	0
Three Judges do.	2250	0	0
Attorney General do.	634	12	0
Auditor General do.	346	3	0
Receiver General do.	346	3	0
College Donation,	1111	2	2
Anthony Lockwood, annually,	176	10	9
C. S. Putnam, donation to Indians,	60	0	0
A. Wedderburn, salary as Emigrant agent,	346	3	0
Henry Cunard, do. do.	173	1	4
Beverley Robinson, do. do.	69	4	4
Hon. J. S. Saunders, salary as Commissioner of Quit Rents,	115	7	8
Rev. Mr. Wilson, Presbyterian Minister,	57	13	8
J. A. Beckwith, survey for Land Company,	649	1	2
Hon. F. P. Robinson, expenses of Casual Revenue,	40	10	0
Fees to England for Patent establishing Two Councils,	76	14	5
	£16,784	10	1

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'Kenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; aud also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1831. *Agent and Attorney.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Connecticut.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing,—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST received ex schooner *Lark*—21 Puncheons fine flavored and high-proof JAMAICA RUM—which will be sold low.

11th March. JOHN WALKER.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the subscriber:

20 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS, 10 ditto W. I. RUM—very good, 20 ditto choice *retailing* MOLASSES.

Also: 50 boxes prime Bunch RAISINS, 50 chests Congo, Bohea, and Gunpowder TEAS.

March 11. JOHN V. THURGAR.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE SALE OF GOODS,

At the Subscriber's Sale Room, on Wednesday *the 26th March, at* 11 *o'clock:*

3 CASKS Sherry WINE; 3 do. SHRUB, 3 puncheons Molasses,
6 casks London bottled Porter; 20 do. Mustard,
20 ditto Nails; 200 loaves of Sugar,
4 ditto Earchenware; 20 kegs Paints,
2 ditto Alum; 12 crates Wine Bottles,
150 boxes smoked Herrings; 5 dozen Shovels,
40 barrels New-York Apples,
300 pieces grey and white Shirting,
50 ditto superfine blue, black, & olive broad Cloths,
20 ditto fine ditto, and Cassimeres,
200 ditto Satinnett; 50 ditto Bandannas,
20 ditto Moleskin and Fustian; 100 do. Prints,
13 ditto plain Merinos; 18 do. Carpeting,
7 ditto Carpeting, (superfine,)
50 ditto red and white Flannels,
70 ditto Blankets; 50 ditto Ribbons,
50 ditto Homespun and striped Shirting,
10 ditto cotton Bedtick; 20 dozen Stockings,
200 bundles Cotton Warp; 100 lbs. sewing Cotton,
40 dozen Muslin Tippets; 30 reams wrapping Paper,
45 gross drawing Pencils, (*Brookman & Langdon*,)
3 handsome mahogany hair stuffed Sofas,
1 ditto Couch; 1 mahogany Side Board,
6 dozen Fancy Chairs.

☞ Terms:—Under £10, cash; from £10 to £25, three months; from £25 to £50, four months; from £50 to £100, three and six months; from £100 and upwards, three, six, and nine months.

4th March, 1834. JOHN KERR.

CORPORATION PROPERTY, *TO LET.*

On Wednesday, *the 26th March instant, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) will be let at Public Auction, in front of the Market House in King's and Queen's Ward, for One Year, from the 1st day of April next—the Issues and Profits arising from the following sources of Corporation Revenue, viz.:*

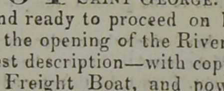
THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Public Market Slip;
SLIPPAGE at Union-street;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Market Slip;
WHARFAGE at the Breakwater;
ANCHORAGE;
WEIGHING Machine in Union-street;
Ditto in Market Square;
Ditto in North Slip.

Conditions of Sale, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale.

BENJAMIN STANTON,
DANIEL ANSLEY,
THOMAS HARDING,
Committee appointed for the foregoing purposes.

St. John, 8th March, 1834.

STEAM-BOATS *SAINT GEORGE & JOHN WARD.*



The subscriber will sell at his Auction Room, on Wednesday, *the 2d April next, at* one *o'clock:*

26-64TH SHARES of the Steam-Boat Saint George. She will be in good order, and ready to proceed on her summer employment on the opening of the River. Her machinery is of the best description—with copper Boiler;—she is a superior Freight Boat, and powerful for Towage—has recently had a thorough repair. Her earnings last year, by the Agent's accounts, were £1475.

—ALSO—

16-64th Shares of the Steam-Boat John Ward.—Her earnings last season, by the Agent's account, were £2086.—This is a most superior Passage Boat.

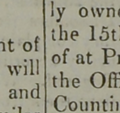
Both Boats are, however, too well known on the River, to require a more particular description. The Sale will be positive, and a liberal credit given, which will be made known at the time of Sale.

Immediately afterwards:

A Square PEW in Trinity Church,—letter C.—South Aisle.

11th Feb. 1834. JAMES T. HANFORD.

For Sale, at Public Auction,



THE Brick HOUSE and Premises situated in Prince William-street, owned by the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Andrew Lymburn & others, formerly owned by Mr. James Whitney,—on *Tuesday*, the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale. Information may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. W. & F. Kinnear, and at the Counting Room of J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 11th February, 1834.

STOCK IN TRADE, *BY AUCTION.*

The Subscriber will sell at the Store of Neil M'Glinchey—*without reserve*—

ALL the *STOCK IN TRADE*, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on *Thursday* the 3d day of April next, and *continue from* day to day until the whole are sold.

*** Terms and further particulars will be given in hand-bills. JOHN KERR,

11th March, 1834. *Auctioneer.*

On Monday, *the 21st April next, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, will be sold:*

SO much of the Real Estate of the late Thomas P. Williams, as may be sufficient to pay the debts due from said Estate—pursuant to a License granted by the Governor and Council;

—CONSISTING OF—

Those valuable Freehold Premises, adjoining the Portland Brewery. The Dwelling House measures 49 feet in front, and the Lot about 54 feet by 150 deep.

—ALSO—

City Lot, No. 353, fronting on Great George-street.

—LIKEWISE—

On Thursday, *the 24th April, on the Farm at Golden Grove, now in the occupation of Mr. Williams' family:*

The entire of the Farming Utensils; Farm Stock; and Household Furniture.

After which will be sold: the valuable Farm belonging to Mr. Williams' Estate—containing 300 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling HOUSE and two Barns thereon.

☞ Terms made known at time of Sale.

4th March, 1834. JAMES T. HANFORD.

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscriber is preparing for the Press, a Poetical Work, to be entitled,

"*THE RISING VILLAGE,*" WITH OTHER POEMS,

WHICH he purposes to publish by subscription, and to dedicate to the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The Rising Village was first published in London in 1825, and the author declined printing it at the same time in this his native Country, from a conviction that he might interfere with the interests of the copy-right. Some years have since elapsed, and as few or none of the copies have been sent to the Colonies for circulation, he is induced, at the suggestion of some friends, to republish his Poem. The Rising Village contains a description of Acadian scenery, the sufferings which the early settlers experienced, the difficulties they surmounted, the rise and progress of a young country, and the prospects which promise happiness to its future possessors. The other Poems are on different local subjects, both serious and humourous.

The work will form a small pocket volume, containing about 150 pages—will be printed in the best style, on the best paper, with new type, put up in neat binding, and will cost 5s. each copy.

Subscriptions will be received at the Book Store of Mr. M'Millan in *Saint John*, and at those of Mr. C. H. Belcher in *Halifax*, and Mr. F. Beverly in Fredericton. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Saint John, February 25, 1834.