GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

The men who accompanied Capt. Ross in his late expedition, although at first privately engaged, are, we understand, to receive an allowance, amounting to double pay, from the Government. This gift, calculating the time of service, will give each man about £200.

It is reported in circles worthy of credit, that a union is contemplated between Sir Henry Halford, M. D. and the Princess Sophia, and that Parliament would be applied to on the subject.

A reduction of 30 per cent. in the civil list of India was confidently talked of, and a cotemporaneous increase of the army.

Mr. O'Connell is making, according to the London Courier of the 6th, much noise in Ireland—declaring that nothing can save the country, but a repeal of the union, to which he pledges himself as a devotee, until he shall either succeed or die in the attempt. He dwells much upon what is there called the "Force Bill," and now considers a separation "not as a means, but as an end never to be abandoned, until there shall be an Irish Parliament in College Green."

Dublin, Nov. 3.—Positive orders have been forwarded from the Castle to the constabulary in the North of Ireland, to disperse any Orange processions that may be formed on the 4th inst. (King William III's birth-day) or the succeeding days. This is bringing Orange affairs to a crisis. There is little doubt that the removal of Colonel Blacker from the magistracy a few days since, will have a very exemplary effect on those who would readily be refractory, if they saw any hope of impunity.

A famine is seriously anticipated in the Southern Provinces of Russia, and it is expected the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea would be thrown open for the free importation of grain and flour. Letters represent the situation of the people as miserable beyond power of description. The price of a pood, or 40 lb. of rye meal, which in days of abundance can be purchased for 30 copecks, and at no time have I ever known it higher than 150, is now at 400 copecks, and I should not wonder to see that price doubled. The rot, in some places, has broken out among the cattle, and serious apprehensions are entertained that the cholera will make its appearance; whole villages, with their furniture, may be seen moving towards the North, selling as they go along almost every article, for the purchase of a scanty meal.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

On Monday night, it commenced blowing a violent gale about 12 o'clock, which continued fearfully to increase, until Tuesday, at noon, when it blew a perfect hurricane, accompanied with rain and sometimes hail. The wind blew chiefly N N E, E N E, and E, but was not observed by the compass to go to the southward of that. A number of houses, in different parts of the city, have been unroofed by the violence of the gale, but the damage sustained in that respect, is, we fear, nothing in comparison to that done to the shipping, especially such as may have been near our coast. No vessel, however staunch, could, we imagine, have carried a rag of canvass to enable her to work off shore, and we can only hope that all who felt the gale had plenty of sea room.

The tide rose higher than it has done for many years, being six inches above what it was in the great storm of 1821. The water did not extend as high up the streets as it did at that period, in consequence of these having been since elevated, but notwithstanding, the destruction of property has been immense. The cellars on the streets fronting the two rivers and two or three streets beyond, containing every variety of merchandise, rice, flour, hides, sugar, &c. were all filled, and the goods of course spoiled. Many new cellars which were considered out of the reach of the tide, and cemented were inundated. The eating establishments and taverns in the vicinity of Catharine Market, and under Fulton and Franklin markets, were completely filled, and the inmates in many instances escaped with difficulty. The destruction of property on the wharves was also very great—a large quantity of flour on the different docks is spoiled, and a number of hogsheads of molasses, boxes of sugar, &c. carried away. Several hundred cords of fire-wood were washed from the different landings and floated about the streets. More than a thousand barrels of lime, lying on the dock in front of Hubert street, were destroyed by the water. In the cellar of Nicoll & Aymar, corner of Old slip and Front street, the water caused the casks containing a large quantity of whale oil to burst, and the whole is of course lost. The docks and wharves have received great injury. Some are elevated two feet above the level of the street, and many are rendered impassible by carts.

In many places people crossed the streets in boats, and when the tide was at its height the following extraordinary announcement was placed on the bulletin of the Courier & Enquirer:—

"Arrived this day at one o'clock, at the corner of Water street and Maiden lane, Row-boat Ontario, Capt. French, in ballast, will receive passengers and freight for one hour, or as long as the tide will serve.

BARKER FRENCH."

From the New-York American.

In this city, looking to what is usually deemed an infallible test of the state of the money market—*the price of stocks*—we find by the annexed table copied from the Courier and Enquirer of this morning, that the fall has been enormous. We *know* too, that houses of the highest standing, and of solvency as unquestionable as that of the Bank of the United States, are obliged to pay a premium for money, over and above the legal rate of interest.—*We know* that notes as good as notes can be, are cashed at prices varying from twelve to eighteen, and twenty-four per cent. according to their dates; those of shortest time paying the highest rate; and finally any man who has eyes to see, has only to walk up and down Wall-street, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and mark the aspect of its busy population to become satisfied, so at least, the *truth* seems to us, that the pressure for money is most real and severe.

Life and Trust Co. was quoted at 160 in August; it is now 139—Mowhawk and Hudson Railroad at 136 do. do. 96*—Delaware and Hudson Canal at 125 do. do. 91*—Boston and Providence Railroad at 111¼ do. do. 80*—Saratoga do. at 128 do. do. 105½*—Morris Canal and Banking Co. at 88 do. do. 41—Harlem Railroad Co. at 95 do. do. 69*—N. O. Canal Bank at 113 do. do. 107*—N. O. City Bank at 112¼ do. do. 105½.

**These are the prices of to-day—Dec. 27.*

The greatest Hog Market in the world.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser says, that for the last three or four weeks there were not less than fifty thousand hogs killed in that city, and the Editor is convinced that Cincinnati is "decidedly the first pork market in the world."

COLONIAL.

Quebec, Dec. 23.—We have had no snow nor bad weather for the last fortnight; and several days in that interval, yesterday and to day particularly, were quite pleasant, clear, and mild. To-day, at two o'clock, the thermometer was 2° above freezing in the shade; and it has not fallen under 4 to 5° above zero this fall.—*Gazette.*

Montreal, Dec. 21.

We feel certain our mercantile friends will be pleased to hear that the subject of a Bankrupt Law has been taken up by the Board of Trade in this City. Two professional gentlemen of eminence have been employed to prepare a Bill, and three merchants of standing and character have been appointed to give their opinions on its several provisions; in this way, we trust a Bankrupt Law will be obtained, as we do not suppose the Legislature will reject a bill, the want of which is universally acknowledged by the commercial body.

Upper Canada Parliament.—A motion has been made by Mr D. Frazer, in the House of Assembly, to introduce a Bill, authorising a grant of £1000 to Captain Ross, who has lately returned from the Arctic Regions. What particular claim Capt. Ross may have on the people of Upper Canada, is not as yet explained, but we should think, the House of Assembly ought to endeavour to relieve the Province of the half a million of debt, with which they have already saddled it, before they think of voting away £1000 in this uncalled for and unwarrantable manner. Cap. Ross's claims ought to be left to the Imperial Government for consideration, and there is no doubt, that the House of Commons will reward his eminent services, in a becoming manner.—As we hinted before, the gallant officer has no claim upon the people of Upper Canada.—*Vindicator.*

A ready made canal.—The Kingston (U. C.) Herald, states that a canal was lately made without any previous flourish of an incorporated company. During a recent storm a channel was made through Long Point 300 yards wide, and from 11 to 15 feet deep. It was, before this event, in contemplation to cut a canal at this place, the estimated expense of which was £12,000. So much saved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[for the courier.]

Mr. CHUBB,—It is both disagreeable and humbling to acknowledge that we have misrepresented facts, and have attempted to put our neighbour in a worse and more criminal position than charity and truth will bear us out in doing—but in such circumstances am I unfortunately placed. I have misstated facts, and I have held up to the public Mr. Simonds and Mr. Partelow in a more unamiable and questionable light than their *overt* acts in the House of Assembly will justify. But I have this consolation, I did so, not knowingly and willingly, but from a firm conviction that what I stated was correct and true. I derived my information from a Member of the House of Assembly, a gentleman of such known veracity and integrity as to demand implicit belief without question, without investigation. It appears, however, upon reference to documents which speak for themselves, that that gentleman had forgotten the circumstances of the case as they actually occurred, and spoke from memory, according to the impression the events in question made upon his mind at the time they passed before him. I misunderstood him in one particular. He was perfectly aware, at the time of our conversation, that two separate Bills were before the House.

In this way was I led to make the misstatements justly imputed to me, which had I adhered to my original intention when I sat down to write, I would have avoided. For all I wished to make known was, that the failure of the New Bank bill last Session was to be attributed to the House of Assembly, and not to the Council. And my object in so doing, was to remove the apprehensions which seemed to exist, that the Bank bill to be submitted to the Legislature of the ensuing Session, would meet with serious opposition in the Upper House; and moreover that the censure of the petitioners for the New Bank, might fall upon those who deserved it. I have succeeded in my intention, though from want of proper care to inform myself, by actual inspection, I have subjected myself to abuse, and my motives to misconstruction.

That the amount of capital inserted in both the Bank Bills was £100,000 and not £75,000, as I erroneously stated, admits not of a doubt—that there were two separate Bills before the Legislature is equally certain, and that the clause or section introduced in the New Bank Bill, instead of being, as I supposed, to increase the capital of the old Bank, was in effect as follows,—"And be "it enacted, that this Act shall not be considered "in force or go into operation unless a certain "Bill intituled 'A Bill to provide for the further "increase of the capital stock of the Bank of "New-Brunswick, &c.' passed at the present ses- "sion of the Assembly become a law during the present Session of Assembly." Now this clause or section making the passing of one Bill contingent on the passing of another Bill, is, as every Lawyer and every Member of the Legislature knows, or ought to know, grossly unparliamentary and unconstitutional, and without controversy equal in effect to a decided negative to any Bill. I shall draw no inference, but ask a question.—Could a *friend* to the Bill introduce such a clause, and of what use; for what purpose was the Bill carried to the Upper House in the unparliamentary and unconstitutional form which it was made to assume?

The remarks of A. Z. relative to the language of my former communication, are too frivolous and contemptible to elicit from me any reply.

F.

Mr. EDITOR,—

I have been an inhabitant of this City many years; and must say that for a man *moving in my sphere*, it is one of the dullest of all dull places upon earth. For the *wealthy* there may be Assemblies, Balls, Soirees, Parties, Sleigh Rides, &c.; *but* for the comparatively poor, but creditable of my unfortunate *caste*, there is a sameness of monotony,—of toil and to bed—that unless we resort to the tavern, with all its demoralizing and ruinous consequences; our energy (like the bow incessantly strung) renounces at once its elasticity and vigour.

I am led to these reflections by the production, in my family, of a *great* change from a *small* cause—I allude to the recent establishment of a Circulating Library in the City.—Simple as the circumstance is, it has produced in the circle of my family a new era of rational comfort and delight. The evenings that have been hitherto devoted by myself, at the expence of health, reputation, and domestic comfort, to tavern solace, are now enlivened, both to myself and family, by the amusement and instruction derived from a well selected book. This excellent *substitute* for every other means of rational recreation—of relaxation from the cares and anxieties of business, may as yet never have suggested itself to the minds of many of the numerous class of my brother mechanics. Let them try the experiment. One tenth part of the amount selfishly, irrationally and injuriously expended in infernal alcohol, will furnish them with a constant source of rational, delightful, and instructive amusement, and in which, too, a whole family can participate.

Excuse my troubling you on so trivial a subject as it may at first seem to be, for my object is to do good; and that will I am sure be effected if only half a dozen adopt my suggestion.

Your's obediently,

St. John, Jany. 3. A MECHANIC.

[For the Courier.]

To the Editor of the "Watchman."

Sir.—In the last number of your journal, you have inserted an editorial relative to "Reporting" the debates during the ensuing session of the Legislature. I should by no means have thought myself warranted in interfering with your observations, had you not gratuitously made a personal attack on me, as uncharitable as it is unfounded. Your words are these:—"*How the office was discharged last year we know not, as we never attended the House; but we have known the Reporter to omit, during former Sessions, many important statements made by our Representatives.*"—Of this observation, Sir, I have just reason to complain, since it is, as far as it relates to me, unqualifiedly *false.* That such omissions may have occurred in the *Newspapers*, is highly probable, since the Printers have commonly omitted about *half my reports*, from utter inability, as they say, to find room for them. But this is a matter wholly out of my controul, as I have nothing whatever to do with the reports after the M.S.S. leave my hands; and so far from proving neglect on my part, it establishes the fact, that I have always furnished more matter than the press could issue. Your calumnious assertion, therefore, is as unjust as unprovoked; and has not been merited at your hands by an individual who has never directly or indirectly, to his knowledge, given you cause for so malicious an insinuation.—With respect to the manner in which I have discharged my duty as Reporter, during the three years that I have had the honor to fill the the office, I have the proud satisfaction of stating, that both from the Honourable Members of the House of Assembly and their respectable constituents, I have received too many gratifying testimonials of approbation, to be injured by such malicious falsities as you have kindly bestowed upon me; and as to the *pecuniary* recompense, whatever *your* ideas on that subject may be, I am too painfully convinced by hourly experience, that no amount of money will ever compensate for the constitutional injury already caused by my labours at Fredericton. I have never sought the engagement; but, when employed, I have conscientiously discharged my duty, labouring incessantly by *day and night*, till exhausted nature has frequently refused to sustain a continuance of the labour; and of this fact I have too many honourable witnesses, to fear the effect of your mis-statements. What you mean by the absurd supposition that my "*time was occupied in copying other debates*," I am quite at a loss to surmise; and must therefore attribute it to the same *friendly* feeling which suggested the other erroneous phrase. Whatever the public may determine, relative to a Reporter or Reporters for the ensuing session, it is not for me to anticipate; but of this I am confident, that whoever may be employed, can never serve them more *faithfully* or *conscientiously* than I have done, however their physical powers may enable them to bear a greater degree of fatigue. If you, Sir, or any of your friends, are desirous of filling the Reporter's box, I sincerely wish you success therein; but be assured, you will not find it a bed of roses.—I cannot conclude without thanking you for a *second* attempt to injure me, in the *same paper*; and the occurrence of *two* such causeless attacks in *one* number, proves unquestionably that secret malice and rankling spleen have done infinitely more to guide your pen than public spirit or impartial editorship. You have thought fit, in a long and acrimonious article, to wield all the powers with which the mysterious secrecy of the Editorial office has invested you, for the charitable purpose of injuring the humble prospects of an individual who has never given you cause of offence. I am not ashamed to confess that I am poor; and that, being so, I honestly endeavour to seize every lawful opportunity of improving my resources, for the sake of those bound to me by nature's ties. With this view, I endeavoured to turn my humble abilities to some little account, by compiling a brief treatise on a subject which, I presumed, circumstances had rendered sufficiently interesting to become popular. I addressed myself solely to those to whom I supposed my compilation would prove acceptable; and in doing so, was not, nor am I now, aware that I committed any impropriety. You, however, have malevolently chosen to misinterpret my motives, and to falsify my meaning. In *one* sentence, you have made *two* false statements; and by exposing these, I shall render a detailed reply to your virulent article needless. In the first place, you assert that I charge the fair sex, with "*incapability to understand abstruse subjects*;" whereas my words are, that they "*require* something less abstruse and technical, something more *concise in detail and familiar in style*;" and what person of common sense will deny, that ladies in general will *require* and *prefer* that which is concise and familiar to that which is abstruse and technical; or who will maintain that the words above quoted convey a charge of *incapability* to *understand* the latter? Secondly, you assert, that in my last sentence but one, I "include *all* in one general anathema of ignorance;" whereas my words are, that my "little work is not intended for the *scientific*; but merely for the use of *those* who have derived their elementary knowledge solely *or chiefly* from the Lectures." And to whom does the demonstrative pronoun "*those*," refer, but to such persons *only* as *have* so derived their knowledge, without any reference whatever to *those who have not*, and therefore without any such inclusion of *all* as you falsely assert? Your gratuitous attempt, therefore, to bring on me the indignation of the Ladies, falls powerless to the ground, since it is based on misinterpretation and error. No man more highly respects the fair sex than I do; but I consider it no disgrace, and especially in a young country, for Ladies to be ignorant of *Astronomy.* They can be good daughters, good wives, good mothers, delightful companions, and, above all, *true Christians*, without being versed in the science of Astronomy; and I am sure those of St. John, as far as I have the pleasure of their acquaintance, have too much good sense to pretend to higher scientific acquirements than they really possess. Doubless many of them had some previous knowledge of the heavenly science; but I am well aware that *all* who have attended the Lectures were not so qualified, and for them, as well as for the younger part of the community, my humble production is intended. To their patronage I shall commit it, fearless and careless of the effects of such malicious abuse, such palpable misstatements as those with which the anonymous Editor of the "*Watchman*" has *honoured* me; and wishing him, for the future, a more charitable and Christian-like spirit, I am, his obedient, humble servant, G. BLATCH.

St. John, Dec. 27, 1833.

To the Editor of "The Watchman."

Sir.—It is a matter of astonishment to me, that, with your habit of barking at every inoffensive passenger that happens to come in your way, you do not assume the title of the *Watch*dog, rather than the *Watch*man, since never had Cynic a more ready growl for friend or foe than your critical Editorship. For some time after the establishment of your *invaluable* paper, I was at a loss to discover wherein your forte lay, for although your first utterance was a snarl at the Government, yet I imagined you were but imitating the sounds you heard around you, or that you were really influenced by a concern for the public weal. Time has, however, shewn that it was your natural voice we heard, and that, having barked at one object until you were tired, you obtained variety only by barking at another.—The severity of your remarks upon Mr. Leggett's work is equalled only by their shallowness, and, in two or three instances, absolute display of ignorance. I could, had I time, make comments upon that able review, which would teach *Griffon* to qualify himself for the task before he undertakes the office of Censor again. "*Qui alterum accusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet.*" But I proceed to notice a still more recent and charitable critique; one which emanates from the august We, the Editor himself. I allude to that on Mr Blatch's proposed Compendium of Astronomy. This critique, in which you have endeavoured to display not only a satirical and excessively gallant, but also a prophetic spirit, since you condemn somewhat prematurely, has two or three claims to notice, which I cannot pass by; but let me first defend your motives. I have heard it remarked, that your only incentive to this tirade against Mr. Blatch's intended authorship, is either some private pique, or merely the overflowing of that bile which seems to abound in your composition as well as compositions; that your patriotic "*overlooking of private interest in the desire of promoting the good of the public*," is all a hum; and that had you 12s. 6d. per annum depending upon the matter, you would vaneed price; think also that the salary of the Cashier is almost a sufficient recompense for the duties which he has to perform—would like to have let the public take care of their own interest; while you did of yours. But I am of opinion, that having once dubbed yourself "*arbiter literarum*," by your former critical prowess, you were perfectly justified in roughly handling a man who dared contumaciously to come before the public without your sanction. I consider, that any one who has read *Griffon's* powerful and learned review of the "Forest Wreath," and yet ventures within sight of the *Watchdog at Winter Green Hall*, with a pen in his hand, deserves to be mauled for his audacity. But why bark and rave at him before he comes within reach? Why tear at his shadow, when, if you wait, you may have his work itself to tear to pieces? Be patient, Mr. Editor, and you may handle him yet, if you have any teeth left when he comes out. I can well imagine your regret at Mr. Chubb's "*want of oversight*" in admitting such a dangerous advertisement, since an oversight in a brother Editor is a rare bone to pick and growl over; but between you and me, you were wrong to own it. You have very ingeniously twisted a phrase or two into a scandalous libel upon the ladies' intellects, since no lady, who is ambitious to be thought able to compose an almanack, will now venture to purchase an astronomical work which professes to be simple and not abstruse; but I am afraid that even this hit won't take, since the Ladies of this Province are too well aware of the high estimation in which their talents are deservedly held, to fancy that he has shewn them a slight who has endeavoured to smooth the rugged road to science. *Vale deridende potius quam derisor.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

I have a secret for your private ear, but say nothing about it.—Rumour has it, that a certain great man has lately been observed to call upon a certain greater man, thus reversing the usual order of things; the book-keeper is obliged to wait upon the laird for orders, instead of dictating to the latter, as formerly. Humph! Wonder whether a change of ministry is in contemplation; fear that a certain nobleman begins to doubt the integrity of his immaculate *friends*, Stanhope and Sir Pertinax MacSycophant. Wonder if Sir Pertinax has any more new bills to tax? Humph! honest soul—when he accused a brother in office, of disclosing some secret mysteries of the *closet*, he was guided solely by a feeling of friendship for the offender; and brought the matter before the laird, only that his honorable brother might have an opportunity to exculpate himself—what a novel species of friendship!

Read my last letter in the Courier: think the record of *Scully* versus *Baillie* rather obscure; meant to say that the evidence of the Acting Commissioner was to the following effect: that Deputies Estey and Scully were hired by the Commissioner at an annual salary of £150, and that when any surveying was to be done, Mr. Baillie *lent* these two persons to the public, charging 20s. for each day they were employed, for which sums they were required to sign receipts, and the difference between this stated salary, and the amount charged against the Casual Revenue, for their services, was put into the Survey Fund, which is supposed to mean the private purse of a great man. Wonder whether the regulation extends to other Deputies? Have heard it whispered that the £2031 0 0½ charged last year to the Survey Fund, was not *all* paid to the Deputies. Will the same system of fraud be still suffered by the Governor?—will the Auditor pass receipts, which have been acknowledged before the Supreme Court of New-Brunswick and the public, to be fraudulent? Guess the Honorable Commissioner will not express his gratitude to his *locum tenens*, for revealing this *mysterious* arrangement; hope Sir Archibald Campbell will at last think it probable that all the records and surmises of John Gape are not fabulous.

Went to the Crown Lands Office with a Petition for timber on a certain river in Carleton county; handed it to be *entered*, (as the technical term is)—waited a quarter of an hour, while the clerk was poring over the plan, and was told, at last, that my description was not sufficiently perspicuous; peeped at the plan, and instead of a well-defined River, saw nothing but a crooked line, describing the imaginary course of a stream, surveyed on paper. Mem. wonder what description of services has been performed for the enormous sums of money paid out under the name of *Survey Fees*? Found, by reference to the Commissioner's account with the Survey Fund, that £159 5 9 was paid to C. J. Peters, Jr. for surveying; heard that he had surveyed the whole main Nepisiguit River in 1831, exclusive of sundry other services; the sums paid in 1832, for surveys, was £2031, or, suppose the average for the last ten years to be £2,000, in all £20,000—a sum sufficient to have paid for a *particular* survey of every river, stream, and acre of land in the Province of New-Brunswick. Wonder how much Mr. Richard M'Laughlin surveyed last year for his £300? Wonder how many of the Deputy Commissioners know the use or the shape of a Theodolite; what a ridiculous farce—every fawning sycophant, who can contrive to insinuate himself into the good graces of Thomas Baillie, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner, with a salary of £200 or £300 a year, for which they have to do—nothing.

Got license to cut and carry away three hundred tons of timber; cut and yarded the whole quantity, but was prevented, by the excessive fall of snow, from hauling more than two hundred tons; wanted permission to haul the remainder the ensuing season, but was informed that I must petition, and pay the fees, 45s.—thought rather odd that I should be obliged to pay for leave to haul my own timber, but submitted to necessity, and added 10s. to the annual income of the Honourable Secretary, the other 35s. being supposed to be carried to the credit of the Crown: remembered John Hooper's sarcastic observation, that poor Mr Odell had long been starving in the Province on a miserable pittance of £1,500 per annumn. Humph!

Heard that some person had applied to purchase a quantity of land in the County of Carleton—had paid the first instalment, and an order of survey was issued and executed, but in consequence of some informality in the proceedings—a location ticket had not been made out, until after the appearance of the disease called the *Arostook Mill Fever*; when a certain acting officer, with laudable zeal for the interests and profits of His Majesty, supposing (as is believed,) that land would be very valuable in the vicinity of the Arostook, attempted to compel the said purchaser to accept of a smaller quantity of land, or of a lot widely differing in form and figure from the one surveyed for him,—probably intending to sell the adjacent lot (with a wide front) for an exorbitant price; but the officer had reckoned without his host—the purchaser was not to be either duped nor intimidated—the overwhelming *influence* of the office had lost its effect; he petitioned the Governor, and His Excellency obeying the dictates of his own heart, directed that the original survey should stand, and that the petitioner should have the ground first surveyed for him. Humph! A few more peccadillos of this kind would probably convince the Governor, that neither the wisdom of Solomon, nor the integrity of Aristides, has descended to the said Acting Officer.

Put in a petition for 100 tons of timber, and paid fees 45s.; did not wish to cut the timber immediately, my party not being in readiness to proceed to the woods; neglected to pay the tonnage money within three months, and tendered it at the office *ten days* after the three months had expired—was told it could not be received, unless I would petition again, and pay the usual fees; asked whether any person had in the interim applied for license on the same ground, and found that no application whatever had been made by any person or persons—remonstrated against the demand of renewal fees, but was obliged to pay. Humph! Wonder what justice there is in such exactions? If I neglected to pay my tonnage in due season, the ground was open for other applicants, and if none such came forward, the Crown sustained no loss by my laches. Mem. Suppose this regulation will be abolished as soon as *all* the officers are placed upon stated salaries. Oh, the rapacity of some men.

Went into the Crown Lands Office to pay tonnage,—gave some South American Doubloons in part, at £3 15s. each; saw a person come in immediately afterwards, wanting *gold* for other money—saw the Cashier *sell* him the doubloons, which I had just paid in, for £3 16s. 3d. each; heard the Cashier say, that the 1s. 3d. was his perquisite; went home, and looking over an old newspaper, found that the salary of the Cashier is £180 per annum. Suppose this traffic in gold, &c. must be very profitable to the Cashier; think it rather hard, that we poor lumbermen are obliged to pay money at a low rate into the office, which is forthwith disposed of to others, at an ad- know what they are—will probably take another peep at this matter.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, your admirer,

JOHN GAPE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, January 4, 1834.

Later from Europe.—By the packet ship Europe, London papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th Nov. have been received at New-York.

We do not find, in the extracts given the N. York papers, that there is any political intelligence of the slightest interest, from England. Ireland continues in a disturbed state. The potato crop, particularly in the southern part of the Island, is much smaller than usual, and serious distress is anticipated, as the result of the failure.

The following article from the London Morning Herald, gives rather a darker view, than that which has been heretofore presented, of the prospects of the Queen of Spain. A French paper says that Don Carlos has entered Biscay, & intends to command the insurgent forces in person.

The civil war in Spain assumes every day a sterner aspect, and the calculations of its ultimate issue are now a matter of greater uncertainty than ever. That the balance has turned to the side of the insurgents is confessed upon all hands; their still increasing successes, tho' small and partial, yet progressive, contrast strongly with the means of repression prepared by the Queen's Government, which appear to be feeble, inert, and in some degree, already paralysed by the greatness of the obstacles opposed to them. The intelligence from the Peninsula, contained in the Paris papers of Monday, does not in any respect alter the unfavourable aspect under which these affairs in the north were presented by their predecessors of some days preceding. As regards the Generals Sarsfield and Wall, upon whom every thing depends, nothing further is said in the Ministerial papers, but it is to be inferred, from the allusions to them in those of the liberal party, that their situation is very awkward, if not in some respects desperate.

The Curate Merino is in possession of all the country between Madrid and Bayonne—certainly the whole of the eastern road—whilst Sarsfield is supposed to be insulated at Burgos, of which place also his tenure is becoming more critical every day, in consequence of the spirit of disaffection which is daily upon the increase in the town and its neighbourhood. The supposition that he was waiting the time given to the Carlists at Victoria to surrender is weakened, when it is known that the grace had already expired by some days, and that if he were not himself besieged, he ought to have already commenced aggressive operations. The insurgents were using every effort to concentrate their forces upon Miranda, where the great stand is to be made against the Queen's troops. It is affirmed that Don Carlos has been proclaimed in the town of Ocagna, and even at Aranjuez. On the other hand, the Liberals are arming in several places.—Morillo, Captain General of Gallacia, has re-established the ancient militia, known by the name of *miliœic honradœ.* It is under another name, the same thing as the Christinos Volunteers of Catalonia.

The king of Belgium on his return from Paris, opened the session of the Chambers with a speech which contained nothing relative to an accommodation of the differeuces with Holland. On the commercial condition of the kingdom, the speech was equally silent. A large balance belonging to the King of Holland, which was in the hands of the public treasurer, was to be invested in the Belgium funds.

The mission of Prince Schwartzenberg to the King of Holland is stated by the Dutch papers to have been successful; nothing is known of the character of his propositions, though their tenor was believed to be conciliatory. There is no new manifestation, on the part of the Dutch, of a disposition to conciliate.

Russia is suffering very severely from the failure of the harvest. In the Ukraine, corn has risen to fifteen times its ordinary price, and a great number of the population have perished.—Every kind of corn is allowed by an Imperial ordinance, to be conveyed in foreign vessels from one Russian port to another, free of duty, until the close of next year.

It is stated that a treasury order for £8000 was transmitted from the Treasury to the Bank of England, to be paid to the credit of Captain ROSS, for the discoveries that gallant officer has made in the Northern regions, and for the hardships he has suffered.

One of the most curious items of intelligence certainly is an alleged threat of *Rothschild*, the banker, to Marshalt *Soult*, that "if the French army set a foot in Spain, *he* would not again set a foot on Change."

Later from Portugal.—We learn from the N. Y. Standard, that the Preciosa, a Swedish ship, which left St. Ubes on the 20th November, brings intelligence of a severe battle near that place, in which the Pedroites were completely defeated. Great consternation prevailed, and reinforcements were constantly arriving from Lisbon, by which it was hoped that the enemy would be driven from the position. This is undoubtedly the same action of which an account was previously brought by the Cybele.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in December, - - - £169 4 2
Withdrawn ditto, - - - - 214 6 9

Committee for January:

John Ward and John R. Partelow, Esqrs.

Captain Brown, of the brig *Sultan*, who left Lucea, (Jam.) on the 12th Dec., states, that he saw Kingston papers of the 5th—at which time the House of Assembly continued in session, and that the Colonial Bill for the Emancipation of the Slaves had passed the House, to take effect in July next. The inhabitants of Montego Bay and Lucea expressed themselves satisfied with the proceedings of the Legislature. Capt. Brown could not get papers at Lucea.

In another column we have given place to a communication from "*A Mechanic*," detailing, in few words, the great benefits to be derived from a participation in the advantages afforded by the *Circulating Library*, recently established in this City. It needs not, we think, any further proof than that now adduced, to convince the most sceptical, of the opportunities they lose of gaining information and improving their present acquirements, by neglecting to avail themselves of the privileges of an Institution so long a desideratum among us.

At a meeting of the "Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of New-Brunswick," on the 14th Dec. 1833, Samuel Gove, Esquire, was admitted a Member of the Faculty.

Fishery Draft.—It may not be generally known to our readers, that those persons entitled to a Draft in the Fishery must have their names entered in the Book before six o'clock *This Evening*, otherwise they will lose the benefit of a draft. The Book is kept open at Mr. Bragg's Public Building, King-street—Office No. 2, up stairs.

[From the Observer, of Tuesday last.]

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice, the 13th anniversary of the *New-Brunswick Auxilary Bible Society* was held last evening in the Asylum, —John M. Wilmot, Esquire, President, in the chair. The assemblage was very respectable. The business of the evening was introduced and closed by singing, conducted by Mr. T. Graham. From the Report, read by the Secretary, we learned that the Committee would have it in their power to make a remittance to the Parent Society, equal at least to the last, which was £200 sterling, and that they had issued from the Depository, including sales and gratuitous grants, 283 Bibles and 394 Testaments.

The Report, at its commencement, adverted feelingly to the death of the late Treasurer, A. M'Leod, Esq. whose advice at the Committee Meetings had been often found beneficial, and whose eloquence had frequently been employed at the Anniversary Meetings, to recommend the great cause of Bible circulation. The state of the Branches was considered at some length, some of which appear to be in a withering state, while others, we are happy to be informed, continue vigorous. A Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, have been devising means to produce a revival among them, and to excite an interest in the Bible cause, in other parts of the Province. They have for that purpose issued a Circular, which warmly recommends the Bible cause to universal patronage and support.

The *Ladies' Bible Association* was deservedly mentioned. About £45 is the amount of their collections this year. It was stated that there was some prospect of effecting a union of the kindred Association at St. Andrews' with this in St. John,—the St. Andrews' Auxiliary into which it was formerly wont to pour its funds having gone into decay. We will be happy to see this effected. Indeed, we think that the Auxilary in St. John ought to be made the common centre of the operations of all the Bible Societies and Associations in the Province; it would lessen the correspondence with the Parent Society, and consequently be a saving of a considerable expence.

It was remarked, in adverting to the Parent Society, that the funds of the past year, when compared with those of the preceding, have suffered a deficit of £6000 sterling. This was justly considered as a reason for further exertions, and the more so, as large openings are now made in France for the universal diffusion of the Scriptures throughout the whole length and breadth of that country, and China is voluntarily breaking down the wall which has been so long the means of keeping nearly one third of the whole human race in a state of vassalage to the idols of their own imaginations, and the doctrines of *Budhism.* We hope the appeal will not be made in vain to the old subscribers to increase their subscriptions, and to those who have never yet enrolled their names, to come forward and shew that they wish others to possess that Book, to which they themselves are indebted for all they enjoy in point of civilization as well as spiritual and moral instruction.

The movers of the following Resolutions, and the Seconder of the Fourth, displayed much zeal and eloquence in advocating this noble cause.

1st. Moved by Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, seconded by Lieut. Samuel Hughuye,—

That the Report now read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2d. Moved by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, and seconded by Neville Parker, Esquire,—

That it is truly gratifying to this meeting to be informed of the continued prosperity of this Auxiliary, but at the same time that it is evident that the number of its subscribers by no means bear a just proportion to the professors of religion in this city and neighbourhood.

3d. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Busby, and seconded by Mr. A. M'Kenzie,—

That the most cordial expression of satisfaction be communicated to the President, Office-Bearers, and Collectors of the Ladies' Bible Associations, for their continued attention to the cause in which they are engaged.

4th. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. George Blatch,—

That this meeting, while they have heard with sorrow, that the apprehensions entertained in the last Report concerning the old Branches have been too truly realised, learn with much satisfaction that the new Branches at Springfield and the Washademoac, continue vigorous and active.

5th. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, and seconded by Mr. James Holman,—

That this Meeting express their unabated attachment to the Parent Society, and trust that the announcement of a decrease in its funds will rouse to a disinterested and more earnest exertion every zealous member of the Institution.

6th. Moved by W. B. Kinnear, Esq. and seconded by Mr. N. S. Demill,—

That this Meeting approve of the measures adopted by the Committee for the extension of this Society's interests, and recommend the continuance of them till the whole Province, in its length and breath, become actively engaged in the Bible cause.

6th. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Miles, and seconded by Mr. G. T. Ray,—

That all who interest themselves in the distribution of the Bible, should remember that it is the Word of the Eternal and Unchangeable Jehovah, and should acknowledge him in all matters relating to this Society, as it is His blessing alone which can produce the grand result expected from the operations of Bible Institutions.

8th. Moved by Robert Parker, Esq. and seconded by Mr. J. Paterson,—

That the following Gentlemen compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Neville Parker, Esq. George Bond, Esquire, Messrs. Stephen Sinnott, Henry Hennigar, G. T. Ray, Nathan S. Demill, John Wishart, Zebulon Estey, C. D. Everitt, John Owens, Jas. Dunn, Wm. Ewing, N. Disbrow, Jr. Richard Whiteside, John Duncan.

At the close of the Meeting a collection was taken up, amounting to £10 3s.

Pursuant to a suggestion made at the Anniversary Meeting of the Bible Society on Monday last, we understand it is the desire of some of the Members to make up a small contribution to the funds of the Parent Society, in consequence of the deficiency in its last year's income.

The paper for receiving the names of those who are so disposed, is left with the Treasurer, Mr. Angus M'Kenzie.—*Gazette.*

An Inquest was held on Christmas Day, before Henry Nase, Esq. Coroner for King's County, on view of the body of Benjamin Bisset, who was skating on the River Saint John the day before, and breaking through the ice, was unfortunately drowned. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

From the Watchman.

At a Meeting of a number of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Fredericton, held on the 26th December, 1833, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to obtain the establishment of a Bank in Fredericton, the following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That this Meeting being deeply sensible that the example and experience of all enlightened commercial countries, fully demonstrate the great benefits derived from the introduction and prosecution of Banking, and from the establishment of Banks based upon liberal principles, and having heard, with much pleasure, that efforts are being made in the City of Saint John, for the incorporation of another Provincial Bank, is of opinion, that the establishment of a Branch of the proposed Bank in Fredericton, will tend greatly to relieve the Mercantile, Mechanical, Agricultural, and all other classes of the community, from many of the difficulties under which they now labor.

Resolved, That as the Committee appointed by a meeting held in St. John, to adopt the necessary measures to attain the required institution, have intimated a perfect willingness, and wish, that the Counties of York, Sunbury, and Carleton, with all others trading with Fredericton, should participate in the advantages to be derived from the proposed Bank, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that measures should be immediately taken to co-operate with the Committee in St. John, for the attainment of the object they have in view.

Resolved, That a Petition be prepared for the signatures of this community, to be presented to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a Law incorporating THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, and containing a clause, or clauses, rendering it obligatory on the Directors, to establish a Branch in Fredericton, and to enforce the commencement of business therein, at the same time, and in all respects similar, to the operations of the principal establishment in St. John.

Resolved, That this Meeting, being fully convinced that the introduction of the Scotch System of Banking, will greatly enhance the benefits which the Province will derive from a new Bank, and be of incalculable advantage to the Agricultural Counties in particular, and noticing that the Report of the Saint John Committee avows an intention of introducing that system, is of opinion, that the Petition should pray the Legislature to insert a clause in the proposed Bank Bill, requiring the Directors to introduce it as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be a Committee to adopt the necessary measures to carry into effect the objects embodied in the preceding Resolutions—viz:

Mark Needham, Thomas T. Smith,
Joseph Gaynor, Thomas R. Robertson,
Thomas Pickard, Thomas C. Everitt,
F. E. Beckwith, Robert Chestnut,
Asa Coy, Oliver Smith,
Charles Fisher, Benjamin Wolhaupter.

JOSEPH GAYNOR, *Chairman.*
Charles Fisher, *Secretary.*

[A Petition in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing Resolutions, was accordingly prepared, and is now in course of signature.]

From the Saint Andrews' Standard.

Crown Land Sale.—We intended to have given a copy, in our paper to-day, of the petition referred to in our last, which was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the proposed extensive sale of Crown Lands, but now defer doing so, under existing circumstances.

We have now to congratulate the country on the prompt and earnest attention which the Governor gave to the representation laid before him, and on the determination of His Excellency, to suspend, and finally to countermand the Sale.

We have heard it widely averred, that Sir Archibald Campbell is desirous of adopting every measure that may tend to the prosperity of the province, at the same time, have heard it lamented that His Excellency has been sometimes led to act under sinister or erroneous information. We feel so much gratification at his decision on the present occasion, that we regret to blend with it any qualifying remark; but that vigilance which it is the duty of a free press to maintain at all hazards, when the good of the country is at stake, compels us now to observe, that it is infin[illegible] to be regretted, when the chief functionary is neither personally acquainted, nor officially informed, on the merits of measures to which he gives the sanction of his name.

The circumstances connected with this subject are clearly set forth in the document to which we have alluded; but it was not thought fit to enter fully into details. Amongst other things, it might have been mentioned, that both the British and American Governments have spent, *and are still spending*, a mint of money, for the acquisition of the disputed territory; and, while the question of sovereignty, has called up an internal dispute in the United States; and the national question of right has puzzled Diplomatists and the umpirage of Sovereigns,—we were about to see the Americans invited across the undisputed boundary, and offered the denizen right by purchase to our most valuable woodlands!

We repeat, however, that we rejoice in His Excellency's decision; as the first fruits of that better rule, which untired enquiry into the circumstances of the country, and accumulated experience in its affairs, will enable him to extend to us: and we are the more satisfied, because we understand His Excellency has evinced an earnest disposition to secure these forests against any further alienation. Would it not be well to prepare an Address, pointing out to the Executive the importance of such a measure, and praying that it may have the record of His Excellency's Sanction in Council?

There is another point to which public attention should be directed. We hear that the Land Company in England is in *high repute*, and it might so happen that the finger of speculation *there*, might find its way to our timber resources *here*, in which case, our mill owners *could* not expect any more lenient terms for stumpage, than those now imposed on our own fellow subjects, on what *were once* our own lands, but now conveyed to our price masters, the Americans, and which amounts to $250 ℔M. Would it not be well, then, to bring this particular under his Excellency's notice, and pray that he would suggest such arrangements to the Minister, as might avert this new calamity?

We think it but justice to observe, in respect to the Americans purchasing these lands, that *they* look on these transactions as only wise and provident speculations; and point to the fact of British subjects having bought (and who still hold) extensive forest tracts of their territory. We must never forget, however, that the [illegible] saw mills of Maine, have thinned th[illegible]ber of that State, and directed the eyes of its people for future supplies to the growth of our forests. Even already, out of the advances of last season, the axes and the oxen of Americans are in active operation in our woods, and is an earnest of what we might expect, had these ruinous sales been made.

We trust the day if not far distant when the law shall enact that no part of our forest wealth shall ever cross the St. Croix, until it is enumerated in the exports of provincial manufacture.

Nova-Scotia.—*Marriage Licenses.*—We beg to call public attention to the following communication, the object of which is every way deserving of support from the Press of the country; the signatures accompanying the Resolutions, are second to none in the township of Granville in influence and respectability.—*Novascotian.*

Bridgetown, Dec. 18, 1833.

To the Editors of Newspapers in Nova-Scotia, favourable to the object contemplated in the following Resolutions.

At a public meeting, held in the Baptist Meeting House on Monday last, pursuant to advertisement, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That the Ministers of Religion in this Province, not in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, are, in the opinion of this meeting, "lawful Ministers;" and, as such, have an indisputable claim to all rights and privileges belonging to Christian Ministers and British subjects; and are personally qualified to perform all the offices of Religion, whether connected with civil offices or otherwise, and that the withholding from them, and their numerous and respectable congregations, the privilege of solemnizing Marriage by Licence, is unjust, and has long been regarded by a large proportion of the inhabitants of this Province as a grievance, involving inconveniences and expenses which, in the opinion of this meeting, have always been unnecessary, and now ought to be speedily removed; and the people of this Province, not in communion with the Church of England, placed in regard to the solemnization of matrimony by licence, on the same footing with the members of that church.

2d. That this meeting will petition the Legislature to pass, during the ensuing session, a permanent Act, extending the privilege of solemnizing marriage, by licence, to all Ministers of Religion in this Province, who now are authorised to solemnize Matrimony by the publication of the Banns.

3d. That the Editors of Newspapers be requested to insert the above Resolutions in their respective Journals as early as possible. This Meeting also expresses a hope, that their Christian brethren in this Province, who approve of the object now intended to be zealously pursued, will come forward in the way of petitioning the Legislature for the attainment of this important privilege.

(Signed) John Rath, Chairman.
Wm. Elder, Secretary.

Newfoundland.—William Carson, Esq. M. D., was elected a Member of the Assembly for the District of St. John's, on the 2d ult. in the place of Wm. Thomas, Esq. (recently appointed to a seat in His Majesty's Council.) No other candidate having appeared at the hustings, and 619 votes being registered for Dr