GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

London, June 20th.—A general meeting of the Shareholders in this Company took place yesterday in the London Tavern, for the purpose of revising the report of the Directors respecting the claims of the Company. The Governor General —R. Robinson, Esq. M. P.—took the chair, and after the minutes of the previous Court had been confirmed, the Governor said he would state the affairs of the Company in as short a manner as possible; and it gave him great pleasure that he had to congratulate the proprietors, that after the difficulties they had experienced, a Charter and Act of Parliament had at length been granted, empowering them to buy and sell lands in Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. "A local habitation and a name" had been given to them by the Charter, which he hoped under proper management was the sign of prosperity. It appeared from the accounts of the Company, that the expenses incurred to the 31st March last, were not more than £2,604 0s. 8d. and there were grounds to believe that the entire outlay for bringing the Company into an efficient condition would not be more than £3000. (Hear.) After the difficulties experienced by the Directors in the formation of the Company, he might venture to say that no other public body of similar magnitude had been formed for so inconsiderable an amount. The amount of expense of the Upper Canada Company, in its formation, was £15,000.—[The manner in which the funds of the B. A. Land Company had been disposed of was then entered into by the Governor, the particulars of which will be seen in the statement of accounts.]—It had been thought by the Directors that it was their duty to appoint Commissioners in Canada immediately after their last general meeting, and they had the pleasure of stating, that two gentlemen of great respectability—Messrs. M'Gill and Moffatt—were so appointed, and these gentlemen had sent to the Directors some very valuable reports. The portion of land bought of Government, of between 800,000 and 900,000 acres, was in a very favorable situation for extended emigration; and directions had been given to the Commissioners to make purchases from private individuals, whenever opportunities offered. The Government lands were in the southern counties of Stanstead, Shefford, and Sherbrooke, in the eastern townships of Lower Canada. The land was favorable for settlers, and was in the same parallel of latitude as Montreal, and equi-distant from Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec. It was also of easy communication with New York. The quality of the land was very good, and the climate favorable; on the whole, he could not but again congratulate the proprietors on their purchase. Bye-Laws had been framed by the Court of Directors for the affairs of the Company, and regular certificates for shares would be issued as soon as possible. Not much more could be done by the Company this season than to prepare to carry into effect the intentions of the Company next year. Their prospectus would shew their plan of operations, and he was ready to give any further intelligence in his power relating to the Company. The Directors could not but express their pleasure at the conduct of the late Colonial Secretary in the negociations entered into with the Colonial Department. The affairs of the Company had been entered into with zeal by that hon. gentleman, who did not consider the private advantage as the only advantages which would result to the Colony, as well as to this country, by enlarging the means of emigration. The Directors were also greatly indebted to Lord Aylmer, who had forwarded the interests of the Company. He would not disguise the fact, that in Lower Canada parties had made efforts there to prejudice the undertaking, but nothing like opposition was manifested by the inhabitants of Lower Canada to the Company, and he was certain that the prejudice of a few would not be a bar to the progress of the Company. The Directors thanked the proprietors for the confidence placed in them. He begged attention during the reading of the Report:—

It stated that the Directors had to report, that immediately after the last general meeting, the assent of the proprietors was communicated to Mr. Secretary Stanley, and having been signed by him, and the Chairman of the Meeting, that part of the arrangements between Government and the Company was concluded. The Directors had since been engaged in procuring the Charter and Act of Parliament. The Charter was completed, and delivered to them on the 20th March, and contained a clause declaring that interest was to be paid to the Proprietor, from and after one year from its date, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the amount advanced by them.

The accounts would shew that the amount of capital received from proprietors of this country at £3 per share, was £15,000, and from Shareholders in Canada, £3000, which, with other items, made a total of £18,497 15s. 4d. On the credit side, that there had been invested in the 3½ per cents. the Bank of Scotland, and in Exchequer Bills, £15,000.

With respect to the Government purchase, from all the Directors have learned, the proprietors have reason to be satisfied with it. The Directors had received confirmed assurances of the good quality and eligible situation of the surrendered lands; and the Commissioners report that an inspection of the St. Francis territory is now in the course of being made, by a gentleman in whose judgment they have confidence.

The Directors are persuaded that the Eastern Townships only require to be made known, in order to attract a fair proportion of intending emigrants and settlers.

The Governor, in answer to questions, stated that the Company's land was freehold.

A long discussion then took place on the bye-laws framed for the government of the Company, which were ultimately agreed to, the report having been previously adopted.

Captain Gowan expressed his satisfaction that the report circulated, that the Company was to be made a job of, and that slander raised against individuals was untrue. The Company, he was gratified to find, was established to promote emigration, by which this country, as well as the Colonies, would be benefitted. He felt satisfied they would find Mr. Rice as anxious to promote emigration as had been the late Secretary to the Colonies.

The Deputy-Governor said it was the first time he had heard that a report existed that a job was to be made of the Company, and he was glad to find that the gallant Captain had washed his hands of the slander for which no foundation existed.

Thanks were then voted to the Governor, Deputy, and Court of Directors, for the zeal and ability they had displayed in the management of the Company's affairs; and the meeting separated.

A tolerably decisive indication of the temper of the House of Commons, with respect to a property tax, was afforded on the 10th, when Sir Samuel Whalley's motion for the repeal of the Assessed Taxes, with Mr. George Robinson's substitute, by way of Amendment, of a tax upon real property, securities upon real property, and the public funds, caused such a desertion of members that the House was counted out. The feeling is general that every favorable opportunity should be laid hold of for reducing the Assessed Taxes and other branches of Revenue which operate injuriously on industry, but that we should carefully guard against a Property Tax, which would be a temptation to abuse such as few governments could withstand.

We have to-day (Thursday) to announce that Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Grey's son-in law, is to be the new Auditor of the Exchequer ! !—*M. Post.*

A Royal bore.—From the Bengal papers we learn that the King of Ava, his Queen and Court, and indeed the country generally, were engaged in a grand public entertainment, which was to last 49 days, on the occasion of the only child of the royal pair having her ears bored.—King William the Fourth has his ears bored every day with the advice of his ministers—a ceremony which has lasted much longer than that of Ava.

British commerce.—The number of coasting vessels which arrive in the port of London annually, is about 19,000, or three times the number at the beginning of the last century.

French sugar.—France manufactures above 8,000 tons of fine sugar from beet root.

Useful Discovery.—A Mr. Wells has secured a patent for converting *sea*-water into *fresh.* At a recent public meeting, Mr. Bransby Cooper stated that His Majesty had partaken of water thus prepared, and that many medical men had given opinions in its favour.

Value of an Insect.—It requires 14,000 millions of silk worms to produce the silk consumed in the United Kingdom annually.

Coercion bill.—It is plain an understanding has been come to between the government and Mr. O'Connell on this subject. There will be a Bill, but such a one as the latter will support.—*Private Correspondent of the Southern Reporter.*

A dreadful famine is now prevailing among the peasantry in the extensive wilds of Connomara. Potatoes, the only food of these poor creatures, are 4½d. per stone, and even these they cannot procure for want of the means, as they are totally unemployed Added to this, a total failure of the potatoe crop throughout the country is anticipated.

The failure of the potatoe crops, and consequent high price of provisions, have driven the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tipperary to acts of desperation and violence. About 200 of these poor people, in a state almost of starvation, attacked the flour carts of Messrs. Grubbs, on their way to Tipperary. The police were called out, and the rioters apprehended.

New South Wales.—Sydney papers have been received at London to the 8th February. Eight thousand persons had arrived at the colony during the past year, of which two thousand five hundred were free emigrants. Disorder and riot continued to increase among the convict population, seventeen of whom were in jail, awaiting their trial for murder. The aborigines continued their attacks on the white population, and two assigned servants of Sir John Jamieson had been murdered. The population of that colony was ninety-one thousand, that of Sydney sixteen thousand. Total revenue to the crown last year, £164,000.

France.—The French elections are over, and though the majority in favor of the government is not quite so great as was expected after the returns of the first day, it is still overwhelming.—It is now calculated that the opposition will muster 100, and that there may be 50 wavering votes, leaving the ministers more than 300. We think the waverers may be added to the Ministerial majority, and that the opposition will not muster 100.—If the division be 89 to 370, we think it will be as large as can safely be expected.

Germany.—It is forbidden in Frankfort to wear the German colors; females wearing tri-colored sashes are not exempt from punishment. Foreigners who are suspected of an intimacy with any of the Ultra-Liberals, are instantly ordered to quit the Frankfort territory, in which it is added they ought not to have been allowed to remain so long. In the evening, only the small number of persons set down in the public regulation are allowed to walk the streets, or stand conversing together; persons going home together were ordered to separate or threatened with arrest. The daughter of one of the citizens had been arrested for being in correspondence with one of the individuals against whom a warrant had been issued.

Spain.—The battle near Pampeluno on the 18th June appears to have been the most sanguinary that has taken place since the commencement of the civil war. It commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and lasted till noon, when the Christinos retreated. It is calculated that two thousand men were put *hors de combat* on both sides; Zumalacarreguy claims eight hundred prisoners. Unless the accounts be much exaggerated, the armies of Lorenzo and Linares are destroyed, Quesada is in full retreat on Vittoria, amid many difficulties and dangers. The forces of Rodill will now be too late to perform any effectual service; and if Zumalacarreguy succeeds in taking Pampeluna, which has been already attacked by a party of Carlists, the four provinces of the north of Spain are, for the present, lost altogether to the Queen.

Revenues of the Spanish Church.—A curious statement has been published by one of the papers in Madrid, respecting the number and revenues of the Spanish Clergy. From it, it appears that the number of buildings appropriated to religious purposes throughout Spain is 28,349; that that of the clergy is 159,322, and that of the friars and nuns 96,878. The entire amount of the ecclessiastical revenues is calculated to be fifty millions of dollars, and of this sum the part consumed by them is shewn to exceed the whole revenue of the State by some eight millions of dollars.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated June 12th—"Immediately after the cortes are assembled, the Government will lay before it the following important measures.—First, The exclusion of the Carlists from all public employments—Secondly,—An acknowledgment of the claims of all persons who had acquired national property under the Constitutional Government, to be reimbursed the expenses they have been at in making improvements, and also their right to interest upon their capital—and Thirdly, the execution of the Decree of Ferdinand VII, of the 30th of Sept: 1823, on the eve of his departure for Cadiz, whereby he solemnly engaged to maintain in their functions, honours and emoluments, all who had acquired them under the same Constitutional Government. This decree the Duke d'Angouleme suffered to be violated, on the day when Ferdinand threw off the mask and appeared in his sincere character. If this news be true, the measures proposed will amount to an acknowledgement of all the acts of the Constitutional Government, including the public debt for, the Decree of September 30, declares all the acts of that Government valid.

Letters of the 14th inst. from Madrid, state that the Council of government has proposed that the decree depriving Don Carlos of his titles and estates should be annulled, but Ministers have refused their assent, to the proposal. Secret societies continue to disquiet the Government, and the Minister of War has issued a circular against them.

COLONIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

[Further extracts from Mr. Young's Letters to Mr. Stanley.]

The Colonists are far from being insensible to the aid afforded by the maternal Government, in the erection of public buildings, and in the completion of their public works. There exists a feeling of deep and lively gratitude, in which I am aware the circle of my own friends most fully sympathize; but when the favours thus graciously conferred are in a great measure *discharged* by our being so frequently reminded of them,—when they are embodied in the counts of a specific indictment against the benefit of the connexion,—and rung upon, with all the changes, by the anti-colonists, as a proof of the *necessary* expense of the Colonial policy, it behoves me to inquire, at whose solicitation and on what objects, these sums have been expended. It will be recollected that I prosecute this enquiry with reference solely to the North American Colonies. I will treat it now, not as a subject of general legislation, but as a matter of strict account; and I therefore open the books of the Colonial Office, upon this branch of the expenditure, to pursue it through all its minute details,—just as a merchant, at the head of a vast business, would ascertain the balance in favour of or against any one of his customers.

In Nova Scotia, within the last ten years, independent of the sums expended in the repair of military buildings, I am not informed of any *extra* expense incurred by the Government, except for the erection of a citadel on the hill, forming a back ground to the town of Halifax; and the sum of £20,000 lent by Parliament, to aid the completion of the Shubennacadie Canal. With regard to the first, it was projected, designed, and carried on,—a sum laid out to the extent, I believe of £100,000,—without the Colonists ever being consulted,—nay, had the opinion of the Legislature been sought, they would have told its projectors it was not required. The loan to the canal was not obtained by the solicitation of the local constitutional authorities. Their recommendation was applied for—they would not give it. Had their pledge for its repayment been made a primary condition, the sum would not have stood now as a charge to the debit of Nova Scotia. Both were equally in opposition to the general intelligence and wishes of the colony; the one as useless, the other as rashly speculative. With these sums Nova Scotia can no more be justly charged, than the donee of a free and generous gift. The Colony was merely quiescent. Had the people been consulted, their opinion of its impolicy would have been frankly given; for, although we would be jealous of our own rights, I assert there is no selfish and unmanly feeling in Nova Scotia to derive from the maternal Government any aid, either by false representations or for improper objects. The Ministry must blame themselves and their advisers. They may have erred with good intentions, but if their mortgage prove, as I believe it to be, worse than worthless, the colony are not responsible for the bankruptcy of the scheme.

In New Brunswick, the only expenditure of which I am aware, during the same period, is for the erection of a new *Government House, and of a College at Fredericton. Both of these are, perhaps, of larger proportion, and of more elegant design than the circumstances of the colony called for; but neither were built with funds derived from Parliament. They were obtained from the Crown or territorial revenues collected in the Province; and in place of being the subject of complaint against the Colonies, they are more legitimately the subjects of complaint from the colony to the Crown. In Newfoundland there has been lately erected a residence for the Governor, of spacious and elegant architecture; but I have yet to learn that the inhabitants can be justly chargeable with the expense of a building, the necessity of which they did not urge, and in whose design they were not consulted. In the Canadas, the maternal Government, for these few years past, have spent annually a large sum in the repair and erection of fortifications. The citadel of Quebec is now, it is vaunted, like that of Gibraltar, rendered impregnable, and frowns down in solemn and imposing majesty upon the noble river it overlooks. The Colonists have seen, with sentiments of secret satisfaction, the gradual growth of its massive battlements; but it was an expenditure neither suggested nor authorized by them, and for which they hold themselves in no measure responsible. All these are the results of a military survey, conducted by Sir Jas. Carmichael Smyth and his associates, under the sanction of the Ministry. The Commission visited Bermuda, the West India Islands, and the North American Colonies, in 1829, and, immediately after their return to England, this system of colonial fortification and of internal strengthening was begun. Where are the petitions for them preferred by the colonists? where the resolutions of the local Legislatures recommending their erection? I defy the Government to produce one single public document from any colonial body of authority, suggesting or approving of them. The whole creation (I impeach not the good intentions of the system) has been batched in the Ordnance in Pall Mall, or at the Horse Guards, and by every rule of logic and principle of morals, the colonies stand free of responsibility.

The Government, it is true, have favoured U. Canada with loans, on advantageous terms, for the completion of the Welland Canal; but altho' it appears now as an item to the debt of the Colony, the security pledged, I am told, is amply sufficient for its repayment. A large sum, approaching to three quarters of a million, has been expended in the cutting and completing of the Rideau Canal,—a grand line of intercolonial navigation,—intending to unite the Lakes with the river St. Lawrence. It has been cut partly for commercial, but mainly for military purposes. As the river formed the divisional line, if I can so use the term, the *debateable territory* between the United States and the upper and the lower provinces, it was thought that the transport of military stores would, in the event of war, have been exposed to all the ambushes which might be laid along the American side of the river; and it was deemed expedient to have a navigation, within the limits of our own territory, safe from the secret attacks of the enemy. It has led to the rapid cultivation of land along the line, and to the formation of a number of military settlements. Far be it from me to deny that it has been, and will be, of pre-eminent advantage to the Colonies; but they cannot be censured for the egregious blunders and wasteful expenditure committed by the engineers.

The first estimate of £169,000 has swelled to a million! Of this I entertain no doubt, that if the expenditure had been entrusted to a competent Colonial authority, it would have exercised a more searching and efficient control; and if the government had applied for the security of the provincial funds, the Legislature would have replied, that it was too magnificent an undertaking for the means or the trade of the Colony.†

This rapid review, Sir, of the *extra* channels of colonial expenditure, must convince you that the large sums expended on the Colonies are to be attributed to your predecessors in office; to the Ministry at home, and not to the local authorities abroad. I reject nearly the whole of these as items of *necessary* expenditure. They were not required to overawe the Colonists either in war or peace; the utility of some of them, in the event of hostilities, is at least debateable. The erection of a Government House at Newfoundland may be argued to be necessary; but, if I grant this, I must dissent to the expenditure of some £40,000 or £50,000, when a suitable mansion might have been completed for £15,000—the amount in fact of the first estimate.

Abandoning, however, this argument of utility, I' concentrate my reason upon this single point, that these dependencies are now prepared to pay their Civil Lists, and meet the expenses of the local government, provided the Crown Revenues are placed at their disposal;§ they are willing to relieve the maternal government of all the *necessary* branches of expenditure, and to throw upon the Colonies this branch of the ministerial patronage.‡ The building of fortifications, loans to canals, and the other channels of colonial outlay, which I denominate *extra*, will for the future, be under the vigilant controul of a reformed Parliament. As it will form a more efficient representation of the popular voice, and bow to the sovereignty of public opinion, the nation will have the power of enquiring into each measure, ere it can create a demand upon the Treasury. If Parliament, however, in the exercise of its high vocation, should graciously answer some of these future appeals, I trust the reformers of another age will separate the extra from the necessary items, and govern their views of colonial policy by the sounder considerations to which it leads.

But conceding to the anti-colonists that these have been *necessary*, and not *extra* expenditure, is it a proof of wisdom to act upon a system, which will separate from the kingdom these Dependencies, enriched as they now are by these improvements? If a nobleman, having had a barren tract of land in the circle of his estate, which he had cultivated in the hope of gainful speculation, on calculating his outlay, found it had cost him more than his original estimates; that for the past it had yielded him no adequate return, but that the future was bright with the promise of profit,—would it be wisdom to chafe his own temper, and raise his tenantry to rebellion, by bitter mourning over his wasted wealth; or in a fit of disgust to give it away? Or suppose again he had employed an architect to erect for him a fitting mansion, and he had adorned it with a greater number of columns, and the capitals of these with a richer and more costly order of ornament, than his lordship would have approved of, if he had been aware of the outlay, would wisdom whisper to him to seek a remedy by applying a torch to the structure? Would he gain any thing by losing all? And yet, Sir, such is the wisdom of those who would separate the Colonies from the Mother Country,—with this signal difference! that the analogy afforded by the first case would be surpassed by that act in its folly, insomuch that the Colonies would perhaps fall into the hands of a rival power, nursing the loftiest dreams of ambition, and animated with a secret and bitter hostility against the parent state; the more dangerous from being wrapped up in the language of courteous pretence. Judge the U. States, Sir, by her acts, and not by her *professions*, and it will be seen that France, in her hour of most deadly rancour, never armed the spear of legislation, with sharper or more envenomed point, against the interests and the glory of England, than America has, from the first hour of her independence to the present time. President Jackson, it is true, has, in his messages to Congress, flourished in pompous paragraph upon the philanthropy of national concord, upon the kindly influence of an ancient lineage and of literary sympathies,—of a community of language and of thought,—and all the other common places of pharasaical sentiment; but I have yet to learn if this be the genuine feeling dictated by the heart, the measured language of cold expediency, or the "flattering unction" required to conceal some latent and ambitious purpose. Are kings and rulers, in the intercourse of nations, to be alone excepted among men, from that great law of morals, that where there is *most* profession, we ought to expect the *least* sincerity?

* The Legislature of New Brunswick passed a specific act for the erection of this building, and voted £10,000 to commence it. Such a sum, of course, did not complete it; but no grant was ever passed for its aid by Parliament.

† Mr. Murray, in his able work upon North America, says, "These works have been undertaken by Government, in a great degree *with reference to military objects:* and we even observe that Mr. M'Gilvray, in his recent evidence, gives it as his opinion, that vessels will still prefer the old and spacious, though obstructed route, of the St. Lawrence."—Vol. ii, p. 498.

§ In adjusting the amount of the salaries to be paid to the public officers, the Colonists will be disposed to exercise, perhaps, a more rigorous economy than the Ministry may approve of; but I am satisfied, that in Nova Scotia, as in the late adjustment of the Custom House question, the Assembly will have a just regard to the vested rights of the present incumbents.

‡ There are many intelligent men in the Colonies who are solicitous that the salaries and emoluments of the Governor and the Chief Justice should be fixed by the Ministry, and be removed beyond the controul of the local Legislature, I confess that this opinion is supported by many cogent arguments. In a small Government, these authorities are necessarily brought into personal intimacy or collision with popular leaders, and in the adjustment of their salaries, personal motives and animosities may mingle themselves with the graver considerations, which ought alone to govern a question of general policy. The safety of the Constitution, the pure working of the local Government, will depend upon the irresponsibility of the Nominees of the Crown to the Local Legislatures, and without presuming to suggest a plan, I leave the hint for the consideration of those far more able than I am to advise some measure of practical expediency.

Quebec, July 30.—We are glad to state on the authority of medical gentlemen of extensive practice, that the prevalent disease has much altered in intensity; and that a few days ago, where no prospect existed of saving life, the symptoms now, although apparently as severe, are followed by few of the former rapid dissolutions. The recoveries have already been numerous, and most decidedly the disease has lost a great deal of its virulence. It will, no doubt, gradually diminish in intensity, and disappear after some weeks. We regret to announce that the proportion of deaths among the citizens has been very great; and although not much more than a third of the total of 1832 has been carried off, yet it is doubtful whether the calamity has not borne with as much severity on the resident citizens as it did in that year.

From thirty to forty patients are in each of the two hospitals, at the King's Wharf and at Saint Roch's. At the latter, (the Marine Hospital,) there was only two admissions yesterday, and one half of the patients are convalescent.

The weather continues temperate, and has been so for the last five days. Last night the wind was northerly and chill, the thermometer at 9 o'clock being down to 54 degrees.

We understand that the municipal authorities of New York have addressed themselves to the Corporation of Quebec, to learn whether or not the Asiatic Cholera existed here, and that they received for answer, that it did.

The Health of the city.—The statements weich we have heard from several respectable medical practitioners, together with those published by the other prints of this city, all serve to confirm us in the impression that the disease with which we have been so severely visited, is on the decline, both as to the number of cases and the malignity of its character. Indeed it is much to be doubted whether it has at any time, this year, been of so fatal a character as that which visited this country in 1832, though it has fallen more heavily on residents in respectable life, than on strangers and wayfarers, in proportion to the general loss, than it did at any former period; yet here ugasn we must remark that the first victims of the disease were amongst the labouring classes—the first case that occurred was of a man who had been for, at least, one year aesident in this country, and as in 1832, it ascended in the objects of its attack, those in comfortable circumstances having been assailed at a later period.—*Quebec Mercury, July* 31.

August 4th.—The interments for the six days closed yesterday are, 15, 16, 22, 37, 31, 22. Several of the deaths in the last two or three days were the results of attacks several days preceding. A gradual improvement of the public health is taking place.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Montreal.—It appears by official returns, signed by the Mayor, that from the 12th to the 31st July, inclusive, a period of twenty days, *four hundred and ten* deaths are attributed to *Cholera* alone in the city of Montreal. This is certainly a fearful amount, but nothing when compared to the mortality of 1832, during a similar period, after the first appearance of the malady. In that year, the first case occurred on the 10th June, and on the 29th of that month, an equal period of twenty days, the burials were 1037, by cholera alone.

The mortality by the disease has been steadily on the decline since Saturday last. Having experienced but little extraordinary warm weather of late, the virulence of the malady seems to be much checked, and to yield more readily to medical treatment than at its first appearance. We have heard from several of our medical friends, that there appears to be a great tendency with many of those recovering, to fall into typhus fever, if not narrowly watched.

The Asiatic Cholera first manifested itself in 1834, by the death of an emigrant who arrived from Quebec, on the 11th July, and who died on the same day, in St. Ann Suburbs, in the house of Mr. Joshua Bell.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Communication.

[For the Courier.]

11th August, 1834.

My Dear Chubb,—Unquestionably you have deeply pondered over the official announcement contained in the last Royal Gazette, of the Court Martial about to be held in Fredericton, for the peculiar gratification and personal amusement of the dwellers at the seat of government. Really, Sir, our Governor is doing things in style, one would suppose there could be no scarcity of money in a country, where such expenditures, to gratify the military vanity of the Hero of Burmah, or, what is more feasible, to afford a subterfuge for the public maintenance of sundry of our poverty-stricken gentry, are esteemed of light moment.

I do not discover that those, who are lavish with the people's money, expend their own with any profusion; and the conduct of such, daily convinces me, that to be liberal at the expense of others, is no criterion of a truly generous-hearted man. Is our country the seat of war? Are hostile armies encompassing the land? Are our wives and children in continual fear of the mid night plunderer? Does the horrid din of war resound in our ears? Where is the clashing of arms? Where the fields of blood? Where the marshalling of hostile legions for the battle, breathing vengeance, slaughter, and death? If I am in my sober senses all is peaceful and quiet, our fellow countrymen pursue their ordinary avocations, fearless and cheerful; our wives, our sisters, our sweethearts, trip along the streets of our towns and villages, with their accustomed hilarity and gaiety; one general tone of harmony pervades our country. In all our relation, and in all parts of our Province, in every thing connected with our public or private affairs, there is peace and quietness. To the *Royal Gazette* is the sole honour of doubting the quietness of the country due.

What stranger ignorant of the ridiculous mummery it is intended to play off, could read the announcement contained in the last Royal Gazette, without supposing our country was in a state of siege and the inhabitants engaged in actual war. Truly I should not be surprised to hear from abroad, that relative to us, accounts of "wars and rumors of wars" had been circulated.

What is the fact?—A Militia Court Martial is to be held in Fredericton, either to gratify the vanity of a Military Governor, or the spleen of a Military Inspecting Field Officer, or to gull the good people of New Brunswick. First, a Judge Advocate is appointed, with an additional appellation, which, however military it may sound, does seem to have been very correctly applied in the present instance. Then there is to be an assemblage of Captains, and Colonels, and Majors, including all the selected military gentry from Musquash to Woodstock. If the Governor would only pay the expenses, he might get up a Court Martial every season if he pleased. I shall not occupy much of your valuable paper in descanting upon the ridiculous farce; it only requires to be printed to excite universal disgust. Are we continually to be taunted with such exhibitions as these? when there is not money enough to form a bye-road, to enable the poor settlers to carry their daily bread to their homes; when the Province is suffering from a debt which this gross nuisance, "the Militia system," has continued to accumulate; are we, in addition to a large annual tax, to keep up that system; to be drawn upon for useless expenditures like these? I do hope that this business will so excite the real friends of the people, that when the bill for the payment of the expenses of this Court Martial is presented to the Assembly, it will be rejected. If the Council will not agree to abolish the militia humbug, let the Assembly stop the pay of the officials connected therewith, and very soon will this fondling of the great expire. I hope a few such official announcements as the one alluded to, will so arouse the indignation of the public as to lead to the annihilation of the militia training, and what is of still more consequence, the pay of the various officers. Your's, &c. SIMEON.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 16, 1834.

The Ship *Wakefield*, from Liverpool, was signalized in the offing during the whole of yesterday; but owing to head winds, she did not reach the anchorage ground at Partridge Island until to-day. Her letter-bag had not arrived in town when our paper went to press at 3 o'clock, and we are therefore unable to present our readers with later intelligence from England, which she will doubtless furnish.

The Cholera.—We regret to find by the statements in our Quebec and Montreal papers, received by Mail on Thursday, that the Cholera has again made dreadful ravages in those places. Many respectable residents in both cities are among the victims of this fatal disease.—Our latest dates from Quebec, are to the 4th inst. and from Montreal to the 2d: they state that the general health was decidedly improving.

Despatch.—The Ship *Wakefield*, Captain Armstrong, which arrived off the Harbour yesterday from Liverpool, has only been absent from this port about eighty days—during which she discharged 1200 tons of Timber and took in a return cargo of Merchandize.

Storm.—We are informed that on Saturday last a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied, in some instances, by torrents of rain, and in others, by hailstones, was experienced a short a distance from this City. A Barn belonging to Mr. Daniel Herrington, of the Long Reach, (King's County,) was struck by the lightning and shattered to atoms—pieces of the posts, rafters, boards, &c. were strewed several rods from where the building stood; and many large trees on Mr. H's farm were shivered in pieces. The electric fluid also struck the dwelling house of Mr. William Nutter, and did considerable damage; and, strange to tell, in an apartment which was otherwise untouched, it entered through the key-hole into Mr. N's trunk, and burnt through a Five Pound Note, at the same time completely melting some silver coin which was near it!

Large Cedar Tree.—There is at present on the property of Mr. Charles Sherrard, about 2½ miles from Gondola Point, on the Kennebeckasis River, a Cedar Tree, which, about two feet from the ground, measures *thirty-one feet in circumference!* On it are six branches—one of which girths 10 feet 5 inches; one, 9 feet 6 inches; one, 9 feet 4 inches; one, 9 feet 3 ins.; and two, 7 feet 1 inch.—Mr. Napier, who keeps a House of Entertainment at the Point, is provided with a good boat; and, to the curious in such matters, the gratification of inspecting this gigantic Cedar, would well repay a row of two or three miles on a fine summer's day.

"Sears' New Family Receipt Book."—We perceive by the New York papers that Mr. Robert Sears, formerly of this city, has recently published a work containing all the most valuable receipts for the various branches of cooking, selected from the best authorities; together with numerous approved receipts for Brewing, preserving Fruits, making Pickles, Cordials, Jellies, &c. with an appendix, containing a great variety of receipts and directions, general maxims for health, &c. &c. useful in families—Price 25 cts. The *Sun* says of Mr. Sears' publication—"To those who wish to purchase *much* in a small compass, we recommend it as a comprehensive and useful work. Every family should buy a copy."

We are requested to state, that the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia has formally intimated his intention to visit this Province shortly, and may be expected here in the present month.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette.*

Timber Duties.—It will be recollected that in the month of March last, a Petition to the Imperial Parliament was most numerously and respectably signed by the principal Inhabitants and Merchants of Fredericton and its vicinity, on the subject of the Timber Duties—which Petition was forwarded to John Bainbridge and Henry Bliss, Esquires, the Province Agents: we have now the pleasure to state, that, by the July Mail, a letter was received by H. G. Clopper, Esq. from those Gentlemen, acknowledging the receipt of the Petition—from which we have been favoured with the following extract:—

"We feel exceedingly gratified by the manner in which Petitions have been got up and expressed, both at Fredericton and in other parts of the Province; and, we doubt not, you will have learned before this, with equal satisfaction, that His Majesty's Ministers do not propose to introduce any alteration of the existing scale of duties at present.

"We are happy to inform you, that we believe our cause to be gaining ground, and that the importance of the Colonial interests is more and more impressed on the minds of public men, and of the Ministers also, in this Country; so that any future change which may be brought forward upon this subject, will, we trust, be of a very different character or degree from the last."

Whaler.—The barque Royal William, of this port, belonging to William Porter Esq. of St. Stephen, put into St. Catherine's for water, with 630 barrels Oil and 130 barrels Sperm, besides a great quantity of Whalebone. She sailed thence for the South Seas on the 13th May, to prosecute her voyage.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

The ship *Woodbridge*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday se'nnight from Cork, with Recruits for the 96th Regiment in Halifax, the 34th in New-Brunswick, and the 66th and 79th in Canada.—Passengers—Lieut. Colonel White, 96th Regt.; Major Slade, R. E. and family; Lieut. Ansley; Dr. Rankin, Lord Jocelyn, and Mr. Mellish, Rifles; Mr. Jones and Mr. Burn, R. A.

Capt. Marshall, R. E. and family, would proceed to England in the Duke of York Packet, to sail from Halifax on Thursday last.

(*From the Novascotian, Aug.* 13.)

The Cholera.—During the past week, several persons died in the Poor-house of a disease exhibiting some of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, but which some of the medical men recognize as the common cholera of the country, that at this season usually prevails. A good deal of excitement was of course produced by the flying reports and rumours which were spread from day to day. The Board of Health had several meetings, to receive and examine information—and on Tuesday evening they published the following information:—

Board of Health, 12th August, 1834.

Resolved—That this Board, having taken into consideration reports and opinions of different medical practitioners, feel themselves able to state to the public, that they have no account of any case of *Malignant* Cholera at present in existence in any part of the town. The Board would, however, recommend to the public every precaution against that disease—in the use of careful diet—cleanliness—sobriety, and attention to those directions formerly issued by this Board, for general guidance in case of its occurrence. (By order of the Board.) J. D. Hume, M. D. Sec'y.

Head Quarters,
Fredericton, 11th August, 1834.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments—viz.

First Battalion Queen's County.

To be Captain—William Colwell, Gent. of a new Company, dated 11th August, 1834.

To be Lieutenants—Daniel Vanwart, Gent. vice Bulyea, dated 23d August, 1833; James Titus, Gent. dated 11th do. 1834.

To be Ensigns—Geo. Fox, Gent. dated 23d August, 1833; Frederick Purdy, 11th do. 1834.

Second Battalion Queen's County.

To be Captains—Lieut. Alexander B. M'Donald, vice Flowers, who retires with his rank, dated 11th August, 1834; Nehemiah Bulyea, gent. of a new Company, 12th ditto.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign Ephraim Briggs, 11th August, 1834; Thomas Carpenter, gent. of a new Company, 12th ditto.

To be Ensigns—James Mullen, gent. dated 11th August, 1834; Isaac Clark, gent. 12th do.

Second Battalion Charlotte County,

Daniel Gilmore, gent. to be Ensign, vice Linton, deceased.

Third Battalion Charlotte County.

Thomas Moses, Esq. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, vice Hatch, who has left the Province.

First Battalion Kent.

James Graham, Gent. to be Ensign.

By command.

George Shore, A. G. M.

From the Montreal Gazette, August 2.

Yesterday, being the day fixed, by the Slavery Abolition Act, for the emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Colonies, was observed as a festival, with becoming solemnity, by the few sons of Africa within this city. Pursuant to notice, they met in the Public Hall, above *St. Anne's Market*, and after a psalm and prayer fervently delivered and heartily joined in by the brethren, an address was delivered, breathing in strong terms, the feelings of gratitude which they experienced for the great and generous boon that day conferred on 800,000 of their fellow-men. The sentiments of devotion and attachment to the Mother Country were strongly expressed, and several allusions in the address were received with warm and enthusiastic cheers.

The colored brethren dined together in the *St. George Inn*, and by toasts and songs beguiled away the evening. The ships in port carried their colors in honor of the day.

The first of August is a proud day in the annals of England. She can now declare that liberty reigns throughout her dominions; and though the experiment is fearful, she has proclaimed to the world, that slavery no longer exists where her flag flutters in the breeze. The day has at length come, when England, and not America, is entitled to the undisputed honor of being the "land of liberty," and when the celebrated words of Curran become true to the letter.

"I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, British soil; which proclaims even to the stranger and sojourner, the moment he has set his foot on British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced;—no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him;—no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down;—no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

Repeated Munificence.—Letters recently received by Wm. Coffin, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees of the Coffin School, from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, announce another deed of beneficence towards that thriving institution, on the part of its distinguished patron. Sir Isaac has displayed a new proof of his unabated regard for the welfare of his juvenile kinsfolk, the more remote descendants of his own American ancestor, by investing in some permanent fund in England, for their future benefit, an amount of property sufficient to yield, in perpetuity, one hundred pounds sterling per annum. The bountiful donor is desirous of effecting an immediate arrangement, whereby this stock may be placed in the name of the Governor of Massachusetts for the time being, or of the Mayor of Boston; the avails to be regularly drawn from his London banker, and through the Trustees of the School here, applied to its intended object, viz. to be bestowed by way of reward, at every annual examination, upon the ten best and most deserving females—in equal sums; being, as we understand it, ten pounds to each.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

Mysterious.—Capt. Hobbs, of the Br. schr. Union Jack, which arrived at Boston, on Friday, the 1st inst. from Windsor, N. S. picked up, 28th ult. Mount Desert E. N. E. 15 leagues, a hogshead containing the body of a man, but being very offensive, he let it go again without examining it very particularly. One of the hhd. heads was hung on strong iron hinges, and had a clasp similar to a harness cask, and was secured by a padlock.

Mr. Sidney Smirke, in his new work on proposed improvements in London, suggests the construction of a Gothic cathedral, to surpass Westminster Abbey, and to serve as a mausoleum, in lieu of that and St. Paul's. Also a house of legislature in Green Park, in place of the present confined parliamentary edifice of St. Stephen's chapel. We do not know how the pure and rich Gothic of Westminster Abbey—its towers, turrets, pinnacles, and drapery and shrines—could possibly be eclipsed by any modern artists, unversed, as they are, in such architecture.

A letter from New South Wales gives the following schedule of the property of Samuel Terry, who was sent from England a crown prisoner. Mr. T. has acquired the property since his emancipation. His several estates contain upwards of 100,000 acres. His property in the town of Sydney brings him in £10,000 per annum, and his entire income is estimated at six times that amount; this arises chiefly from the mortgages at 12 per cent. He has 15,000 sheep, 17,000 head of horned cattle, and 400 brood mares.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Busby will preach a Sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, to-morrow evening, when a Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Female House of Industry.—Service to commence at six o'clock.

MARRIED,

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Isaac Umphries, to Miss Mary Ann Sproul, both of the parish of Sussex, King's County.

In Boston, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. E. T. Taylor, Mr. Martin Parkinson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Harriett L. Thomson, of this City.

In Eastport, on the 6th inst. by Jery Burgin, Esq. Mr. John Bent, Publisher of the *Eastern Democrat*, to Miss Dolly Keyes.—By the same, Mr. Charles Carr, to Miss Sarah M'Donald, both of St. John.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. Duncan Campbell, to miss Janet Campbell, both of St. George.—Also on the same day, Mr. George M'Daniel, to Miss Rebecca Baldwin, both of St. George.—On the 7th inst. Mr. Thomas Bartlett, to Miss Rebecca Woodside, both of St. Andrews.

At Annapolis, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Edmund Gilpin, Mr. Charles C. Moody, of Weymouth, to Miss Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Phœneas Lovett, Esq. of the former place.

At Clements, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. R. Veits, Mr. William Sulis, to Miss Sarah Coleman, both of that place.

At Cornwallis, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John S. Clarke, A. M. the Rev. John Moore Campbell, A. M. Rector of the Parish, to Margaret Ann, only daughter of James Allison, Esq.

At Campbelltown, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. R. S. Paterson, the Rev. Hugh Dunbar, to Helen, second daughter of Mr. Joseph M'Ewen, of that place.

DIED.

On Monday morning, John Hargraves, fifth son of John C. Waterbery, Esq. aged 6 years and 3 months.

On Monday morning, David, son of Mr. David Waterbery, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On Tuesday evening, Susanna, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Wooffendale, in the 5th year of her age.

On Thursday, Zebulon Charles, infant son of Mr. Zebulon Easty, aged 4 months and 10 days. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock.

At Oak Bay in Charlotte County, Mr. Brice Chalmers, aged 38. He was a native of Scotland, and highly esteemed by an extensive circle of friends, who, with his widow, lament the loss of an upright, honest man.

Suddenly, at Aylesford, N. S. on the 15th ult. Mrs. Susannah Foster, wife of Mr. Willis Foster, in the 40th year of her age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Saturday—Brig Lion, Fletcher, Quebec, 13—R. Rankin & Co. provisions.
Mary Ann, Payson, Kingston, (Jam.) 26—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar, and coffee.
Monday—Ship Hopewell, Dales, New York, 13—G. D. Robinson & Co. ballast.
Brig Daniel Kilby, Crowell, New York, 8—W. & T. Leavitt, flour, &c.
Schr. Mary Ann, Nixon, Philadelphia, 13—J. K. M'Kee, flour, &c.
Tuesday—Brig Preston, Murray, Sligo, 43—W. Flaherty, passengers.
Emperor, Drake, Liverpool, 43—D. Hatfield & Son, coals, &c.
Schr. Mermaid, Levash, Montreal, 33—J. & H. Kinnear, flour.
Thursday—Brig Mansfield, Spence, New York, 10—J. Hughson, assorted cargo.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Heney, Halifax, 9—Gregg & Hall, assorted cargo.
In the Offing—Ship Wakefield, Armstrong, Liverpool—John Hammond, goods.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

11th—Ship Hopewell, Dales, London.
15th—Sarah, Hamm, London.
Ranger, Anderson, Londonderry.
16th—Cambrian, Gowan, Belfast.

CLEARED.

Ship Scipio, Grindlay, Liverpool, timber.
Kirkella, Carlisle, Hull, do.
Grenada, Wright, Liverpool, do.
Woodman, Wright, Liverpool, do.
Brig Ambassador, Vaughan, Londonderry, deals.
Aid, Holmes, Cork, do.
Britannia, Potts, Sligo, do.
Hannah, Huggins, Liverpool, timber.
Thomas Hanford, Gourley, Kinsale, do.
Eleanor Gordon, Turner, Wexford, deals.
Zephyr, M'Donald, Donegal, timber.
Mary-Ann, Payson, Kingston, lumber, &c.
Lerwick, Moran, Boston, salt.
Daniel Kilby, Crowell, N. York, plaster.
Schr Enterprise, Jamieson, Lubec, grindstones.
Boxer, Fields, Boston, plaster.
Juno, Crowell, New York, do.
Little Mary, Rankin, Halifax, salt.
Thomas Wyer, Beck, do. do.
Mary-Ann, Nixon, Philadelphia, plaster.

Barque Edward Reid, Forrest, 37 days from Londonderry, arrived at Head Harbour on Wednesday last.

Brig William, Lawton, hence, at Londonderry, on the 29th June.

Ship Tay, hence, at Hull, 19th June.

A short time since, we noticed in our shipping list, the loss of the schooner Amenia, from this port to New York. We have since received from one of the passengers now in New York, a particular account of the circumstances attending that unfortunate event; and as we have no doubt it will prove interesting to some of our readers, especially to the friends of those who sailed hence in the vessel, we subjoin it.

"The schooner *Amenia*, (Holmes, Master,) left St. John for New York, with a cargo of plaster, grindstones, and salmon, and 52 passengers, on Friday afternoon, July 11th, and beat down the bay of Fundy against head winds, (the weather being clear,) till the evening of Saturday the 12th, when she put into West Quoddy for a harbour. About 4, p. m. on Sunday the 13th, wind and weather being the same, got under weigh again, and worked down with the tide: made Little River Harbour about 8, p. m., tacked and stood over towards the Seal Islands. At midnight, Seal Island Light bore S. S. E. distant about one league, the weather still being clear, and the wind S. W. Tacked ship, and headed for Libby Island Light. Thus far, all appeared well, and there was every prospect of the schooner beating safely down the Bay, as she had made very good way with the ebb tide, and still apparently held her ground. But a short time proved the contrary in a most disastrous manner. Some of the cabin passengers went on deck between 11 and 12 at night, and conversed for some time with the Captain, who was then keeping his watch on deck. The weather was then clear, and they retired to their berths with every expectation that the vessel was holding her course satisfactorily. It appears that Capt. Holmes also retired soon after midnight, upon the termination of his watch, leaving two hands on deck upon a look out; and that at 2, a. m. it shut in very foggy. About 3, a. m. (Monday, 14th,) the passengers were suddenly aroused from their slumbers, by a hurried trampling of feet on deck, and an appalling cry of "*Put the helm hard down!*" In an instant, every individual leaped from his bed, hastily slipped on part of his clothing, and rushed upon deck, only to find their worst fears realized, as by this time the vessel had struck violently against a projecting rock which stove in her starboard bow. She recoiled from the shock, and struck again, but less violently: she then backed off and filled away on the larboard tack, but not till she had struck *astern*, which lifted the rudder so violently, as nearly to knock down the man at the wheel. The pumps were immediately set to work, but to no effect, as in about 10 minutes they were quite choaked; and the water was *over the cargo*. In about five minutes more, the cabin floor was under water; at which time one of the passengers (Mr. Blatch, of this City,) was alone in the cabin, busily occupied in handing up luggage to those on deck, but the influx of the water into the cabin compelled him to relinquish his labours and to seek refuge on deck. Finding it now impossible to free the vessel, as she was fast sinking, (although her deck-load of grindstones had all been thrown overboard,) and no less than 60 human lives were at stake, it was deemed necessary for the preservation of all on board, to tack ship and run her in upon the rocks. This was immediately done, and in about 15 minutes, (it being not quite full tide, we brought up upon a bed of rocks, where she lay with her starboard side to land, rolling heavily in the surf. An anchor was instantly let go, to keep her from falling off; and the yawl boat (*the only one on board*) cleared away. From the time that the vessel first struck till she was finally run ashore, was scarcely more than half an hour; but even in that time the water had risen about *four feet in the cabin*, so that the Mate was several times up to his neck in water, amidst the floating furniture and baggage, while endeavouring to save some part of them. During all this time, the screaming of the women, the crying of the children, and the vociferations of the steerage male passengers, formed a din and confusion too terrible to describe; to which were now added the horrible raging of the surf, and the grinding of the vessel's bottom on the sharp rocks on which she lay. Instantly upon her grounding, a general rush aft was made by the steerage passengers, with the hope of jumping promiscuously into the boat. Aware that such an event would be utter ruin to all, the male cabin passengers determined to stay by the wreck themselves till the very last, and to use their whole efforts, in the mean time, to secure the