GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on the 16th June, Mr. Shaw said he had a petition to present of a very singular nature relating to the Roman Catholic church. The petitioners complained of a great outrage, the burning of a Bible at noon day. A priest was called upon to visit the family of a poor man of the name of Magennis, one of whose daughters was in the last stage of consumption. When the priest entered the house, he observed a Bible, which was lying with a New Testament upon a shelf. He took down the Bible, and inveighed against the mischievous tendency of the book in the hands of unlearned persons. The young woman who was ill, her sister and mother, protested against the burning of the book. The priest insisted; and when they refused to burn the book, he called upon the neighbours residing in the hamlet, to bring him fire. He found some difficulty in procuring fire, till an old woman brought some lighted turf, with which he attempted to burn the Bible. He did not succeed at the moment, and he then carried back the book to the house, and burned it in the fire. The occurrence, he was bound to say, took place before Christmas, and the petitioners took every method to procure redress from the Irish Government before applying to Parliament on the subject. The petition was laid on the table.

Parliament in Ireland.—Mr. Bish moved, pursuant to notice, an address to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to hold his Court and Parliament occasionally in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. The motion was negatived without a division.

Relief of the Poles.—On the motion of Lord Dudley Stuart, on the 9th of June, the House resolved itself into a Committee, and voted the sum of £10,000 for the relief of the Poles now in this country. It was stated by Lord Althorp, that this money would provide a twelve-month's support for the sufferers.

Corn Laws—Timber and Tea duties.—Mr. Poulett Thompson presented some returns on the 12th June: from which it appeared that no foreign corn had been imported into the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, and thence transmitted to this country, in contra-vention of the Corn laws, as had been stated in the newspapers. He also said, in reply to a question from Mr. Robinson, that the importation of Baltic timber by way of Canada was not contrary to law, and that the Government would not go beyond the law to prevent it. Mr. E. Chapman then asked if it were true that tea had been imported from Dantzic into Liverpool? Mr. Thompson replied that tea had been so imported, as the Liverpool gentlemen had discovered that Dantzic was eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and a clause in the act allowed tea to be imported from *any place eastward* of the Cape. [Dantzic is about fifteen miles to the east of the Cape.]

Colonel Williams, on the 1st July, gave notice of moving to bring in a bill to repeal the 12th George III. c. 11, called the Royal Marriage Act, for the purpose of restoring to the Members of the Royal Family their just and natural rights, and to afford a prospect that the Government of England will in time be under influence entirely English.

British Colonies.—Mr. Buxton, in rising to move for an enquiry into the state and condition of the native inhabitants of countries in, and adjacent to, Colonies under the dominion of Great Britain, said that he would content himself by stating, in every place where we had established a Colony, the native inhabitants instead of being benefitted, were injured by our presence among them. This was the case in Australia and Africa, and in North America, has been remarked by a well known writer, British brandy and gunpowder had done their work in thinning the natives. In S. Africa, it was considered the most meritorious action an European could perform to shoot the natives. It was high time that some measures were adopted, with the view of arresting the rapid decrease which was taking place among the native inhabitants of the Colonies. Justice and humanity alike required it. He would content himself with moving that an address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause an enquiry to be made into the state and condition of the native inhabitants in and adjacent to Colonies under the dominion of Great Britain.

Mr. Spring Rice seconded the motion. He was prepared to furnish the hon. gentleman with all the information which he possessed on the subject. If his hon. friend should think proper next session to bring forward a motion for a committee of inquiry, he (Mr. S. Rice) would most willingly support it. But while he thus expressed his cordial approval of the principles which the hon. gentleman had advanced on the subject, he must differ from him as to the evils to which he referred. There must be evils to a certain extent, consequent on the introduction of civilization into a savage country. And these evils, though he could not hope to be able to do away with altogether, he would use every exertion to reduce.

Mr. Pease was happy to hear the speeches from both the right hon. gentlemen.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Buxton then moved for the production of certain papers and documents connected with the subject of his preceding motion.—Agreed to.

His Majesty, attended by Sir Andrew Barnard, the Clerk Marshal, went on Wednesday evening to Apsley House, to honour the Duke of Wellington with his company at the anniversary dinner given by his Grace to a numerous party of General Officers, and Officers of the Staff engaged with the Duke at the battle of Waterloo.

Termination of the Session.—Members of Parliament, and the persons about the House of Commons, give out that the House will adjourn in about a fortnight, to give time for the Lords to forward the Bills, which will be then before them; and that both Houses will be up by the middle of July. This may be so; but appearances do not hold out much likelihood of it.

In the city a bad opinion prevails respecting the new Ministers, and it is expected the moment the present session is over, there will be a general break up of the administration.

The Timber Trade.—By a return, just laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that in 1831, 1832, and 1833, no less than 28 vessels, the tonnage of which was 7,172, have carried cargoes of timber from the North of Europe to America, and then re-imported it into England. The cargoes were chiefly fir timber. In 1831 and 1832, there were only five vessels which made this round-about voyage; and 23 made it in 1833. The trade is therefore increasing. The cargoes imported from America paid duty as American timber, and the object of carrying logs across the Atlantic and bring them back, was to be enabled to import Baltic timber into the country as the growth of America.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided, that the tea imported into Liverpool from Dantzic cannot be permitted to enter for home consumption, but permission has been given to export it.

It is computed that the expenses attending the proceedings in Parliament on the Warwick election, will put the country to an expense of at least £10,000, whatever way it may end.

The O'Connell tribute of 1833 gives a sum total of thirteen thousand five hundred and sixteen pounds!

A second cemetery for the metropolis is now forming at Bayswater, near Kensington Gardens. It is to comprise 52 acres, to be beautifully laid out and planted, and to be ornamented with a chapel "like the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem." The cost is expected to be £31,000.

It is said that about two thousand German tailors have now obtained regular employment as journeymen in the metropolis, in consequence of the absurd strike of the natives for wages.

Mr. Anker, on looking over some old deeds and records belonging to the Danish Crown at Copenhagen, has found that Great Britain holds the Orkney Islands only in pawn; that they were consigned to England in lieu of a dowry for a Danish Princess, married to one of our English Kings, upon condition that these islands should be restored to Denmark whenever the debt, for which they were pledged, should be discharged. Therefore as the price of land and value of money have undergone such considerable alteration since this happened, it is in the power of Denmark, for a very small sum, to claim possession of the Orkney Islands.

The Lord Primate of Ireland (Lord John Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh) has subscribed £8,000! to the restoration of the ancient Cathedral of Armagh, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Very Rev. Dean on the 21st ult. The vast superstructure of the venerable tower, weighing 4,000, is to be supported during the relaying of the foundation of the piers, without removing a single stone from the upper part of this immense tower, by means of some very ingenious machanism, invented by L. N. Cottingham, Esq. the architect.

The Bible Society intend to present every negro slave at the time of his receiving his freedom, with a Testament, and the Book of Psalms.

Sketch of Mr. Stanley.—Edward Geoffery Smith Stanley, Member of North Lancashire, the eldest son of Earl Derby, was born in 1800. He is a married man, having been united in 1825 to Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. He entered Parliament as soon as he became of age, as representative for Stockbridge; and sat for Preston from 1826 to 1830, when he was beaten by Mr. Henry Hunt. In this emergency, however, Sir H. Vyvyan vacated Windsor in his favour, for which he sat until the last election, when he was returned without opposition for North Lancashire, in which his family hold large possessions. Mr. Stanley was Mr. Huskisson's Colonial Secretary during a period of the Goderich Administration, was made Irish Secretary at the formation of the Reform Ministry, was admitted a Member of the Cabinet soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, and last year attained the post of Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. His recent resignation is yet the topic of conversation.

The Globe, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Spring Rice to be Colonial Secretary, says:—"Mr. Spring Rice's recent speech on the Union question confirmed the opinion which his general ability in Parliament and his indefatigable industry had created, that he ought to occupy a higher post in the Government. There are few men better qualified by quickness of talents and by temper to take a leading part in the House of Commons, and there is no public man whatever better fitted for the Colonial Office where one of the most essential requisites of a Secretary is to investigate a great mass of complaints and representations with promptitude, as well as to decide on them with judgment."

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—As my mathematical work has at length seen the light, it is only fair that I should offer to the Public the following few explanatory observations concerning it. Any hopes of *ultimate* and *permanent* success connected with this work, arise in my mind from the possibility of its being brought, by the exertions of certain friends whom I am not permitted to name, under the notice of distinguished scientific men. I am, however, by no means so much carried away by presumption and folly as to disregard the opinions of the public in general—more especially the commercial Arithmeticians and the superintendents of schools. In the hope, however, of the work being noticed by Mathematicians, I have conformed rather to the *Mathematical* usage than the *Commercial*, by not putting denominations of money or goods over the numbers in the stated cases. In Mathematical phraseology, I have used *abstract* numbers instead of *concrete*. But a little explanation will easily clear up this part of the subject.

Thus in the first case the three numbers given are 754.757 and 763. Now if it be asked by the commercial man—what do these numbers stand for?—I answer—for whatever you please—thus, if two of the numbers stand for yards of cloth and the other for shillings, then the answer comes out in shillings, &c. I would further beg to observe that although the system given in this work will in many instances greatly abbreviate the labour of calculation, it must not be supposed that individuals will become *at once* familiar with the system, or that boys will acquire it without a little time and practice. I have never, Mr. Editor, described myself as a *worker of miracles*, nor laid claim to superhuman power; and I believe, that in the annals of human history, no method has ever been introduced of communicating knowledge to individuals who will not take the trouble to learn. Although pretty well aware that I stand on tenable ground while I present this work to the public, I am, nevertheless, too well accustomed to adversity and too well informed of the oblique and uncertain causes that frequently influence the pen of the critic and the opinion of the fluctuating multitude, to be very much surprised or altogether paralyzed by sorrow, if the work should be either silently neglected or furiously and bitterly condemned. Hoping, however, a better fate for the production, I shall just add, that to all persons who will purchase the work, I shall be ever willing to explain any difficulties which may appear in it; and also that I intend, should this work succeed, to publish some other productions of my own, viz.—"Grammatical Formulæ, designed for the abbreviation of the study of Grammar," "Scientific Book-keeping," being an elegant and philosophical system of my own invention, derived from the principles of Algebra, &c. I am, Sir,

St. John, Aug. 7, 1834. JOHN LEE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 9, 1834.

The English July Mail arrived in town by express from Halifax, on Tuesday evening. By it we have London dates to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 5th—but the papers are quite destitute of news. On the subject of the general relations of the Foreign Powers, the London *Courier* remarks—

"Paris papers of Monday are a good deal occupied with the reports of those designs of Russia in the East, and of the disputes between it and the English Government. In addition to that, the *Messager* contains private communications from Constantinople, which expressly assert that while Russia is doing all in her power to promote discord among the Western States of Europe, and is engaging Austria and Prussia to occupy themselves with the Press in Germany, and with the protection given by the Swiss to a few refugees, and with propagandism, a terror of which Russia knows artfully how to excite—while, in short, Nesselrode is humbugging poor Prince Metternich and the poor *literateur* Ancellon, by alarms for the preservation of their power—His Majesty the Emperor is pressing forward his design on the East with great cunning and perseverance, and is preparing, both by sea and land, extensive armaments. It is added, that Russia has recently made great offers to France to purchase her acquiescence in Russian ambition, and has proposed, after the example set by the celebrated Congress of Vienna, a new distribution of power in Europe, spoliating Prussia for France, and giving Saxony to indemnify Prussia. All this may be mere political speculation, the coinage of the active fancy of the foreign journalists; but nobody, we suppose, can for a moment doubt, that Austria and Prussia have a much stronger interest in preventing the further aggrandisement of Russia than England has, and if they feel no alarm at her strides towards extended dominion, it is not necessary for England to step forward as the champion of their interest. We do not state the speculations of the French journalists, therefore, to excite apprehensions of Russia, but merely announce them as somewhat curious statements."

"From Spain these journals bring no later intelligence than we yesterday received; but they add that Uriarte has accepted the office of Under Secretary of State for the Finance, under Toreno, and speak of him as a man of tried abilities. The list of Spanish Peers to which we yesterday adverted, includes almost all the Captains-General, a considerable number of men of letters, and several statesmen."

Earl Grey laid on the table of the House of Lords, on the 1st July, a bill for renewing the Coercion Act for Ireland, striking out the Court Martial clause, and continuing it till the first of August, 1835. The bill was read a first time without opposition or debate, the Earl of Wicklow merely expressing his approbation of the course adopted by Earl Grey. The noble Earl, in proposing the measure, expressed the great regret he felt at the necessity of doing so; but he justified it by quoting several striking examples of its efficiency in repressing crime in those baronies to which it had been applied, and by showing that, on the whole, crime had not so much decreased as to warrant him in allowing it to expire. A further justification of continuing the measure was found in the recommendations of the Inspectors of Police in the different districts, and in the opinion of many of the Military and Civil Officers of Ireland."

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

The Bank Committee have received the following Letter and Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and now publish the same for public information, together with their answer. All obstables to the filling up of the Charter being now removed, the Committee, after much consideration, have named £150,000 as the amount of capital required for the Bank, and have directed their Solicitor, M. H. Perley, Esquire, to proceed to Fredericton with the necessary instructions and authority, and obtain its completion as early as possible.

(Copy.) Government House, 26*th July*, 1834.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor, to transmit to you, for the information and guidance of the Committee of Direction of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, the Copy of a Despatch this day received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies: and I am to express His Excellency's hope that the decision therein contained may fully realize the views and expectations of the Committee. I have the honor to be, Sir,—

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Campbell,
Private Secretary.

To M. H. Perley, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c. St. John.

P. S.—The Attorney General will be made immediately acquainted with the Secretary of State's decision now communicated.
(Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

(Copy.) *Downing-street, 5th June*, 1834.
No. 1.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration your Despatches of the 12th and 17th March last, in which you transmit an Address from the Committee for managing the affairs of the proposed Commercial Bank at Saint John, accepting with gratitude, the terms on which a Charter had been offered to them; and you, at the same time, submit a question whether the conditions laid down by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on this subject render it imperative that the Notes of the Bank should be sterling value.

This question has been referred to the Board of Treasury, and I have the honor to acquaint you, that their Lordship's are willing, that instead of Sterling, the Company should circulate notes for £1, £2, £5, and upwards, in New Brunswick currency, provided none of them bear value for fractional parts of the pound in that currency. The Bank therefore is at liberty to issue its notes in the standard of value, which, as you have clearly explained, is the most advantageous for itself, and the most convenient for the community at large. In conveying to you this decision, I have to desire that you will apprize the Gentlemen who formed the Committee of the New Bank, that His Majesty's Government has viewed with much satisfaction the manner in which they received the grant of the Charter, limited by such conditions as were thought necessary for the benefit and security of the public.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) T. SPRING RICE.

To Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

St. John, 31st July, 1834.

May it please Your Excellency,—

The Committee for obtaining a Charter for the Commercial Bank have, by Your Excellency's command, received the Copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, acquainting them that they are at liberty to issue and circulate Notes in New Brunswick Currency, and not in Sterling value—a concession of paramount importance to the interests of the Bank and the community.

The Committee cannot but feel extremely grateful to His Majesty's Government for this early compliance with their wishes, and beg respectfully to tender their sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the interest displayed in their behalf, viewing it as a mark of Your Excellency's continued regard for the real interests of the Province. They have the honor to be

Your Excellency's very Obedient
and Humble Servants,
(Signed) M. H. PERLEY,
On behalf of the Committee.

His Excellency Major General Sir *Archibald Campbell*, Baronet, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

The new ship John & Robert, of 501 tons, copper fastened, owned by A. M'Kenzie & Co. was towed through the Falls on the morning of the 6th inst. by the steamer Henrietta. She was built at Kingston, in the ship-yard of Justus S. Wetmore, Esq.; and, for strength and good workmanship, as well as capacity for stowing, consistent with fine symmetry and proportions, is inferior to none of the many fine vessels lately built, and owned at this port.

"Proportional Formulæ."—In a preceding column we give insertion to a letter from Mr. Lee, author of a small work, recently published at our Office, under the foregoing title, "designed for the facilitation of that process in arithmetic, commonly called the *Rule of Three*." As the work is to be submitted to literary and scientific Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Province, who are presumed to be competent judges of its merits, *we* shall at present refrain from further remark, in the hope that, in a short time, we shall have the satisfaction of giving such a favourable opinion from men of learning, as will cause the genius and abilities of the young author to be more generally known and appreciated.

The Collection in St. Andrews' Church, on Sunday afternoon last, in aid of the funds of the Female House of Industry, amounted to £8: 12: 8.

By several of our late English papers, we find that the conduct of the Spanish General Moreno, (who recently arrived in London,) has called forth the deserved censure and execration of the British Press. We subjoin a number of extracts on the subject.

Moreno.—We are asked, who is Moreno? He was a Spanish General, and a cruel and insolent minion of the tyrant Ferdinand. He is peculiarly execrable for his infamous and atrocious perfidy, in concocting and managing a scheme for the immolation of fifty or sixty individuals, who had taken shelter under the British flag at Gibraltar, but from whence they were basely decoyed to the shores of Spain, and murdered at Malaga. This brutal instrument of his master's will, at the same time shed the blood of Mr. Boyd, a British subject, without even the form of a trial. Ministers have been severely censured for neglecting to demand satisfaction from the Spanish Government for this outrage; this favourite and pander to the royal desires of Spain, this proud, imperious and merciless executioner who paraded in crime under the smile of Ferdinand, is now a poor, degraded, powerless outcast and fugitive from his native land. Of all those who have been driven to find an asylum against the fury of political retribution, this wicked malefactor comes with the worst grace into Great Britain. The Spanish Government were the murderers who should have been brought to severe account; this miscreant is the mere hangman, and should be driven elsewhere to seek a sanctuary.—*St. Andrews' Standard.*

The London *Courier* of the 30th June, says—The facts of this dreadful case, for the truth of which we pledge the credit of this Journal, may, so far as Mr. Boyd is concerned, be stated in few words:

He was never found in arms against Spain.

He was driven on shore by Spanish armed vessels, and after being captured, was marched into Malaga, on Monday forenoon, Dec. 5, 1831.—He recognized Mr. Mark, the British Consul, in the town, before being lodged in gaol, bowing to him repeatedly, owing to Mr. Mark placing himself purposely in the way, *in uniform*. In the gaol he was interrogated as to his name, and the place of his country. And he was designated in the official list "of Ireland, Londonderry." All communication whatever with him was interdicted by Moreno.

On the following morning, (Tuesday, 6th Dec.) Mr. Mark waited on Moreno, and asked him if a British subject was not in custody. Moreno denied it. Mr. Mark said, that he knew there was, and that he would instantly return home and write him a remonstrating letter against the illegality of his proceeding, which he, accordingly, on the same day, did in the strongest possible terms; but Mr. Mark never was allowed to see Boyd, while alive, nor did Moreno send any answer to Mr. Mark's letter of remonstrance, until, on the following Saturday evening, he informed Mr. Mark by letter, that he had received a warrant for executing him.

Mr. Mark found all remonstrance against the warrant ineffectual. Moreno told Mr. Mark that he had provided Boyd with a notary that he might make his will, but would allow no intercourse whatever with his victim. The firing of musketry was soon afterwards heard, and Mr. Mark, believing that the last scene was over, was taken dangerously ill, owing to the state of his spirits. But very early next morning, he learned that the butchery had not taken place, and being unable to rise from bed, he dispatched his son, Mr. Mark, junr. to Moreno, whom he saw. He warned Moreno in the most solemn terms, of the illegality of the warrant so far as a British subject was concerned, and of the dreadful responsibility he would incur, telling him that he would yet have to answer for the deed with his life. Moreno replied that he had no power to respite. Yet he actually did not execute the sentence against seven of the individuals included in it.

The London *Standard*, after meeting the objection, that, Moreno being a Foreigner, and the crime having been committed in a foreign country, there was no law in force in England, under which he could be brought to trial in that country, proceeds—

"And here we take leave of the controversy, anxiously hoping that the party principally concerned, may, from a sense of decency, if not in respect of his own safety, relieve this country from the insult of his presence, if he be guilty to the extent he is charged. There are some that will think, perhaps, we have bestowed too much attention upon the matter; but let such recollect the thousands and tens of thousands of our countrymen, scattered over the face of the earth, to whose safety it is essential that all should know the jealous and inexorable inquisition for the blood of a slain Englishman, which the law of England enjoins as the duty of a King of England."

The subject was discussed in Parliament on a motion for certain papers retative to the affair, being submitted by Mr. O'Dwyer; when Mr. O'Connell stated, that the case was one to which he thought the law of Nations would apply, and hoped, therefore, that steps would be taken for having an opinion on the subject from proper quarters.—Lord Palmerston replied, that he had already done so.

(From the London Observer.)

We have elsewhere alluded to the case of the unfortunate Mr. Boyd, and here subjoin a letter written to an intimate friend, by that high-minded and chivalrous gentleman a few hours only before he was shot to death under the orders of Moreno:

"Convento del Carmen, Dec. 10, Midnight.

"My dear Harry—Before this reaches you, you will have lost a friend who was sincerely attached to you. The preparation for death is going on, and in two short hours "life's fitful fever" will be terminated. The clanging of chains is ringing in my ears, and those harbingers of disaster, beings clad in the livery of the grave, are flitting before me, up and down the refectory of the convent where I write from. Surrounded am I by them, pestering me to recant; but as my faith is a peculiar one, and as my sins (such as they are) cannot be absolved through their mediation, I feel it unnecessary to say to you how I wish any report as to a change of tenets to be contradicted. I have sent about one hundred and sixty dollars to the English Consul. Think sometimes of your old crony. I have some friends yet in Gibraltar; and, as it would be imprudent to enumerate, judge who they are, and put my last kind wishes to them in your own words. God bless you, my dear Harry—may you be happier and more fortunate than your's affectionately ROB. BOYD."

"H. G——, Esq. Gibraltar."

We have now great reason to believe, although we are not entitled to state the fact with positive certainty, that Moreno, having heard that Government had declined, on the application of Don Carlos, to promise protection to any part of his suite accused of great crimes, left London privately on Friday last, and is now at or on his way to Hamburgh.—*London Courier, June* 30.

Fatal effects of Prize Fighting.—On the 24th June, two Prize Fights took place in the neighbourhood of Andover, (England)—in one of which, between two persons named *Swift* and *Noon*, the contest lasted for seventy-two rounds, and is thus shockingly summed up in the London *Courier* of the 28th:—

"In the last few rounds, Noon was observed to hit very "wildly," and his seconds advised him to give in, but he refused to attend to their advice, and even struck one of the seconds who advised him to retire from the ring. In the last round, Swift struck his adversary a tremendous blow on the throat, which threw him to the ground on the back of his head, and remaining in an insensible state beyond the time allowed by the "laws" of the ring, the contest was declared in favour of Swift. Noon was then taken to an inn at Andover, and put to bed. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but after two or three hours' dreadful suffering, he expired."

Gaspe.—A Petition signed by 500 inhabitants of this place, praying to be united with New-Brunswick, was presented to the House of Commons on the 20th June, and referred to the Canada Committee.—*Novascotian.*

Fires.—We have been informed that a most extensive fire raged in the woods during the week before last, on the Portage, leading from the Kennebeckasis to the Petitcodiac, destroying the trees on both sides of the road, and descending some miles down the Petitcodiac. All the fences on the farms adjoining the scene of conflagration have utterly been destroyed, and some parts of the young crop, but happily the ravages of the devouring element did not extend to the buildings, which were saved by the persevering efforts of the inhabitants.

Another fire has also raged in the neighbourhood of the Cocagne, but we are happy to state that no other damage was effected by it than the destruction of a bridge over a little river about 2 miles north of the Cocagne, and on the great road.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Aug.* 5.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Aug. 6.

Provincial Appointment.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to nominate and appoint L. A. Wilmot, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge Advocate General to the Militia Forces of this Province.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 5th August, 1834.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

A General Court Martial will assemble at Fredericton on Tuesday the 19th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of Captain John Humbert and Lieutenant Benjamin Cromwell, of the 3d Battalion King's County Militia, and such other prisoners as shall be brought before it.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Peters, Queen's County Militia, to be President.

MEMBERS.

Lieut. Col. T. O. Miles, Sunbury Militia.
" Peter Fraser, 3d Battalion Carleton,
" Geo. Anderson, 1st St John County,
" Richard Ketchum, 1st Carleton,
" George Minchin, 1st York,
" John Robinson, 3rd York.
Major Peters Yeamans, 2nd Queens,
" Matthew Brannan, 1st York,
" John Dibblee, 1st Carleton,
" George P. Bliss, York Artillery.
Captain William Davidson, 2d York,
" D. L. Robinson, 1st York.
" J. F. Taylor, ditto,
" G. F. Berton, ditto.

A List of all Evidences, and the dates of Commissions of the Members of the Court Martial, are to be sent as early as possible to the Judge Advocate. By His Excellency's command.
George Shore, *Adjt. Gen. Militia.*

Central Bank.—We are much gratified in being enabled to acquaint the public, that the Central Bank of New Brunswick will commence transacting business this Autumn; as the Board of Directors, in consequence of the late accession to the Subscription List (which is now nearly complete,) have felt fully justified, in taking the decisive step of procuring the Notes; and an order for that purpose has been dispatched to those eminent Engravers, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New York.

We have seen specimens of the contemplated Notes, the devices and ornamental parts of which are at once appropriate and splendid.

We have been requested to state, that the Presbytery of New Brunswick will meet at St. John, on Wednesday the 3d of September next.

For several days past we have suffered an unusual degree of heat such as has not been experienced for many years, and with scarcely a breeze to cool the air. Farenheit's scale generally indicated from 85 to 90 in the shade, and when exposed to the sun marked from 110 to 115. The prospect of an abundant harvest is cheering, and the prospects of the agriculturalist were never better.—*Fredericton Gazette, August* 6.

From the St. Andrews' Standard, Aug. 7th

We have received an intimation that several cases of Small Pox have appeared in this Town, and that sufficiently active measures are not yet taken to prevent the contagion from spreading.—On inquiry we find that a Meeting of the Board of Health is called to take the subject into consideration.

The Circuit Court for this County was opened here on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Chipman presiding. The Grand Jury having been duly sworn, His Honor Justice Chipman commenced his address to them by stating that there was not a single criminal case on the Sheriff's calendar for trial, which, he observed, was a most creditable circumstance in so populous and extensive a commercial county as that of Charlotte; it was also a strong evidence of the good conduct of the people at large and of their respect for the laws, as well as of the attention and vigilance of the authorities whose duty it was to enforce obedience to them. His Honor next pointed out the peculiar duties of Grand Jurors, which he said were comprised in a condensed form in the oath which they had just taken. They are to enquire into all offences and hear witnesses only on the part of the prosecution, for they are not to pronounce on the merits of cases, but merely to ascertain whether they are worthy to be carried into Court.—In all cases twelve Jurors must concur, and hence no more than twenty-three are sworn that the former number may be the majority.

An important part of a Grand Juror's duty arises from his own knowledge or information of offences or nuisances; he is bound to bring forward the names of offenders and witnesses to be prosecuted by presentment. It has been alleged that some of the roads in this County have been greatly impaired by having ton timber dragged along them; if this be true, those who do so are guilty of an indictable offence; the law even goes so far as to consider the transporting of too great a load on the highway an abuse, any injury to the roads should engage the attention of the Grand Jury, and be prosecuted by presentment, which is the best mode of proceeding, and relieves individuals from the charge of private malice or the indulgence of vindictive passions when they have to come forward personally to prosecute.

After some further remarks on various matters connected with their duties, His Honor remarked that this Circuit was looked to with much pleasure by all the Judges, and he believed by the Bar also; the beauty of the place, the wholesome air, the spirit and intelligence of the people, the importance of the county in wealth, agriculture and commerce—all conspire to render this circuit one of the most desirable in the Province; but there was one forbidding circumstance which was severely felt by the Judges, and which countervailed all the pleasure they anticipated from their tour:—that was *the inadequacy of the room* in which they sat for the purposes of a Court House.

It is confined, low, and quite unfit for the advanced state of the population.—The closeness and impurity of the air from the long sittings of the crowded audiences which usually attend, have been formerly felt by the other Justices as well as himself, and he trusted that something might be suggested by the Grand Jury which would lead to the erection of a new Court House worthy of this populous and opulent County.

When Judge Chipman resumed his seat after his address, Colin Campbell, Esquire, the Sheriff, approached His Honor and said, that as his calendar did not contain a single name for trial, he came in accordance with the good old custom of the mother country, which was observed on similar occasions, to present His Honor with a pair of White Gloves, of which he now prayed His Honor's acceptance.

The Judge received them with much good humour, and observed that the present afforded him a great deal of pleasure, and he should be very happy to experience similar satisfaction on many future occasions.

Another Compliment.—The Eastport Sentinel, in referring to the unceremonious dismissal of a person from the patent office, by order of the President, continues as follows:—

"Talk of laws—talk of liberty—talk of political happiness! Why, our countrymen have no freedom! Their property, their credit and their currency are all involved! And unless Tory misrule is put down, the whole property of the country will become sooner or later the "spoils of victory." *We upon the frontier, may congratulate ourselves, that though we do not live in a free country, we still enjoy* the sight *of one.*"

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, August 6.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Charles R. Fairbank, Esquire, to be the Master of the Rolls in Chancery, in the place of the Hon. S. B. Robie, resigned;—and James W. Johnston, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be His M. Solicitor General, in this Province, in the place of C. R. Fairbanks, Esq. appointed Master of the Rolls.

We are happy to make known that the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, have been enabled to revive the four Foundation Scholarships at Windsor, to each of which £20 Currency will be allotted. They will be open for competition, and awarded, after examination, to the best scholar.

His Majesty held a Levee on the 2d ultimo, among the Presentations, upon the occasion, were—

Lt. Col. Fane, 34th regt. on his promotion.

Mr. Stayner, Deputy Postmaster General of the Canadas, on returning to Quebec, by His Grace the Duke of Richmond; and

Col. Nicholl, 66th regt. on being appointed a Companion of the Bath, and on his return to Canada, by General Lord Aill.

Quebec, July 25.—A temporary interruption of the warm and unhealthful weather, which has prevailed here for the last three weeks, took place last night, when heavy rain fell, and the thunder roared loud and long. Several of the claps very closely followed the lightning, which no doubt struck somewhere. To-day, at 2 o'clock, Farenheit's scale denoted 92 deg. in the shade, although there was a fresh breeze from the northwest.—The health of the town continues but indifferent, and a number of deaths have occurred within the last 48 hours.—*Gazette.*

Montreal.—The total number of patients received at the Cholera Hospital, from July 11, the first day of the appearance of cholera, until July 22, inclusive, has been 44; dead, 28; removed as convalescent, 11; remaining, 5.—*Daily Advertiser.*

For the last two days we have suffered under an unusual degree of heat, without a breeze to cool the air. The thermometer generally averaged 94 or 95 during the day, and even marked 99 at several periods. Early this morning we were visited by a smart shower of rain, with some distant thunder, which has somewhat cooled the air, but there is still a probability, at the moment of our writing, of a recurrence of the oppressive heat.—*Montreal Gazette, July* 26.

We learn from a private letter that the London Morning Chronicle has changed hands. Mr Clement purchased it a few years back for £40,000, and has now sold it for £10,000.—The proprietors have means, and will conduct it on Radical principles, Mr. Black being re-appointed uncontroulled editor.—*Ibid.*

Sir Colin Campbell.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmedugger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade; in the thick of the assault General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the "very lofty wall," thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. General Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall; but hastened to enquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to attach him to his staff as Brigade-major, and from that hour, through all his fields and fortunes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued him in his personal family and friendship, and used sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air; that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday last, by the Rev. G. Townshend, Mr. Alexander Gale, to Miss Jane Holmes.

On Monday morning last, by the Rev Mr Wilson, Mr. Ambrose S. Perkins, of Kingston, (K. C.) to Isabella, second daughter of Capt. John Henderson, of Springfield, in the same county.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. Gilbert Jordan, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. William M'Kee, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. John Morgan to Miss Ellen Haslett, both of that Parish.

At Moose River, N. S. on the 24th ult. by the Rev. A. M'Nutt, (Wesleyan Missionary,) Mr. Gilbert Parker, to Miss Margaret Roop.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Francis M'Auley, aged 35 years. He has left a widow and child to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. William G. Melick, in the 36th year of his age.

Yesterday, Lucretia Green, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Caulkin, aged 2 years and 4 months. Funeral, from Garden-street, To-morrow (Sunday,) immediately after Divine Service in the morning, when friends are invited to attend.

At Bathurst, on the 1st August, Marcus Scully, Esq. Land Surveyor, aged 29 years. He was interred in the Catholic burial ground, on Saturday evening. The number and respectability of those who attended to witness the last sad rite paid to the deceased, afforded a pleasing proof of the high regard in which he was held in that community, of which he had been for many years a member.

At Sissiboo, County of Annapolis, on the 26th July, Colin Campbell, Sen. Esq. late Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for the Port of Saint Andrews, in the 83d year of his age. At the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Campbell removed from New York to Shelburne, where he resided for upwards of forty years, much respected by all classes of its inhabitants.

At Aberdeen, on the 11th June, James Thom, Esq.—For nearly a period of forty years Mr. Thom carried on business in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.—His memory will be long held in affectionate remembrance by his numerous friends in these Provinces.

At Boulogne, on the 26th June, Jean Elizabeth, wife of Major G. V. Creagh, 81st regt.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Saturday—Schr. Little Mary, Rankin, Newport, 36—Scovil & Summers, coals.
Monday—Brig Sultan, Brown, Liverpool, 35—Ratchford & Lugrin, salt and coals.
Tuesday—Brig Emerald, Masters, Philadelphia, 12—J. Ward & Sons, flour.
Ship Sir Robert H. Dick, Elder, Liverpool, 41—John Robertson, merchandize.
Ship Adelaide, Moran, Liverpool, 41—Stephen Smith, salt.
Wednesday—Ship Sarah, Hamm, Liverpool, 42—J. Hammond, salt and coals.
Schr. Boxer, Fields, Boston, 3—I. Ketchum, assorted cargo.
Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.
Thursday—Ship Cambrian, Gowan, New-Orleans—Master, staves.
Friday—Schr. Thomas Wyer, Beck, Halifax, 7—Ratchford & Lugrin, rum, sugar, &c.

AT QUARANTINE.

Three masted Schooner Ranger, ——, Londonderry, 42—passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

5th—Hannah, Huggins, Liverpool.
6th—Woodman, Burns, do.
7th—John & Robert, Stephenson, Cork.
8th—Thomas Hanford, Gourley, Kinsale.
Britannia, Potts, Sligo.
Emerald, Marsters, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship Amy, Young, London, timber.
Brig Allegro, Walker, Demerara, fish & lumber.
Myra, Gorum, Philadelphia, plaster.
P. I. Nevius, Scribner, New York, plaster.
Admiral Lake, Rodd, St. John's, N. F.
George, Lester, Cork, deals.
Ann, Swinford, do. do.
Ann, Grant, do. do.
Lancaster, Walker, Cork, deals.
Schr. Ripley, Ricker, Eastport, gypsum.
Sophia, James, Boston, ditto.
Friendship, Purdy, Boston, ditto.
Harriett, Leveh, Halifax, salt.

Spoken, on the 24th ult. by the ship Cambrian, about 50 miles S. E. of Cape Sable, the ship Isabella, hence, for Liverpool.

Brig Victory, hence, at New York, 27th ult.

Arrived at Quebec, on the 25th July, brig Nonpareil, Williams, Gibraltar.—27th, schr. Congress, Robbins, hence; 28th, schr. Trial, and Esperance, Babin, ditto.—*Cleared*, 15th, brig Lion, Fletcher, St. John.

Brig Charity, M'Lay, hence, at Dublin, on the 30th June.

The seven of the crew of the Br. brig Aurora, who were stated to have refused to go on board the Statira, state that they did not refuse to go on board the S. but were refused permission to go on board, and the reason assigned was that the vessel was short of provisions.—*Boston paper, July* 30.

The barque Lord Wellington, of London, 501 tons, Capt. Wylam, from St. Andrews to London, out 14 days, sprung a leak at sea, and put into this Port on the morning of the 6th inst. water-logged.—Part of her cargo will have to be discharged.—*Newfoundland Gazette, July* 8.

New York, July 23.—We learn that the Br. ship Henry Grattan, 50 days from Londonderry to Philadelphia, with whiskey, 200 tons of coal, and 180 passengers, went ashore on Long Beach, Little Egg Harbour, on the 19th instant, and a very heavy sea running at the time, the ship bilged shortly after grounding. The Captain succeeded in getting ashore for assistance. The mate cut away her masts to keep the vessel from rolling. On the 20th inst. the wreck-master succeeded in landing all the passengers and crew safe on the beach. The passengers are in great distress; one of the crew was badly hurt by the falling of the masts. The ship and cargo will be totally lost, but the sails and rigging saved, tho' in a damaged state.

Saint Andrews, July 31.—Arrived, brig George, Dugdale, Newfoundland.—Aug. 1, brig Elizabeth, Pattison, Sunderland; barque Spy, Swinerton, Norfolk.—4th, schr Betsey, Helm, St. John.—5th, brig Thomas Wallace, Straghan, New York; Despatch, Lefevre, London.

Miramichi, August 2d.—Arrived, brig Economy, Isenionger, London.—4th, brig Anne, Davies, Penzance.

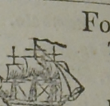
Bathurst, Aug. 4th.—Arrived, bark William, —, Gloucester.

Richibucto, Aug. 1st.—Arrived, brig Dykes, Brown, Newfoundland.

Halifax, Aug. 1st.—Arrived, schr. Prudent, Billingsby, St. John, N. B.; brig Halifax, O'Brien, New York; Commerce, Heweth, Newcastle.—2d, H. M. Packet Duke of York, Lieut. James, Falmouth, 26 days.—4th, schr. George Henry, Denstadt, New York; brig Lady Coburn, Beck, St. Vincent; Rein Deer, Wilkinson, do.

FIRST VESSEL FOR
LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing, copper fa[stened] BRIG
HANNAH,
Edward H. Huggins, M[aster]
Will sail for the above port in a few days; [has] superior accommodations for a few Cabin [pas]sengers, to whose comfort, every attention [will] be paid. Apply to the Master, on board, [or at] the store of Angus M'Kenzie & C[o.]
August 9th, 1834.

For BELFAST.

The fine, new, coppered Sh[ip]
CAMBRIAN,
James Gowan, Commander,
Will sail for Belfast about the first of Septe[m]ber next, and can accommodate a few Passen[gers] in a very superior manner. The Cam[brian] is a first class vessel, of 490 Tons R[e]gister, and her Cabin is fitted up in a sp[lendid] style. For Passage, apply to Capt. Gow[an,] or at the Store of
William Dougan,
9th August, 1834. St. John.

To Masons & Builders.
THE Subscribers will receive Tenders fr[om] any parties disposed to Contract for B[uild]ing a CELLAR of Stone and Brick Ma[sonry] Work, with arched top and paved floor, [and] for excavating the ground for the same, [accord]ing to a plan that may be seen at their Office.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 9th August, 1834.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Flock of thorough bred DI[SH]LEY SHEEP, from the imported [stock,] in lots of from one to twenty—amongst [which a] number of Lamb Tups. Apply to
Aug. 9. A. WEDDERBURN.

SALT and COAL.
10,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT; 100 chaldrons BEST *ORREL COAL*; for sale low from the ship Sarah.
August 9, 1834. JOHN HAMMOND.

Paper Hangings.
400 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS—(new patterns) for sale by [Aug. 9.] G CHADWICK.

For Sale, at a Commission P[rice,]
Ex Thomas Hanford, from Cork
130 COILS assorted CORDAGE, Spun-yarn, White-line, line, Marline, and House-line.
To close Consignment, will be sold at cost and Charges:
A few dozen CLARET, FRONTIGNAC and SHERRY.
August 9. W. M'CANN.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Offers for sale—received per Brig Emerald, Masters, Master, from Philadelphia—
400 BARRELS fresh ground CORN MEAL,
100 ditto RYE FLOUR.
Ex Brig P. I. Nevius, from New-York
100 Barrels Gennesse superfine Flour,
20 Half-barrels do. ditto,
500 Bushels round CORN,
20 Kegs TOBACCO—16 hands to the lb.
Per Schr. Boxer, from Boston
6 Boxes Wool CARDS,
30 Dozen Palm Leaf HATS,
15 Bags prime Green Coffee.
SALT—afloat,
On board the Barque Adelaide
3000 Bushels Liverpool SALT will be sold low if taken from the vessel.
St. John, August 9. B. TILTON.

FLOUR, PORK,
ANCHORS, CABLES, COPPER,
The Subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved cred[it]
50 CASES Sheathing COPPER, assort[ed,] from 16 to 28 oz.;
50 Cwt. Copper Sheathing NAILS,
50 ditto Bolt Copper, ass'd from ½ to 1 [inch,]
5 ditto 6-inch ditto Spikes,
300 Kegs London White LEAD,
700 Barrels Quebec superfine, fine, and [Mid]dlings FLOUR;
250 ditto Prime PORK,
30 ANCHORS, assorted from 1½ to 16 [cwt.,]
25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from ½ to 1⅛ [inch,]
8 Sets of Topsail Sheets and Ties,
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
20 ditto Bolt and Bar IRON,
80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted, 6 to 8 [inch,]
50 ditto Blown SALT,
30 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
80 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES.
E. BARLOW & SONS.
St. John, 9th August, 1834.

GENEVA & BRANDY.
15 HALF Pipes best Hollands GIN, 6 Pipes Cognac BRANDY—received and for sale very low by
Aug. 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

MADEIRA WINE.
6 HALF Pipes very choice MADEIRA WINE, just received by the Admiral Lake, from London, for sale by
Aug. 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NOW LANDING,
2 BALES Red Flannels, and 50 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO—for sale by
Aug. 9. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

J. M'MILLAN
HAS just received, and offers for sale at low prices—A supply of English, French and Classical School and Miscellaneous BOOKS; common and superior FLUTES; an excellent VIOLINCELLO; a few Pieces Music; Colours and Colour Boxes; white wood Ornaments and Prints to suit. A few copies each, Penny Magazine, Pinnock's Guide to Knowledge, Chambers' Historical Newspaper, Edinburgh Journal. *Aug. 9th.*

August 9th, 1834.

G. BLATCH,
Has just received from London,
A CHOICE selection of NEW MUSIC for the Harp, Piano Forte, &c.; ... copies of J. Jousse's *celebrated Instructions for the* Piano Forte.—An assortment of CANES, WHIPS, and THONGS.—With his stock of valuable BOOKS, Stationary, Tract Society Publications and School Books, he offers at reduced prices for Cash, at his Store, two doors North of ... E. Barlow & Sons, East side Market ... St. John. *August 9, 18[34.]*

EDUCATION.
THE Subscribers most respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have opened a SEMINARY in the Rev. ... French's Building, Horsfield Street, where they intend to instruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and various branches of the Mathematics, Theory and Practice. THOMAS ADDISON,
August 9th. ROBERT K. ADDISON.

A SCHOOL.
THE School of the Subscriber will, on *Monday next*, commence in Mr. ...bert's large Room, Germain Street, for instruction in Classical and Scientific Literature, and the departments of ordinary Education. Terms known on application. All agreements punctual, made monthly, and all payments punctual. Testimony and reference as to the talents, learning and moral character of the Subscriber, ... abundantly given, but they are needless. JOHN LEE.
St. John, June 21.

THIS is to Caution all persons from trusting the Crew of the ship Grenada, as any debts contracted by them will not be paid by ... JAMES WRIGHT, Master.
July 26.