GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

House of Lords, May 12.

Their Lordships were engaged in receiving petitions on various subjects. The Lord Chancellor in presenting one from the dissenters of Glasgow, signed by 48,000 persons, praying for the dissolution of the connection between church and state, said, that with the most important part of the petition he entirely agreed; he alluded to that part of it which prayed the House to take the claims of the dissenters—not of Scotland only, but of the United Kingdom generally—into their early and serious consideration, and to redress the grievances of which they complained. He had felt, and did feel, that no one ought to be injured in his possessions, or the enjoyment of his civil rights, by the circumstance of his differing with other men, or even with the state, in his religious views. These views he had always supported, and now he would not depart from them, and he fain hoped they were principles which were fast spreading, and would soon lead to the perfecting of religious liberty. But holding that opinion—embued as he was with, and acting on these principles—he went along with the petitioners in the first and important part of their prayer. With the residue of that prayer, he had felt it his duty to state to the deputation that had waited on him what he had never disguised from their lordships, and what he could not coincide in, that their lordships would take measures in order to the dissolution of what they called the "unjust, unscriptural, and injurious connection between church and state." This was a new expression which had crept in between political and religious controversy; but he took it to mean—altho' it could not be called a very happy expression—that it was intended to mean a dissolution, not of the connexion between church and state, but that there should not be any religious establishment at all, and that the principle of a voluntary church should be substituted. To that extent he (the Lord Chancellor) did not accompany the prayer of the petitioners. He had expressed to the deputation his entire, and perhaps altogether incurable, difference of opinion with that part of the prayer of the petition. He looked with alarm and dismay at such a state of things as the dissolution of all hierarchies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, (for the prayer of the petition extended to Scotland, in which there was an economical church) for such a state of things would leave seventeen or eighteen or perhaps twenty millions of his fellow-subjects without being provided with the means of religious instruction. Let the dissenters look to the actual grievance under which they labored, let them solemnly and candidly look to the means of removing that grievance, and when they found measures in contemplation, the tendency of which was, as was admitted by themselves to be the intention, but the tendency of which was directly and altogether to remove those grievances, that they would accept of that redress, and not trouble themselves upon mere speculating, trifling, and unimportant matters.

May 6.—The Marquis of Londonderry bro't forward a motion respecting the detention of Sir J. Campbell, a British officer, as a prisoner in Lisbon. He disapproved of the policy adopted by Ministers towards Portugal; and, after eulogising the military talents and services of Sir John, and condemning the treatment he had received from the Portuguese government, contended that he ought not to be abandoned by his own government. The motion was for copies of any communication that might have passed on the subject. Earl Grey expressed his readiness to produce any papers that could be produced consistently with the public service, and, after declining to follow the noble marquis through the general changes he had made, explained, with respect to Sir J. Campbell, that he was known to have been an officer in the service of Don Miguel, that he was taken in the endeavour to escape from a place under blockade, and that letters were found on him from the Minister of Don Miguel. Under these circumstances the British Government was not authorised by the law of nations to demand that he should be given up. The Duke of Wellington spoke highly of Sir J. Campbell, but disapproved of his engaging in the service of a foreign power, in contravention to the foreign enlistment bill; still he had a right to claim that he should not be more severely treated than other British subjects under similar circumstances. After some further observations from Lords Wynford and Beresford, the motion was agreed to.

House of Commons—May 15.

Repeal of the Septennial Act.—Mr. Tennyson moved for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments, and entered into a history of the Triennial and Septennial Acts in support of his arguments for the repeal of the latter. At present he merely moved to shorten the duration of Parliaments, but in Committee he should propose that their duration should be limitted to three years, when it would be open to any other hon. mem. to propose any other term.

Sir E. Codrington seconded the motion, but said he should prefer a duration of five to one of three years.

Mr. Ewart supported the motion, contending that the reform act could not have a fair trial without triennial Parliaments.

Sir D. Sandford argued at considerable length in favour of the motion. He was an advocate for quadrennial Parliaments.

Mr. James supported the motion, and he gave notice that when the bill was in committee he should move a clause to the effect that one-third of the members of that House should go out annually, the decision as to the one-third who should go out to be by ballot (laughter). This would be a most effectual improvement and would save the trouble and turmoil of triennial elections.

Mr Shiel, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Roche, Mr. E. Bulwer, Sir W. Chaytor, and Colonel Evans were in favour of Mr. Tennyson's motion.

Col. Davies, Lord Dalmeny, Lord Althorpe, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Stanley, and Lord Ebrington opposed the motion, and approved of the existing practice.

Mr. E. J. Stanley moved an amendment to limit the duration of Parliament to five years, which was negatived without a division.

The House then divided on Mr. Tennyson's motion—for the motion, 185;—against it, 235;—majority 50.

May 16.

Spain and Portugal.—In reply to some questions by Sir R. Vyvyan, Lord Palmerston stated that the treaty relative to the affairs of the Peninsula had been signed by the four contracting powers, and ratified by three of them. The ratification of Portugal had been delayed by matters of form, but would certainly be given, and might be almost immediately expected. He also said that General Rodill had entered Portugal with the full consent of the government of Portugal, and certainly not with the disapprobation of the British Cabinet. The General had confined his operations to dislodging Don Carlos and his adherents from the Spanish frontiers; but the presence of the Spanish army had allowed several fortified towns to declare in favour of the Queen. As to foreign interference in the Portuguese quarrel, he thought it would appear that there had been about as much on one side as on the other. Lord Palmerston refused to state the terms of the quadruple treaty at present. This explanation was received with cheers by the House.

In answer to questions from Lord Sandon, Lord Palmerston said, that instructions had been sent out to our Consuls-General to open negociations for commercial treaties with the new states of Chili and Peru, and that the minister who was about to sail from this country to Buenos Ayres would be charged with the duty of negociating a commercial treaty with the state of Monte Video. The noble Lord added, that Government would use every exertion to make such arrangements as would put an end to the slave trade, which was carried on to a great extent in Monte Video.

The Dissenters.—At the great meeting of Dissenting delegates in London last week, at which the strongest feelings of hostility against the Established Church seem to have prevailed; the following was the first resolution. Its language admits of no equivocation,—it must hence forward be received as their motto:

"That this meeting recognises the great and leading principle of *full and complete separation of Church and State*, as the true basis on which equal rights and justice can be secured to all classes of His Majesty's subjects!"—[*Liverpool Courier.*]

Church Property.—On Friday night, upon the presentation of a petition from Walsall, Mr. Stanley, hitherto the great champion of the Church in the Cabinet, denied that University property was Church property; and said that, "if its clergy persisted in their opposition to the rightful claims of the Dissenters, the establishment would become a practical grievance, *and must be dealt with as such by the Legislature*" This is *progressing*!—[Liverpool Albion.]

The Dissenters.—The following are said to be the particulars respecting the interview between the deputation from the United Committee of Dissenters and Lord Althorpe, on Saturday week:

The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen and ministers:—Mr. John Wilks, M. P. Mr. Edward Baines, M. P.; Mr. Richard Ash, of Bristol; Mr. Samuel Clapham, of Leeds; Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham; Rev. Jos. Gilbert, of Nottingham; Rev. Dr. Bedford, of Worcester; Rev. R. Griffiths, of Long Buckley, Northamptonshire; J. Baldwin Brown, L. L. D. Mr. Thomas Harbottle, of Manchester; Mr. H. Weymouth and Mr. Robert Hunter.

Mr. Wilks and other deputies stated to Lord Althorp, *seriatim*, the views of the Dissenters in their respective districts on the Government measure for the relief of the Dissenters. They stated that they all concurred in declaring, that the measure of Government was regarded with the utmost dissatisfaction throughout the country.

Lord Althorp expressed his great surprise and disappointment that the measure had not met with the approbation of the body for whose relief it was intended.

Several members of the deputation stated that the dissatisfaction was universal, being shared alike by the Dissenters in all parts of the country.

Lord Althorp said that the latter part of the statement was at variance with communications which he had received from quarters in which he could confide, from the county of Northampton,—the county with which he was most intimately acquainted. The communications to which he referred most distinctly stated that the measure had given the greatest satisfaction in that county to all classes of Dissenters.

The Rev. R. Griffiths, one of the deputies from Northamptonshire, stated that here is Lordship was altogether misinformed; for he (Mr. Griffiths) was intimately acquainted with the state of feeling among the Dissenters in that county on the subject, and that the measure had given the greatest dissatisfaction there.

Lord Althorp, after again repeating the expression of his surprise and disappointment that the measure had not proved satisfactory to the Dissenters, and stating that he conceived the concessions made to that body were so liberal as ought to obtain their approval of the measure, wished them distinctly to understand that he could not feel himself justified in holding out to them any hope of any other measure being brought forward by the Government.

The unanimous opinion of the deputation, on hearing this announcement, was, that, rather than accept so partial a measure, they would prefer the present state of things. The interview then broke up, after having lasted upwards of an hour.

The United Committee of Dissenters met on Monday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Dr. Williams's Library, Red-cross street, to learn the result of the interview which the deputation had with Lord Althorp on Saturday. The resolution they came to, on the particulars being stated, was that of the deputation themselves, namely, rather to continue as they were than to accept so partial and imperfect a measure as that proposed by Government.

They further agreed to recommend to all the local committees and congregations throughout the United Kingdom to get up and forward petitions to Parliament immediately, praying for a far more liberal measure of relief than that of Government. The United Committee are to have a most energetic petition on the subject ready, to be presented to Parliament on Thursday.

The United Committee also referred to the question of a separation between church and state.—The feeling was almost unanimous in favor of such separation; but, as there was a diversity of opinion among the members as to the propriety of petitioning the legislature, in existing circumstances, for the abolition of the union between church and state, the understanding come to was, that the United Committee should not at present make that abolition part of the prayer of their petition.

The Baptist Missionaries.—The Baptist Missionaries who were expelled from Jamaica by the violence of the planters—the Rev. Mr. Burchill and the Rev. Mr. Knibb—are about to return to that island, having obtained a grant of £5000 from the government. They will find a wonderfully altered state of things on their return, from that which existed when they were compelled to fly for their lives, the fruit of a social and of a bloodless revolution, without parallel in the history of the world.

The Catholic Church.—We understand that the celebrated Bishop of Charleston, the Rt. Rev. Dr. England, has been appointed a Cardinal by the Pope. He is the first Irishman that ever attained that dignity.—*Dub. Morn. Reg.*

At the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, the report stated the income of the past year at £52,922 1s. 9d. being an increase of £3,572 0 4d. over that of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to £48,624 12s. 1d. and from the balance £2000 had been granted to the disabled Missionaries' fund.—At the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in Exeter Hall, on Monday, the Society's income was reported to have increased £110 during the last year, exclusive of £700 given expressly for the West India Mission. It amounts to £48,000 for the year. Twenty-nine more missionaries are to be sent to the West Indies to make up the number there 100; this report also alluded to the great want of suitable persons to fill the office of missionary.

About £90,000 in silver and copper coin has already been sent out to the British West India Islands, and about £500,000 more is to be sent out as opportunities occur. This money will be distributed in payment to the troops, the seamen, and in other ways that require a coin circulation; the object being to supersede the Spanish dollar, and its machinery of calculation, in the Colonies exclusively English. This has been already done with success at Halifax, Bermuda, and Newfoundland.

Ten thousand stand of arms have been shipped from the Tower, for the use of the Queen of Spain.

There are forty-two ships of war, of various sizes, now building at the several docks in England and Wales.

Trades' Union Meeting at Manchester.—On Monday week a meeting of persons belonging to the Trades' Unions was held in Granby-row-fields, Manchester, "to consider the present critical situation in which the trades' unions and associations are involved, in consequence of the uncalled for and severe interference of the executive power; and to devise the best and most successful means of securing themselves from 'the dreadful and lamentable slaughter' insinuated by the noble lord, (Howick,) should the higher classes obtain a victory; and also to petition the House of Commons to repeal the laws which gave an undue preference or protection to capital over that which is the most valuable of all, because it gives value to all capital—labour." The whole number of persons, including the women and children, who attended the meeting, was about 5,000. The authorities of the town felt some alarm, and had a large force of military and police ready to act at a moment's notice, but no disturbance took place. The meeting was addressed by about twenty speakers of various trades. Their speeches was on the whole moderate, but they loudly condemned the conduct of Government in refusing to listen to their petition for a remission of the sentence of the Dorchester unionists. The resolutions declared that labour was the only capital of the working classes, and as they were not protected in the employment of that capital as their employers were, they had a right to protect themselves by the formation of unions; they also denounced the sentence upon the Dorchester men as unjust, and deprecated any attempt by the Government to interfere with the unions. A petition to the House of Commons was adopted. At the close of the business, the several trades marched off the ground to their respective club-rooms. The tailors appeared to be the most numerous body on the ground.

The late Richard Lander.—He was was born at Truro, in Cornwall, on the 8th February, 1804, so that, at the period of his decease, he was within a few days of attaining his thirtieth year. In early boyhood he visited St. Domingo, where he remained for some time, and afterwards travelled in South Africa, from Cape Town inland to the farthest extremity of the Colony. He was the sole survivor of Clapperton's last and fatal expedition to Central Africa, and succeeded in making his way, defenceless, and alone, from Succatoo, in Haussa, to Badagry, on the western coast—a long, difficult, and dangerous journey, through countries inhabited by a variety of tribes, by whom he was not only unmolested, but treated for the most part with kindness and liberality. His interesting and important expedition to trace the course of the Niger to its termination, and its successful issue, are already known to the public, who are indebted to Richard Lander, for the solution of an intensely interesting question, which had engaged the attention of geographers for many years. It is a sorrowful reflection, that after all his painful toil and mental bodily sufferings in the cause of African exploration—after having escaped in a manner truly surprising, the treacherous and destructive influence of the climate, he should have met his death on the eve of returning to enjoy the fruits of his noble labours in the bosom of domestic peace, by the hands of heartless savages, amongst whom he was in the very act of endeavouring to introduce the blessing of civilization and the arts of peace! Richard Lander was of short stature, but he possessed great muscular strength, and a constitution of iron. No stranger could help being struck, as Sir Joseph Banks was with Ledyard, "with the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye." He was gifted in an eminent degree with that passive courage, which is so requisite a qualification in an African traveller. His manners were mild, unobtrusive and highly pleasing, which, joined to his cheerful temper and ingenuous handsome countenance, rendered him a favourite with every one that knew him, by most of whom he was *beloved* in the fullest sense of the word. The many distinguished individuals of the metropolis, to whose society he was introduced after his return from the Niger discovery will subscribe to the truth of this assertion; but no one knows, to the fullest extent, except the companions of his boyhood, and the friends of his riper years, the unaffected benevolence of his character, and the excellence of his warm and generous heart. To them, and to every member of his disconsolate family, who were tenderly attached to him, his melancholy and most distressing fate will be the bitterest ingredient in the cup of life. So greatly was Richard Lander beloved by the untutored Africans, that at various places in the interior where he had remained some time—at Katunga, Boussa, Yaoorie, and other places—numbers of the inhabitants ran out of their huts to embrace him on his leaving their town; and, with hands uplifted, and eyes filled with tears, they blessed him in the name of their god. He has left a fatherless child, and an afflicted, broken-hearted widow, to mourn their distressing bereavement.—*John Landers' Letter in the Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Liverpool Journal of May 10th, says—We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the Peninsula. The Lord Nelson, in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, with the news that the Pedroites had taken Figuera,—that Coimbra had declared for Donna Maria,—that the whole of the road from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Pedroites,—and that Don Pedro and Don Miguel had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to. Nor is this all—a telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 6th inst. stating that Don Carlos had embarked for England; it also corroborates what we have above mentioned respecting Portugal, for the despatch says, "The affairs of Portugal have been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro." These letters by the Lord Nelson corroborate the statement respecting Don Carlos, and say that he has placed himself under the protection of the English.

An opinion has been for some days prevalent in Paris, that serious disturbances had arisen between the great European Powers. That the late treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and the tone taken by Switzerland in reply to the representations of the Holy Alliance, had determined the northern Sovereigns to hold out in return menaces and hostility, which neither France nor England would be found unprepared to resist. The opinion of the best informed political circles in Paris, was, that war would actually take place.

Asia.—Late accounts of an authentic nature, received from Cochin China, state that kingdom to be in a very disturbed state at present. An extensive insurrection now prevails at Saegon, the capital of the southern and most fertile district, and the Tanguenese are said to be in open revolt against the king, who is reported to be a great tyrant.

Turkey.—A conspiracy had broken out at Aleppo against the Grand Seignor, but it was discovered, and promptly put down, twenty persons implicated in it being immediately executed.

London, May 12.—An express has arrived in the city from Plymouth, with the news that the African (steam-boat) has come from Lisbon with government despatches, announcing that Don Miguel has accepted terms, and is coming to England in the Stag frigate. All, therefore, is settled in Portugal. The Portuguese Bonds have improved one per cent.

May 17.

The private letters from Lisbon of the 3d inst. contain no additional news of the least importance. Letters from Oporto, also dated the 3d instant, mention that the Duke of Terceira had left Lamego and marched on Nizeu, which, according to other accounts, had fallen into his hands. Pombal had also been taken by the Queen's troops. The whole of Minho and Tras-os-Montes was free from Miguelite troops, but guerillas infested the country and impeded the communications between Oporto and the interior, so that the wine could not yet be safely brought down the Douro.

The Government of the Queen of Spain has at length determined on an energetic course in respect of the northern powers. A notification has been made by M. Martinez de la Rosa to the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Ministers, that they must withdraw from Spain unless the powers they respectively represent acknowledge within a given time Isabella the Second as Queen of Spain. Those ministers have replied, that they have forwarded to their several courts the *Estatu Real*, and that it was probable the desired recognition would not be withheld.

The French Government contemplate establishing a camp of 80,000 men at Lyons, and another in the environs of Paris.—The events of Lyons and Paris, and the proceedings adopted by the French Government in respect of the factions elsewhere throughout France, together with the late tumults at Frankfort, have induced the Congress of Vienna to resume its sittings, with a view to take cognizance of what was passing without and within the Germanic States. It was further rumoured that the armies of the Germanic Confederation, were to be increased forthwith.

Liverpool, May 17.—The intelligence of the flight of Don Carlos, and the armistice between Don Miguel and Don Pedro, which we announced last week, turns out to be one of the "lies of the day." The news came from Bayonne to Paris, by telegraph, and no explanation has appeared to satisfy the public respecting this—*great mistake*. In England we should call it a Stock Exchange trick; but as the telegraph is exclusively under the command of the French government, we cannot see *how* such a bundle of falsehoods could have been published through *that* channel—unless Louis Philippe and his ministers dabble a little in the funds on their own account.

The peninsula affairs, however, are getting on very well. The Queen's troops are beating the Carlists in all directions, and the Spanish Government, (strengthened by the new alliance with England, France and Portugal,) has informed the ministers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, at Madrid, that they must quit Spain, if the young Queen be not immediately recognised.

The treaty had arrived at Lisbon, was received with great joy, and only waited some formalities previous to its being sent to England on the 8th. It seems also that Napier had taken Figueiras on 8th, (which will cut off Miguel's communication with the sea,) and that Coimbra was expected to declare for Donna Maria. Miguel's case seems nearly hopeless. It was expected that, on the arrival of the ratifications of the treaty, a proclamation would appear, commanding all Englishmen to withdraw from the army of "the rebel," as the treaty calls him.—*Journal.*

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

"Yea, doth the scholar never excel his master—behold I will teach you something in turn!"—*Gripe-all.*

Permit me, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your paper, to counteract the erroneous impression which the falsehood and misstatement that mark the communication of "A Member of the Albion Society," evidently tend to create. That its author is the individual who has been the leader of that Society, is too evident to admit of a doubt; as it is characterized by that duplicity and malevolence which have marked his conduct throughout the whole of the late misunderstanding—a *private* misunderstanding, Mr. Editor, which has terminated not only in the expulsion from the Society of his partner in business, but in the complete dissolution of that Body, as its existence is merely nominal. "A Member of the *Albion Society*" says—"The Vice-President and standing Committee convened a meeting of the body, to ascertain whether CERTAIN *individual members* had not subjected themselves to the penalty," (viz. expulsion.) Now, I would ask him, whether the individual who presided at the time of the decision, was not one of those "certain individual members?" He also asserts—"I most cordially join in his (Mr. Hooper's) exultation, that the thinking portion of the members have fallen into the wishes and views of the Society, and taken back their contributions"—"and having now got rid of its incubus, the Albion Society will arise and feel itself once more the happy and patriotic band it proved itself to be during the absence of the thinkers." That this statement is like the "baseless fabric of a vision," the following Resolution, which, by the bye, is and will remain the last Resolution passed by the "Albion *Union* Society," will fully establish:

"That every member recorded on the books of the Society, be considered a seceder under the late law, excepting the Office-Bearers and standing Committee, who shall be a Committee for *winding up the affairs of the Society and paying the dividends.*"

In the last paragraph, he very plausibly remarks—"To a party arraigned and feeling conscious guilt, the Judge will have very much the appearance of a Tyrant." This is a truth, which I readily admit; but when coupled with the fact, that the "*Judge*" was one of the "parties arraigned," the idea has not even plausibility to recommend it.

One word more, Mr. Editor, and I close my remarks: I have heard it asserted that those individuals who have had the misfortune to lose their legs, do, nevertheless, sometimes feel pains in their toes; and I am exceedingly sorry that any *defunct member* should, under a cognomen that subjects both him and me to animadversion, continue in any way to annoy the feelings of an individual whose situation is now every thing but enviable.

One of the Office Bearers.

St. John, 20th June.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 21, 1834.

In our preceding columns we give extracts from Liverpool papers to the 20th May, inclusive, received by the Barque *Frederick*, Captain Westcott, on Thursday last. The reported cessation of hostilities on the Peninsula, brought about, as was stated, by an armistice between Don Pedro and Don Miguel in Portugal, and the departure of Don Miguel from Spain for England, is not confirmed by the latest intelligence. Don Pedro, however, appears to be on the vantage ground in Portugal; and a measure recently adopted by the Government of the Queen of Spain, to sound the feelings of the Northern Powers, it is thought will eventually strengthen the cause of Isabella the Second.

The question of the separation of Church and State, is now the prevailing topic among a numerous body of the Dissenters in Britain. The Government measure of relief from the grievances under which they labour, being thought insufficient, a Deputation from the Dissenters generally waited upon Lord Althorp, for the purpose of soliciting further concessions from Government.—On learning the views of Ministers, it was resolved, that rather than accept so partial a measure, they would prefer to remain under their present disabilities. Strenuous efforts were being made to carry a more liberal measure in the House of Commons, in opposition to the Ministry.—The Dissenters, we are led to infer from a communication in a Liverpool paper, do not receive the support of the Wesleyan-Methodists.

In the House of Commons, Lord Althorp announced the intention of Government to grant a pension of £70 per annum, to the widow of the recently murdered African traveller, Richard Lander, and £50 a year to his infant daughter. The measure was generally approved of by members, and the communication was received.

Juvenile Emigration.—We readily give publicity to the annexed Letter from Captain Brenton, which came to hand on Monday, by the *Woodman*, from Liverpool, and feel much obliged for the volume by which it was accompanied. Captain B. appears to be, and we believe is, a very amiable man; and as he is thoroughly acquainted with the doings of the Society, and the description of Children in its charge, it is very gratifying to have such good and unequivocal testimony in support of the correctness of our views on the important subject to which the letter refers. Capt. B's letter is as creditable to his understanding as it is to the manly candour of his disposition.—The article from the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, we shall endeavour to find room for next week.

To the Editor of the New-Brunswick Courier.

Sir,—I have perused with attention your able observations contained in the Courier of the 11th January last, relative to Juvenile Emigration; and strange as it may appear to you, I believe you will find in me, altho' the chief instigator of the movements of the Society, at least in its early stages, a hearty subscriber to the view you have taken, and moreover an enemy to Emigration altogether: but when I see a dense population starving in each other's way, or going to prison, and being finally ruined and made into convicts by a most expensive and extravagant process; then myself and friends interpose—the "Children's Friend Society" rushes to the rescue of helpless innocence, of incipient guilt,—then we say "Come to us, we will give you all the instruction—all the assistance in our power, and having done that, if we can no longer keep you at home, we will trust you among the friends whom we have made for you in the Colonies, where your industry will be rewarded: you will be transplanted into a new and fruitful soil, and have a fair prospect of becoming at once both useful to yourself and to society."

It never was my wish nor that of my valuable and highly principled colleagues to fill your Colony "with the most depraved and vicious of the human race:" for my own part, I am too well acquainted with the interests and the wants of our Colonies ever to advocate a measure so ruinous. But I am sure, Sir, you will agree with me, that if by establishing a home and kind treatment, and by training unhappy and friendless children to religious moral and laborious habits, to convince them that their best interests are indissolubly united with their duty to God and their neighbour, and when we have, as far as our humble efforts will go, established the empire of virtue in their hearts, then Sir, I am sure you will say that such children are welcome to come and settle in your Colonies, but with all these considerations in their favour, we shall never attempt to force them upon you; ask for them and we will send them, and we trust you will find their passage and outfit worth paying for: be assured, Sir, the *Children's Friend Society*, of which I have the honor to be the Chairman, would no more compromise your interests than it would its own.

If, as some of your worthy settlers have suggested, you should think proper to form a training school of your own at Fredericton, that would be taking your share of the labour: you might have the raw material, that is, the poor, ignorant, and vicious children in their primitive state; but you must take them by families—parents and all, drunken and profligate, and do your best with them. We have no capital to send abroad for such purposes, nor could we in any way join in such a speculation.

You may make your mind perfectly easy as to the emigrative propensities of our Society; we shall only send you children when you ask for them: we will then send you the best we have, the first on the list for Colonial labour. We have no wish to part with them, but having done our duty, we trust that you will do yours—treat them kindly—instruct them in any good thing, and leave the result to Providence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obd't humble servant,
EDW. P. BRENTON,
Capt. Royal Navy,
London, April 1, 1834. } 18 *York St. Glo'ster Place.*

P. S.—As a proof of the benefit resulting to the Colonies from the exertions of this Society, I beg leave to annex an extract of a letter received from John Fairbairn, Esq. Honorary Secretary to the Committee for promoting Juvenile Emigration at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 14th January 1834—addressed to the Secretary of the Society for the prevention of Juvenile Vagrancy, London:

"The apprentices continue to give satisfaction to their masters, with fewer exceptions than might have been expected. This experimental proof and the good sense of the Colonists have rendered the attacks alluded to in your Correspondence completely harmless. The Committee are anxious to continue to act on the same principles as those on which their connection was begun, (in January, 1833) as they enter fully into the benevolent views of the Founders of the Society, and anticipate much good to result from their joint labors, both at Home and in this Colony."

The Season, at present, is more propitious for the labours of the husbandman than was the case, in this quarter, at the same period last year. The rain, however, which has fallen occasionally for several days past, has rendered the travelling on our streets and roads very unpleasant—and, this morning, a *cloak* is almost as indispensable an article of comfort as a *galoche*.—On Wednesday night, the wind blew a perfect gale from the Eastward, accompanied at intervals by rain. Several trees, near the Hon. Judge Chipman's residence, were uprooted; and we have heard of some barns and fences in the City and on the Marsh in the Parish of Portland, having been blown down. Fruit trees, we fear, must have suffered considerably. The Shipping in the harbour sustained no injury.

Servants.—It may not perhaps be generally known that a number of females are much wanted as house servants by respectable families in the flourishing settlement of Woodstock, and other places in the County of Carleton. So difficult has it been to obtain good servants in that district, that we are informed they are not to be procured even for the liberal wages of from $3 to $4 per month. Some of the many females who are constantly proceeding to the United States in quest of employment, might readily obtain more lucrative situations in the interior of this Province, as we are assured that in the County of York, as well as Carleton, they will have no difficulty in obtaining respectable situations and good encouragement.

Beware of Counterfeits!—We have been furnished with the following extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Hallowell, Maine, to his friend in this City, under date 9th June, instant, and beg to draw particular attention to the subject, as we are informed an attempt was made in this City on Thursday last, to introduce some counterfeit Half-Dollars into circulation.

"Within a few days a large and well organised gang of counterfeiters of Half-Dollars has been broken up here; some of them have escaped, and taken with them their minting establishment, and you may probably look for an emission of spurious coin in your Province, as it is understood that part of them have gone to Canada, and part towards New-Brunswick. Houlton would be a good point for the rascals to throw their base currency into circulation. Your Police will do well to be on the alert."

Caution.—The *St. Croix Courier* cautions the inhabitants of the Provinces against a person who has lately been in Calais, disposing of a book which he calls '*Maj. Hordinski's works*,' purporting to be an accurate history of the Polish wars, but which the Editor of the Courier says is as great an imposition as was ever offered to the public. The redoubtable *Major*, when starting for the Provinces, neglected to pay his board bill in Calais—a recommendation which will be by no means *palateable* to the boarding-house keepers in this city.

Launch.—Another fine ship, of 610 tons, was launched this morning, from the Yard of Mr. J. W. Smith, in Portland. She is called the *Harriet*, and was built for John Robertson, Esq. of this City. Her materials, we understand, are of a very superior description, and the workmanship, like that of all the other vessels built by Mr. Smith, is such as to do credit to the Port.

Arrived here on Wednesday the 11th instant, from the Bay Shore, the fine new copper-fastened ship *Industry*, of 350 tons burthen. The Industry was built by James Delap, Esq. of Granville, N. S. for Mr. Alexander Yeats, of this City, under the special and able superintendance of Mr. John Fisher. She has been examined by able and competent judges, who pronounce her to be a very superior vessel,—in point of strength she greatly excels. The Industry is intended for a regular trader to this port, and we wish the owner every success in his undertaking.—*Observer.*

The Committee of the Saint John Temperance Society have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of 50 *Temperance Almanacks*, and 150 *numbers of the Temperance Recorder*; which were sent on by the *New-York State Temperance Society* for gratuitous distribution among *seamen*, and have been handed by Solomon Thayer, Esq. of Lubec, to one of the Committee, for the purpose of being put on board vessels at this port.—The Committee also acknowledge, with much satisfaction, a donation from the Hon. Judge Chipman of £2, in aid of the fund for procuring and circulating Temperance Publications.

In a letter signed by Geo. H. Delesdernier, Master of the American Brig *Helen Augusta*, and published in the *Eastern Democrat*, printed at Eastport, it is stated that the Collector at Pictou, Nova-Scotia, refused to enter that vessel, alleging that the manifest presented by the Captain was incorrect; and although waited upon by the American Consul to know where the error was, he would not condescend to point it out, but replied—"You, Sir, came officially to demand the information of me, and I tell you, *officially*, I will not inform you." It was subsequently ascertained, that instead of designating a pound of tea, (part of the vessel's stores,) by the letters *o-n-e*, a figure 1 had been used,—and for this unimportant oversight, the rigid Collector *only* subjected the unfortunate vessel to *one* day's detention, without imposing any other penalty upon the master! Can this be true?

York Election.—On Monday last, a Poll was opened at the County Court House in Fredericton, for the election of a Member to represent the County of York in General Assembly, in the room of William Taylor, Esq.—John A. Beckwith, Esq. proposed Lemuel A. Wilmot, Esq. who was, without opposition, declared duly elected. This is, we believe, the first time that an election has terminated without a contest in the County of York. Mr. Wilmot addressed the multitude twice with considerable eloquence and effect. Time forbids any further notice at present; we have only to add our cordial acquiescence in the choice which the electors have made, and our ardent hope that Mr. Wilmot may prove himself fully worthy of that exalted honour which has been conferred upon him.—*Fredericton Watchman.*

Quebec, June 4.—With the complaints of a tardy season, there are many other complaints, which are often easily engendered, when some expectations are blasted; of these, the limited general business done by merchants and traders is the truest. It is certain, that both the wholesale and retail trade of the country that will be done this spring, will scarcely exceed the half of what was done in 1831 and 1832. The cholera of 1832, certainly shook the whole fabric of the trade of this continent. In the parts north of New-York and Montreal, two very indifferent harvests have followed upon that evil; and to these, in a great measure, is to be attributed, in this Province, the very extraordinary diminution of consumption of imported merchandize and West-India produce, which is observable. The very numerous failures in business within the last twelve months, and the losses following the greatly overdone condition of our trade generally, have combined to create more economy and more caution. The reduced tariff of the United States is also felt. A good harvest, and the lapse of two or three seasons, will probably improve things; but it cannot be concealed that the whole trade of the country still rests upon an artificial basis, that of the protection duties in the English markets.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Since the change of wind on Monday to the west, the weather has been more seasonable than it was for the preceding two weeks. To-day, the thermometer rose to 80 of Farenheit. The complaint is general, that vegetation is rather more backward than in average years, although the ground was free from snow unusually early.

We understand that the Directors of the Montreal Bank have just voted £1000 to the widow of the late Hon. Horatio Gates. That gentleman long officiated as President of the Bank, and the testimony now given to his services and character is a renewed proof of the unblemished estimation in which he was held by those who had such excellent opportunities of knowing him.

Necessity of Preserving Public Faith.—Let us then strive to preserve our public credit without a taint on its solvency. England, whose gigantic power stretches its sinewy arms into every part of the habitable globe, a *bankrupt!* No! No! She possesses gold and pearls beyond price; her sons, if their industry were free, are endued with an energy and elasticity indomitable—a magnitude of wealth which has no bounds. Those who think the sun of Britain has set for ever, must be unconscious of the resources within her empire; she is, in fact, but past her youthful adolescence, and now, in the first burst of manhood, reflects on the follies of the past, and resolves on pursuing a different course for the future. Kingdoms, however, are not like mortals, who receive at birth the seeds of dissolution, which evolve themselves when the physical and intellectual structure is on the wane: and it may be denied that the fatality which appears to govern man in his individual capacity, rules him also in an aggregate or social state. Babylon and Nineveh, Carthage and Rome fell, it is true, from their high estate, but they present no fair parallel for modern comparison; and the republics of the ancients were but the stepping stones to despotism. Yet great as is our civilization and intelligence compared with the empires of former days, what right have we to think that the goal of earthly glory and prosperity is attained? are the people of the United Kingdom, (much less in the Colonies) all educated, well-housed, and well fed? Among twenty-four million souls, how many millions are in a pitiable state of utter ignorance, sunk in abject poverty and debased by hideous crimes?—*Martin's Tax. of Brit. Em.*

MASONIC.

The Members of St. John's Lodge, No. 29, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, on Tuesday next, (*St. John's Day,*) at half-past nine, A. M. for the purpose of attending Divine Service;—when a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. the Rector, and a Collection made for the general benefit of the Poor.

☞ Transient and visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
JAMES G. LESTER,
June 21. *Secretary.*

MASONIC.

The Members of *Albion Lodge*, No. 841, (under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England,) are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on Tuesday next, (Saint John's day,) at half-past nine, A. M. for the purpose of attending Divine Service—when a Sermon will be delivered by Dr. Gray, and a collection made for the Benefit of the Poor. Transient and visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend. *By Order of the W. M.*
EDMUND A. PRICE, Secretary.
June 21, 1834.

MARRIED,

On Monday morning last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Captain John Townsend Coffin, Royal Navy, to Sophia Wallace, second daughter of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hugh Reed, of this Parish, to Miss Christiana Graham, lately from Scotland.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. John Burrell, to Miss Mary Burton, both of this Parish.

At Granville, (N. S.) on the 18th inst. by the Rev. F. Whalley, Captain Robert Wylie, to Matilda R. eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Bogart, of that place.

DIED.

On Monday last, Anne Maria, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Hennigar, junior.

On Thursday morning last, after a protracted illness, which she bore with truly pious resignation to the Divine will, Sarah Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Hutchison, aged 22 years—a bright example of christian fortitude and piety, under sufferings of a painful and lingering nature.—Her Funeral will proceed from the residence of Mrs. Hutchison, in Princess-street, To-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, when the friends of the family and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend.

At Madawaska, in May last, Mr. Mutolet, at the advanced age of 108 years.

Suddenly, on the 3d ult. aged 69 years, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Thomson, Limestone Lodge, Maragall, and mother of the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, L. L. D., Rev. Samuel Thomson, Robert Thomson, Esq. M. D. of New Brunswick, North America, and of George Thomson, Esq. late Lieutenant in the 12th or East Suffolk Regiment.—*Belfast Northern Whig, May* 5.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schr. John, Dagget, Boston, 5—N. Merritt, flour.

Sunday—Schr. Charles King, Dolliver, Philadelphia, 6—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.

Isabella, Pangbourne, New Bedford, 4—W. & T. Leavitt and J. Kirk, supplies for whale ship.

Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, 2—W. Vaughan, ballast.

Monday—Ship William Glen Anderson, Dobson, London, via New-York, 3—G. D. Robinson & Co. 100 *tons Chalk!*

Woodman, Burns, Liverpool, 31—E. Barlow & Sons, coals and goods.

Brig Peace, Stephenson, Leith, via New York, 5—to order, ballast.

Tuesday—Ship Maida, Beckitt, Hull, via New York, 4—A M'Kenzie & Co. coals.

Eleanor, Davidson, Liverpool, 30—C. W. Tisdale, coals and goods.

Brig Betsey Heron, Storey, Belfast, 35—to order, merchandise and passengers.

Wednesday—Mansfield, Betts, Barbados, 31—J. Hughson, ballast.

Thursday—Ship Frederick, Westcott, Liverpool, 28—S. Wiggins & Son, goods.

This morning—brig Daniel O'Connell, Warnock, Londonderry, 35—J. & W. Delap, passengers.—On the 16th inst. spoke the brig Edwin, Carr, hence, for Cork; and on the 18th, off Brier Island, barque Try-again, for ditto.

In the Offing—A brig reported to be from Mobile.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 14,—Charles, Dudne, Cork,
Wells, Marshall, Gloucester,
17—Cumberland, Nichol, Liverpool,
18—Trafalgar, Christopherson, Galway,
Industry, ———, Liverpool,
19—Nancy, M'Casky, Londonderry,
20—Maida, Pecket, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship Peggy, Ball, Liverpool, timber.
Granville, Wray, Liverpool, timber.
Try Again, Heacock, Cork, timber.
Brig Wm. IV, Henry, Halifax, horns, rum, etc.
Leslie Gault, Hughes, Londonderry, timber.
Fenwick Keating, Simpson, Liverpool, do.
General Coffin, Hardenbrook, Bay of Honduras, fish and lumber.
Gulnare, Hughson, New-York, plaster.
Breeze, Robinson, Dublin, timber.
Schr. Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, plaster.
Despatch, Lester, Philadelphia, do.
Charles King, Dolliver, Philadelphia, do.
Isabella, Pangbourn, Halifax, salt.

At Liverpool, 6th May—Brig Timandra, Dixon, of this port, from Jamaica; 10th, Prince Le Boo, Henry, do.; 11th, ships Augusta, Petrie, from Charleston, and Kent, Lighten, Savannah.

At Belfast, 3d May, three-masted schr. Sarah, from St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, 12th May, brig Emerald, Masters, of this port, for Philadelphia.

Brig Ann, Swinford, of this port, sailed from Londonderry for Philadelphia, on the 5th May.

Brig Mars, Bewick, of Newcastle, from Dublin to the Bay de Chaleur, in ballast, (and a few passengers,) during a thick fog on the night of the 1st inst. struck a rock at the Rhinds of Islay—in consequence, made much water, has put in here, and is obliged to go on the Patent Slip, to repair damage.—*Londonderry Sentinel, May* 10.

Sunderland, April 30.—The Science, of this port, left Thurso, 8th inst. for Miramichi, and on the 12th, 700 miles West of the former port, lost foremast and main-topmast—put back to Thurso on the 26th.

By Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of St John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern,—Greeting.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of Samuel Bustin to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of *James M'Laughlan*, late of this City, Tallow-chandler,—(which said James M'Laughlan is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with the intent and design to defraud the said Samuel Bustin and the other Creditors of the said James M'Laughlan, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as it is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said James M'Laughlan do return and discharge his said debt or debts within Three Months from the publication hereof, all the estate, as well real as personal, of the said James M'Laughlan, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of all the Creditors of the said James M'Laughlan.

Dated at the City of Saint John this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

BENJAMIN L. PETERS,
Justice of Common Pleas.
H. N. H. Lugrin, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

[*First Published in Royal Gazette, 11th June, 1834.*]

Madras Board.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of "*The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick*," will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. pursuant to the directions of the Charter. J. W. BOYD, Clerk.
June 21, 1834.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.

The Central Madras Schools will undergo a semi-annual Examination on Friday morning next, at ten o'clock, and will then be open to the inspection of the public.
By Order of the Governor and Trustees.
21st June, 1834. J. W. BOYD.

Public Contract.

Wanted by the Subscribers,—500 Gallons Pale SEAL OIL, in Barrels of about 30 Gallons each.

The same to be clear, and of the best quality, and free from any sort of sediment.—Payment to be made for the same on delivery, which must be prior to the 20th July.—Tenders to be sent in by 2nd July, at 12 o'clock, at noon.

R. W. CROOKSHANK,
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN WARD, Junior,
L. DONALDSON,
} *Commissioners for the B. of Fundy Lighthouse.*
St. John, 21st June, 1834.

Circulating Library,

North Side of the Market Square.

The Subscribers to this Establishment are respectfully informed, that a large supply of NEW BOOKS have been just received from *London*, and are now issuing at the Library. *Also for Sale*—a choice selection of fancy Articles, TOYS, Perfumery; foolscap, letter, and fancy-colored note PAPER; Prints, Drawing Paper of all sizes, camel hair Pencils, embossed Boards, ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Books; select Pieces, for the Piano, Flute, &c.; imitation-quill Steel Pens, and Penholders; ladies Thibet SHAWLS, silk Gloves, silk Handkerchiefs, silk Veils, white kid Gloves, &c. gentlemen's black and white kid Gloves, colored ditto, black, brown and green Genoa Cravats, black, colored and figured SILK, for Dresses.
June 21, 1834. *A. R. TRURO.*

N. B.—Splendid Landscape, Picturesque, Keepsake and other ANNUALS.

A SCHOOL.

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

New Boarding House,

Two doors south of Mr. M'Millan's Book Store, Prince Wm.-street, St John, N. B.

E. WILLIAMSON, having fitted up her House in Prince William Street, near the Market Square, in a very commodious manner, for the accommodation of Boarders, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The situation being a central one, and convenient to the Steam-boat landings, makes it a desirable residence for Travellers and others. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Boarders; and the charges will be found very reasonable. June 21, 1834.

Furnished Lodgings Wanted.

A Furnished sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, are wanted in a respectable private house, in a convenient part of the City. Apply at the Courier Office. June 21.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of NEIL M'GLINCHEY, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are hereby required to present their accounts duly attested, within Twelve Calendar Months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN VALLELY,
St John, June 21st, 1834. *Administrator.*

For Sale.—A Kitchen Range, with Boiler and Ovens complete, may be had a bargain, by early application at this Office.
St John, June 21st, 1834.

Superior House Coal.—In the brig Mercator, from Sunderland, lying at *Donaldson's Wharf*, 160 Chaldrons House COALS—equal, if not superior to any imported this year. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
June 21st, 1834.

Salt.—The Cargo of SALT, on board the barque Frederick, will be sold, in lots, at low rates, if taken from alongside the vessel.
June 21. *J. T. HANFORD.*

TIMBER.

70 Tons of *BIRCH TIMBER* of good quality, for sale by
June 21. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

Havanna Cigars.—A few Boxes, old and fine—at 14, 18 and 22 dollars per thousand—just received by
June 21. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Linseed Oil.—A few casks raw and boiled Linseed OIL, for sale on reasonable terms by JAMES T. HANFORD.
June 21.

Per Frederick, from Liverpool:

100 Brls. prime Mess Irish PORK, 5 tons Soap, 40 boxes Candles,
180 bars Swedish and Russia IRON,
600 ditto Refined and Scrap ditto,
1 ton Sanderson's Cast STEEL,
33 casks Wrought NAILS,
Copper and copper Spikes—as'td sizes,
92 bags Iron Spikes, 2 tons Hollow Ware,
100 bolts Gourrock Boiled CANVAS,
20 tons CORDAGE, including Standing Rigging for a vessel of 60 and 100 tons,
6 Cwt. STARCH, 100 boxes Crown Glass,
10 crates fine EARTHENWARE,
36 bolts Osnaburgs, 3 cases HATS,
2 sheets LEAD, 4 hhds. Linseed OIL.
For sale by STEPHEN WIGGINS & Son.
St. John, June 21, 1834.

Chain Cables, &c.—The Subscribers have on hand—1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch; 1 do. do. 75 fathoms, 7/8 inch, second-hand; a quantity ⅜ and ½ Chain, & Anchors from 1 to 5 Cwt.
ALSO:
A handsome Brass Cabin Stove. All of which will be sold very low.
June 21. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.