GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVENUE.—We lay before our readers the Revenue accounts from 5th January 1835, to 5th January 1836.—The Revenue of the year ending 5th January, 1835, was £43,043,876. For the year just ended, it is £42,430,207. The transference of several branches of Revenue from the Excise to the Customs, accounts for the Increase in the Customs of the year of £1,686,211, and of a decrease in the Excise of £1,621,295. On the year's Taxes, the decrease is £874,091. In the Stamps, too, there has been a decrease of £12,925. The Increase in the Post-office is very great—£57,000. The decrease on the year amounts only to £613,669, a sum beneath the calculated amount of reduct ons. The revenue for the quarter ended 5th of January, 1835, is £11,399,561; for the the quarter just ended £11,572,528. The increase on the quarter is £383,749; the decrease £210,782, leaving a balance of increase on the quarter of £172,967. The increase is in stamps £64,035 and Post-office £22,000.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will positively assemble for the despatch of business on the 4th of February. Lord J. Russell has issued a circular to the ministerial members, urgently requesting their attendance at the opening of the session, "as business of great importance will be immediately brought forward." The Tories are making active preparations for the opening of the campaign. We understand from the best authority that one of their first *offensive* operations will be in the case of Sheriff Raphael and O'Connell.

There is a rumour abroad that Ministers have determined that the patronage of the army shall no longer continue in the hands of one of their political opponents.—*Glo.*

SIGNS OF RE-ACTION.—The *Albion*, a London Tory evening paper, was discontinued on the 31st ult. from want of support. It has handed its readers over in a body to the *Standard*. The editor in his parting address, says—"As our aim never was to be popular, we do not regret that we never have been so!" This is one of the most remarkable specimens of candour it has ever been our lot to meet with.

The Reformers of Liverpool have gained an immense triumph, 44 Councillors of the Corporation (among them Mr. Egerton Smith, editor of the Mercury) out of 48, leaving but 4 Tories.

Manchester Market, Jan. 5.—The market for goods has been better than for several years at this season; in some sorts of cotton goods manufacturers got an advance: yarns were about the same as last week.

Iron Works near Bradford.—It is gratifying to learn that the iron works at Bowling, Byerley, and Low Moor, in the neighbourhood of Bradford, are in a state of almost unexampled activity. An additional blast has lately been erected at Bowling, and at each the supply of workmen is not adequate to the demand. We understand that orders are, in consequence, accumulating.—*From our Correspondent.*

Trade in Bolton is at present uncommonly brisk.

It is said that there are now orders in England for between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of iron for rail roads on the Continent in the United States, and other parts of the world.

The English papers state that a project is on foot to form a canal between Liverpool and Manchester, to run parallel with the rail road.

Death of Sir John Sinclair.—We regret to learn that Sir John Sinclair died yesterday (Monday) afternoon, about five o'clock, at his house in George street.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant K. C. B. and G. C. B., died on Sunday last at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, where he had recently proceeded, accompanied by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, in the hope of experiencing some beneficial effects from the change of air. The gallant veteran had been indisposed for some time past, though he was not considered dangerously so till a short time previously to his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan were present during his last moments, and attended him with the greatest assiduity and affection. By his decease they came in possession of his fortune and estates, which are of very considerable value.

The Colonelcy of the 69th regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart. Sir John was a lineal descendant of the Abercorn branch of the ancient and noble family of Hamilton, and is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain, now Sir J. Hamilton, late Aid de-Camp to General Sir J. Kempt.

Miss Sarah Mary Harcourt, third daughter of His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, died on the 22d ult. at the Palace, Corfu.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers, we find that a sister of Major Andre, in the 81st year of her age.

The "Cove," commanded by Captain James Ross, for the purpose of carrying provisions, &c. to the seamen detained in the ice at Davis's Straits, was put in commission on Monday. Captain Scoffin, of the "Duncombe," which has succeeded in getting clear of the ice, had an interview with Captain Ross, and described to him the position of the vessels in the ice when he got away. The Trinity House has subscribed the sum of £1,000, towards fitting out the expedition, and liberal contributions have been received from other quarters. The Mayor and Corporation of Hull have subscribed £100. It is estimated that the sum required, independently of the Government aid, will be about £4,000.

The expedition sailed on Friday last, under Capt. Ross and Humphreys, for the relief of the still imprisoned mariners in the polor region.—*Hull Obs.*

Mr. George Thompson, who delivered a course of lectures on slavery in this town some time ago, and who has recently paid a visit to the United States on the same benevolent mission, thereby running imminent risk of martyrdom in the cause, arrived at this port on Wednesday last from New-Brunswick. We have heard that it is his intention to attend a pubic meeting here for the purpose of giving an account of his proceedings in the U. States, and the reception he met with.—*Liverpool Mer.*

Arrangements are in progress to entertain Capt. Back, R. N. at a public dinner, on the 13th inst., as a token of regard for the courage displayed by that gallant officer in the Arctic regions.

The whole number of christenings within the London Bills of mortality, from Dec. 9, 1834, to Dec. 15, 1835, was 28,128—of burials 21,412. The greatest number of deaths were by consumption—3662. Of deaths by old age the number was 2345.

On the 23d of Dec., the sum of £11,469 16s. was paid in the bank of England, being the contribution of the Marquis of Camden, for the public service, for the year 1835. The whole amount thus contributed by the Marquis is £258,584 12s. 11d.—more than a million of dollars.

A mont de piete, or public pawn broking office, has been established in Limerick, to do away with the enormous exactions of the private pawn brokers. This is the first establishment of the kind in Great Britain, although they have long been common on the continent.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There was some little heaviness in the English funds this morning, but towards the close they recovered, and consols eventually left off at 92¾ a ⅞ for the account. Exchequer bills have been done as high as 22s. prm.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.—The controversy between these two countries, it is understood is at an end, the French government having put a favourable construction on the President's Message.

On the 28th of Dec. the Court of Peers after eighteen public and two secret sittings, pronounced sentence upon the prisoners included in the second division of the "monster trial." Causidiere has been sentenced to twenty years of detention; Reverchon to ten; Gilbert and Riban to five; Rossary and Offroy to three years imprisonment; Tiphaine and Froidevaux to one year; and Nicot has been acquitted, after been imprisoned since April, 1834.

Reports of plots against the life of the King, were rife in Paris, on the evening of the 29th. It was said that His Majesty had been fired upon, while returning from opening the Chambers.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals to the 29th December have been received, and state that the project of law, voting confidence in the Mendizabal administration, received the sanction of a majority of the committee, and will probably pass into a law without any alteration, as far as regards the principle of the measure.

The intelligence from the north of Spain is most cheering. The Carlists have suffered severely from the stormy state of the weather, and the want of clothing and provisions. Desertions among them are becoming very frequent; not of individuals only, but of entire organised bodies. In fact their condition is desperate.

From Spain we have an official account of 3000 Carlists, having laid down their arms.

Of 1898 Councillors elected throughout the country, 1445 are Reformers, and 453 Tories. To the former must be added the Aldermen.

A bill for the abolition for the slave trade has been presented in the Spanish House of Peers, by the Ministry.

A German paper states that a caravan of 300 persons, men, women and children, have left Westphalia, on their way to Jamaica.

The national bank is to be established in Greece, by English capitalists.

Three steamboats are now running in the Dardanelles, to the great delight of the Turks, who take passage in great numbers on every trip. Another runs twice a month between Constantinople and Athens.

RUSSIA.—The Journal des Debats says that various advices from Warsaw concur in stating that the Emperor of Russia has not instituted an enquiry, in order to discover the individual who has communicated to the press his speech to the muncipality of that capital. If we believe the Courier Francais, the Count de Pahlen has threatened to demand his passports should Louis Philippe's speech on the opening of the session, contain any passage relative to Poland.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—*Corn sent from Europe to the United States.*—For some days past we have observed in every port, vessels taking in rye for N. York. The Josephine and Ludwig, two Sweedish vessels have their whole cargoes of rye, and to-day the Am. ship America, which has two thirds of her cargo composed of coals, is taking in rye to complete it, for account of the Society of Commerce, and will sail in a few days for New York.

COLONIAL.

[*From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*]

The extracts from the despatch to the Royal Commissioners, dated 17th July, 1835, published in Upper Canada and now republished here, are decisive as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government on the affairs of Lower Canada.

It differs in no material part from His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session of the Lower Canada Legislature, on the 27th October last, but is reasoned and more decidedly expressed.

1st.—The territorial, hereditary, and casual revenues of the Crown are not to be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, but on the following conditions:—

The independence of the Judges, with salaries secured, from adequate funds, 'irrevocably pledged' for that purpose.

A tribunal for the trial of impeachments; either the Legislative Council or the Judicial Committee of the King in Council.

2d.—"Further," an adequate Civil List, providing for the salaries of the Governor and principal officers of the Crown in the Province; subject to a revisal at the end of ten years; or a permanent adjustment, so as to avoid the mischievous consequences resulting from a dependence on annual votes.

3d.—The management of the Crown Lands in no event to be given up, but to remain with the Crown; subject, however, to "any general rules" which may be agreed upon by Act of the Legislature, and to the advice offered by either House of the Legislature.

4th.—No modification of the constitution of the Legislative Council to be allowed, excepting such as may be "founded on principles conceived in the spirit" of the Constitutional Act of 1791.

Nothing can be more explicit than these declarations on the part of his Majesty. We have no right to believe that they will be varied. They are in the spirit of the declarations made when Ministers of different general politics were in power. They are based on the principles of the British Constitution and British freedom, and for the advantage and security of all classes of the King's subjects in the Province. They are in accordance with the report of a Committee of the House of Commons of 1828, and the report of 1834, which confirmed that report, and referred the matters still in dispute to the decision of His Majesty's responsible advisers.

That decision is now given, and it will be upheld by at least three-fourths of the House of Commons, and by unanimity in the House of Lords,—by the power of the British nation, and by every loyal subject of the King throughout the Empire.

(*From the Montreal Vindicator.*)

QUEBEC, 6th February, 1836.

We are waiting patiently here for the 11th, when the House will determine whether it will march onward with the country, its feelings, its wishes, and its wants, or whether it will put its consistency in its pocket, and tell its friends in England, and the people of Upper Canada, that its firmness has been the firmness of wax, which melts and dissolves away before the powerful influence of the sunshine of the Chateau St. Lewis. We are arrived at an important crisis, and I doubt not but the country is alive to it. The principles which were laid down in 1833, and repeated in 1834, cannot be abandoned by the House, without losing the confidence and respect of that constituency which at the last Election so worthily and so firmly rallied around the Hustings, and devotedly maintained those principles against the flatteries of false friends, and the corrupt influence of the late administration and its myriads of violent or sycophantic myrmidons.

Hitherto Lower Canada has stood forth a burning and a shining light to the other British Colonies in North America, to guide them in their struggles for good government. We have taken, and up to this day preserved, the lead, and our example is daily exercising a marked influence among our neighbours; exciting the slow, encouraging the dispirited, and comforting the good. Shall we now descend from our high position, and consent to follow when we formerly led, or what's thrice, nay, ten times more dishonourable, beat a retreat in the face of a weak and disheartened enemy? It cannot be. The great hopes which we have called forth must not be thus dashed to the ground. The position the country has gained must be maintained. *En avant!* must be our watchword; for "*the Guards die, but never surrender!*"

The principles which we are contending for are plain, and few. A responsible Executive Council; an *Elective* Legislative Council; the control of the whole of the Public Revenue; the abolition of pluralities; the non-interference of Great Britain in our Colonial affairs; and the repeal of obnoxious statutes passed by an Imperial Parliament, compose the articles of the Canadian Radical's Creed. For these we have been contending; without these, we shall not be satisfied. There are some, no doubt, who mistake the object of our exertions; and do not understand thoroughly the principles which they profess to be guided by. These imagine that the mere recall of Lord Aylmer ought to satisfy the country for the present; and they are, with conciliation eternally on their lips for peace at any price. They would have the public to believe that our struggle hitherto has been for a change of *men*, and not for a change of *principles*, or policy; and that having procured a change of men, we should not be too noisy or too turbulent about our principles. But what matters it to the people who it is that occupies the Chateau, if there is to be no *practical* change in the policy which has been hitherto pursued. If the Commission of the Peace is to be composed of the same odious class; if office and patronage are to be disposed among the enemies of the country; if Canadians are not to find their way to office until they have alienated themselves from the sympathies of the people, and allied themselves with the factious minority opposed to the wishes and interest of the country; if the Cochranes, and all the other pluralists, are to remain undisturbed in their pluralities, against the will and determination of the House of Assembly; if part of the public revenue is to be squandered among parasites, oligarchy and their favourites; if the accident of birth and parentage are to outweigh merit and industry, talent and honesty; in fine, what matters it to the country who occupy the Chateau, if that greatest of all human incubuses—the Legislative Council—is to remain unchanged in its CONSTITUTION? Are the energies and exertions of half a million of people to be excited and called into action for a mere *temporary* triumph of a change of men who profess largely, but who are very sparing in their acts—who are very generous in non-essentials, but are mighty slow in essentials? Oh! no. We have been fighting, not only for a change of *men*, but also for a change of *measures*. "Honest men and honest measures," is our maxim; and it is full time that it should be clearly understood that the troubled waters will never subside until those measures which we demand are conceded, nor until we have honest men in the different departments, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, to carry those measures into execution. The Tory party in Great Britain wou'd fain persuade the honest people of England that the Reform Bill was a final measure; that there should be no more change after the right was obtained; but the people of England were not to be baffled by such nonsense, and they indignantly drove from the King's Councils the men who raised that cry, or who presumed to put a stop to the amelioration of the Institutions of the country. The same fate awaits the men, if any there be, who would have us believe that we are to stand still now that we have procured a change of Governors. The 11th of February will shew the country who those men are, and no doubt the country will afterwards treat them as they deserve. The fate of the 24 who voted against the 92 Resolutions is fresh in all our recollections.

Congratulate the sterling majority of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the noble stand they made. Nobly have they redeemed the character of our Sister Province from the imputations cast on it by the Tory press. The declaration contained in their address in answer to Sir John Colborne's speech, and repeated in their answer to that of Sir Francis Head, is the most powerful blow that old mother oligarchy ever got since the Canadas were annexed to the British Crown. No wonder the poor Constitutionalists of Lower Canada "sing small." Their last hope is gone. "We are distressed to learn," says the *Toronto Patriot*, "that Morrison's Address has been carried!" Well may the faction be *distressed*. Their career of baneful domination and irresponsibility, is fast coming to a close.

"I hear a little bird that sings,
The people by and by will be the stronger."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON, *Saturday, February* 13.

On motion of Mr. Johnston,—Whereas there is reason to expect that it is intended, in the course of the present year, to run one or more Boats on the River, between Saint John and Fredericton, for the conveyance of passengers, to be propelled by Steam on the high pressure principle; and whereas Steam Boats of this description are altogether novel in this Province, and serious apprehensions are entertained by many persons as to the safety of Travellers in Boats so propelled; therefore *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take the subject into their consideration, with power to make all necessary inquiries, and report the result of the same to this House.

Ordered,—That Messrs. Johnston, L. A. Wilmot, Woodward, Connell, Brown, End, and Rankin be a Committee for that purpose.

Monday, February 15.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the House went into a Committee of the whole, on a bill for the incorporation of *The Saint John and Saint Croix River Canal Company;* when it was moved—"That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for three months." And upon the question, the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Partelow, End, Burns, Slason, J. M. Wilmot.

Nays.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Palmer, Crane, Hannington, Ford, Street, Stewart, Johnston, Morehouse, Woodward, L. A. Wilmot, M'Leod, Gilbert, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Hill, Connell, Freeze, Rankin.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Tuesday, February 16.

On motion of Mr. Freeze, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to increase the Representation of King's County. Mr. Palmer in the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the bill referred to them under consideration, the following Resolution was moved—"*Resolved*, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months." —And upon the question the Committee divided as follows—*Yeas*: Messrs. Speaker, End, Stewart, Allen, Johnston, Street, Morehouse, J. M. Wilmot, Slason, Connell, Taylor, Brown, Clinch, Hill, and Rankin. *Nays*: Messrs. Robinson, Chandler, Ford, Crane, Weldon, Hannington, Burns, Miles, Hayward, M'Leod, Gilbert, Wyer, and Freeze.—Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Wednesday, February 17.

Read a third time as engrossed—A Bill to Incorporate the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company. Resolved, that the Bill do pass. Ordered, that Mr. Wyer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, a sum not exceeding £—, to pay the Adjutants of Militia of the different counties of this Province for the last year, and a further sum not exceeding £—, to pay the Sergeant Majors of Militia of this Province for the time being, who are actually employed for the same period; provided that each Sergeant Major who shall appear by a Certificate from his Commanding Officer, to have faithfully performed his duty, shall receive a sum not exceeding £—.

On the question for passing this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows: *Yeas*—Messrs. End, Ford, Stewart, Rankin, Chandler, Street, Weldon, Johnston, Slason, Taylor, M'Leod, Miles, Wyer, Brown—14. *Nays*—Messrs. Moorehouse, Woodward, Hannington, Palmer, Partelow, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Gilbert, Connell, Clinch, Freeze—11, and it therefore passed in the affirmative. And the first blank filled up with £435; the second with £217 10s.; and third with £7 10s.

To the Trustees of the Saving's Bank of the City of Saint John, the sum of £—, to reimburse them for the embezzlement made by its late Cashier, of its funds, including the claim for annual services made by him, which had not been provided for.

Upon the question for sustaining the resolution, the Committee divided—*Yeas:* Mr Speaker, Messrs. Woodward, Weldon, Moorehouse, Ford, Stewart, Chandler, Robinson, Partelow, Slason, J. M. Wilmot, Taylor, Miles, Crane, Allen, Wyer, Connell, End—18. *Nays:*—Messrs. Rankin, Freeze, Clinch, Brown, Gilbert, M'Leod, Burns, Street, Palmer, Hanington—10.

Saturday, 20th February.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot, from the Committee of Trade, submitted a further Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee of Trade have under their consideration the petition of Solomon Nichols, Thomas Leavitt, and four others, praying that a Bill may pass to regulate the management and control of vessels and their cargoes, that may be wrecked on the coast of this Province.

"The Committee having taken all matters into consideration, find it highly necessary to protect such wrecked property that may be so found, and have prepared a bill entitled "A Bill for the security of Navigation for preserving all ships, vessels and goods which may be found on shore, wrecked or stranded upon the coast of this Province, and for punishing those who may steal shipwrecked goods, and for the relief of persons suffering loss thereby."—All which is respectfully submitted. J. M. WILMOT, *Chairman.*

"*Committee Room. 10th February*, 1836."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, being then handed in, was read a first time.

Resolved, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £20, in aid of individual subscriptions, to pay a Courier passing between St. Martins and St. John; and the sum of £40, in aid of individual subscription, towards building a Wharf on Blind Island, in the Falls near Saint John, for the security of the navigation thereof.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £350 for four years, to be paid to any person or persons who shall establish a steam-boat communication, of not less than seventy horse power, between Miramichi, and Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island; the said Boat to run not less than once a week (when not prevented by stress of weather or other unforeseen accidents,) for five years next succeeding after such steam-boat shall commence; provided always, to entitle any person to the benefit of the aforegoing sum, a Steam-boat of the power before mentioned shall be put into operation before the 1st day of July, 1837, this being in lieu of any other grant already made for the same purpose.

That the sum of £300, granted last Session, to His Ex. the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, to be applied towards defraying the expense of building, equipping and fitting a Steam-boat to run between Fredericton and Woodstock, be re-appropriated; and further *Resolved*, that that sum, together with £200 additional, making in all £500, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, to be applied towards defraying the expense of building, equipping and fitting a good, substantial and effective Steam-Boat, to be propelled by an engine of not less than thirty horse power, of good quality; which Steam-Boat is to run between Fredericton and Woodstock for the conveyance of the Mails and Passengers; the said sum to be paid to such person or persons as shall first build and provide said Steam-Boat, and establish the same on the said route, whenever it shall be certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief by such person or persons as he may appoint for this purpose, that such Steam-Boat has been built, and been running on the said route once a week for fifteen weeks, and that security has been given that the said Boat or some other equally efficient shall be continued on the said route, and kept so running during at least three years from its commencement.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription towards the establishment of a Free School in the City of Saint John, as prayed for in the petition of the Rev. James Dunphy, James Gallagher, and others.—Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Woodward, Gilbert, Robinson, J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, Crane, Johnston, Burns, Chandler, Freeze, Miles, Hannington, Wyer, Connell, Palmer, Hill, Morehouse—17.

Nays—Messrs. Stewart, End, Ford, Weldon, Street, Slason, Allen, M'Leod, Brown, Clinch, Rankin—11.

And it was carried in the affirmative; and the blank was then filled up with the sum of Fifty Pounds.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fredericton, February 23d, 1836.

MR. CHUBB—SIR: I observe in the last *Courier*, that the Reporter has made me to "earnestly oppose" the Bill for dividing the Parish of Portland.

I have only to observe, that I earnestly supported this bill, but objected that the dividing line should run north from the Aboideau, and proposed instead, that the dividing line should commence at the Aboideau, and run up along the centre of the Marsh road to the Bridge over the Creek at or near Creighton's, and thence north to the Kennebecasis; and it was only with regard to these two dividing lines that any difference of opinion arose. Your's, &c.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Fredericton, 25th February, 1836.

MR. CHUBB.—The Reporter has made me to say, that the persons on Grand Manan who wished the present Acts regulating the Fisheries to continue, were "a few *meddling, mean*, and *vicious* inhabitants of that Island."

I stated that I had seen a letter from a very respectable resident of Grand Manan, who said that the person who called the meeting there for the purpose of petitioning in favour of the present Laws, was an officious and meddling person; but I made no observations of my own with respect to him or any person or persons on the Island. I know many of them, and they are highly respectable.

In haste, your's truly,

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Fredericton, Feb. 25, 1836.

MR. CHUBB.—Sir,—Having seen in your Journal of Saturday last, a communication addressed to Mr. Pierce, and involving my character as a Reporter; I have now only time to say, that I shall answer it immediately after the prorogation of the Session. Hoping the public eye will not gaze too much at one side of the picture, I remain, Sir,

Your's obediently,

P. BENNETT.

MR. CHUBB—

Sir—I am directed to request that you will be pleased to insert the following notice in your next paper:—

A meeting of the Norton Temperance Society will take place at the Baptist Meeting House, in Norton, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the morning; of which the several societies in this vicinity are notified by a Circular, with a request to give their attendance; and it is desirable that the information and request should be made more general through this means, in hopes the Society may obtain some assistance from Saint John and elsewhere.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ELIAS S. WETMORE, *Secretary*.

Norton, February 23d, 1836.

MR. CHUBB—

Sir;—Through your paper I wish to make a few statements concerning the Fish Inspection Law, and hope that our Legislative Body will make some amendment in it, which is quite requisite; for as it now stands it is impossible for an inspector to act up to it. The Law says the barrels must hold not less than 28 nor more than 29 gallons, and that the barrels must be closely packed and well filled. Now, Sir, those barrels will hold from 225 to 240 pounds of alewives or herrings, which the Fishermen are not willing to give; they consider that 200 pounds is the weight of fish intended for a barrel, according to law—therefore they will not give from ten to twenty per cent. more than the law requires, and so they provide themselves with barrels that will hold about 26 gallons, to put their fish in. Now, if an Inspector inspects those barrels of fish, and brands them, he is liable to a heavy fine, and to be removed from his office; although they hold the 200 pounds of fish, with a sufficient quantity of salt, they will be, according to law, deemed insufficient. I suppose that five-sixths of the barrels made in this place are of this description.

This Law requires the Inspector to brand the barrels on the bilge, which is a heavy tax on the Inspector, and of no use whatever either to the buyer or seller. The person who puts up the fish ought to brand them on the bilge. I could enumerate several things more, but this will show that something ought to be done.

Your's truly, W.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

In preceding columns we have given a summary of late intelligence, extracted from English papers to the 9th January, inclusive, received by the *Liverpool* at this port, and by arrivals in the United States.

It will be seen by reference to the copy of a letter from the agent of the American Government in Paris, that the French Government had concluded to pay the indemnity money due to the United States, on receipt of the explanations given by the President in his Message to Congress at the opening of the session: so that all fear of a rupture is now happily at an end.

Every day's experience convinces us more and more that this Province is fast emerging from that state of lethargy and supineness which are the usual concomitants of young Colonies, and must ere long claim that attention which its native wealth so justly intitles it to. The many improvements which have been so successfully brought into operation of late years in different parts of the country, justify the anticipation that many of those now projected will ultimately prove equally profitable to the enterprising individuals immediately connected with them, and to the Province at large. Wherever we turn our eyes we are delighted with the spirit of enterprise and industry which is manifested by all classes of society in this city, for it is proof positive that a general prosperity reigns throughout the country. Situated as we are at the estuary of the majestic River Saint John, and depending on the internal trade of the immense country through which it flows, we think we are fully justified in asserting that the state of this City is at all times a true index of the whole; for we are mutually depending on each other for every branch of business which we severally enjoy.

Although we have done a large and profitable business in exporting square timber for many years past, yet we must confess, we have often felt sorry to see so much of the *raw material* leaving our shores, when we might have enjoyed all the benefits arising from manufacturing it into lumber; however, we are truly happy to think that public attention has at last been directed to this important and profitable branch of our heretofore neglected trade, and consequently Saw Mills and Water Privileges have become the order of the day, which will as a matter of course give steady employment to many thousands of our industrious settlers, and be the means of inducing many thousands more of the superabundant population in the Mother Country to direct their steps to New Brunswick, where they will find a happy and comfortable home, under the fostering care and protecting arm of the British Constitution.

We have been led to make these remarks in consequence of having visited a few days ago the Steam Mill lately erected at Indian Town by Messrs. Harris & Allen, of the New Brunswick Foundry, and Mr. J. Elliott, and by whose politeness we were kindly shewn the whole establishment in full operation, and were much pleased with the harmonious and easy manner in which the machinery performed its different operations in *cutting up the log alive*, as it is called. The log which is lying at one end of the Mill may be passed through it, manufactured, and shipped at the other in ten or twelve minutes—where vessels of any tonnage can approach with ease and lie in the greatest safety. There is only one gang of saws in operation, which will cut about 10,000 feet in a day; the proprietors are, however, fitting up a second, to be propelled by the same power. The Steam Engine is of twenty horse power, and was made by Messrs. Harris & Allen; we believe it is the second they have made, and in fact, it is the second that has ever yet been made in the Province.

We most sincerely hope that this spirited undertaking may fully realize the proprietors' most sanguine expectations. The two principal objections to Steam Mills are, the great expence attending their first establishment and the quantity of fuel which they consume: however, we understand that in some parts of the United States, the *saw-dust* is used in connection with other fuel, which is said to save at least one half of the expence. If this can be accomplished, it will doubtless tend very materially to encourage others to embark in similar undertakings.

THE SALMON RIVER AND RICHIBUCTO RAIL ROAD.—The Editor of the City Gazette, a few weeks since, charged the projectors and parties interested in the establishment of this rail-way, with having "silently abandoned" the matter, while other persons were making vigorous efforts for the establishment of Rail Roads in the Province. That such has not been the case we intend now to show, and to convince the public that while the subject appeared to have been dropped, it has been attended to in a careful, scientific, and business-like manner, and that much work has been quietly done.

At the last sitting of the Legislature, a sum of money was granted for the exploration of a road from Salmon River to the Richibucto, and William J. Layton, Esquire, of the latter place was appointed Commissioner for that purpose. Although it was late in the season before Mr. Layton received his instructions, and the means placed at his disposal were altogether inadequate for the exploration of a line of road even, yet with a praiseworthy liberality he determined to extend his observations, and make a *reconnoisance* of the line of country generally, with a view to the establishment of a rail-way. We have now much pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. Layton's exploration was finished late in December, since which time he has been busily employed in preparing his plan and report; these have now been submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and will doubtless be shortly laid before the Legislature. The Plan is well executed, on a large scale, and gives a clear idea of the line of country, which presents great facilities for a rail-way.

Mr. Layton in his report states that the only impediment to the establishment of an economical line of rail-way from the head of unimpeded navigation on the Richibucto to the same on Salmon River, is the distance, which is about 45 miles. That from the junction of the two main branches of the Richibucto to M'Donald's on the Salmon River, a *perfectly straight line*, may be extended without crossing a single hollow or ravine, other than that of Trout Brook, a branch of the Richibucto. By diverting the road about two miles that impediment may even be avoided, and the whole line will then pass along a level plain, intersected only by Salmon River and the Lake Stream, with a branch of the latter called Coy's Brook. An easy ascent of about a mile on an inclined plane leads from both ends of the line to the summit level which is uninterrupted by a single mountain or hollow, lake, valley, or river, (except the valley of Trout Brook,) that can be deemed an obstruction, and once on the summit of the plain, nothing occurs to break the level which would be perfectly uniform but for the recurrence of a few isolated sandy ridges, affording growth for abundance of pine. The Salmon River and the Richibucto with all their branches flow from the above plain, in channels scarcely a foot deeper than sufficient to retain their waters at the annual period of freshet.

As the very able report prepared by Mr. Layton will soon probably be made public, we abstain from further particulars, but would merely observe that while an act of incorporation is being passed by the Legislature for the Shediac Rail Road, *for which not a single survey, or any exploration whatever has been made*, the line of the proposed Richibucto rail-way has been carefully examined, a good plan of it prepared, and other circumstances calculated to have an effect on the undertaking cautiously studied. In another year, when the route shall have been accurately measured, the levels properly taken, estimates prepared, and an act of incorporation drawn up and matured in such a manner as will meet the exigencies of the case, it will be time enough to proceed in the undertaking, which so far offers fair prospects of success. The Editor of the Gazette will please bear in mind the old adage of "the more haste the worse speed," which we think will be fully exemplified with respect to several hasty acts of incorporation got up this season. The Richibucto rail-road is a matter of too much importance to be lightly treated, and we think it will be admitted that the proceedings have been begun properly, and we trust the same prudent course will be pursued throughout. Although not vieing with that stupendous project, the Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec, yet we apprehend it is one equally well calculated to promote a steady and convenient intercourse with the Canadas, independently of the trade with the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In the course of his observations, Mr. Layton has noticed many mineral springs, both on the Richibucto and Salmon Rivers, quite as efficacious, no doubt, as any of the Spa waters of the old or new world, and which may hereafter attract to their fountains crowds of visitors, both for health and pleasure.

With respect to fuel, he observes, that coal, abundant in quantity, and valuable in quality crops out of the bank of the South branch of the Richibucto, contiguous to the proposed line of rail road. That at Cast Away Island on Salmon River, shows strong indications of that valuable fossil existing, and that in the Gaspereaux it is found in lumps in the channel of the river. At Long Creek, only four miles below M'Donald's, a mine has for some time past been in efficient operation, furnishing coal in abundance and of superior quality. It is also stated that the Richibucto rarely freezes until the first week in December, and is again open for navigation quite as early as it is safe for vessels to appear in the Gulf; that in Salmon River, the ice yields at the same time as in the St. John, and that both the Richibucto and Salmon Rivers are navigable to the proposed terminations of the Rail Road for vessels drawing not more than eight feet water, without any interruption whatever. The amount of information already obtained with respect to the line of country explored, is very considerable, and we hope to be able from time to time to lay it, and such further information as may be gathered, before the public.

The Rev. Dr. M'CULLOCH, of Pictou, has recently begun his "Philosophical Lectures and Experiments," in this City. We were sorry to observe that the audience, though most respectable, was rather scanty from various causes. On this account, the Reverend Gentleman is induced to re commence his course, that all who may have been ignorant of his arrival, may yet have a fair opportunity of listening to his prelections. The talents, acquirements and labours of the Reverend Gentleman are so well known in Nova Scotia, and his fame has been so widely spread from his writings, that the mere announcement of such a course might have been deemed sufficient to enkindle the desire of scientific knowledge in many minds, and secure a large attendance. Let it not be said, that the Lectures and Experiments, which drew crowded audiences and elicited great applause in Halifax, have here met with a damping reception. Do we lag so far behind our Nova Scotian neighbours in scientific pursuit?—Shall the still small voice of sound philosophy be unheard amid the din of worldly business and pleasure? Will we not, going apart from that bustle, listen to her calm, oracular language?

The title of the course is truly characteristic of its nature. He unfolds the principles of philosophy, and illustrates them by experiments. We know not whether to admire more the exquisite clearness and simplicity of his statements, or the amusing and instructive nature of his representations. He strips the former as much as possible of all technical language, which sometimes decently hides the ignorance of the teacher, and wraps up knowledge from the view of the young pupil, and he presents the most profound truths in a form so simplified, as may suit almost the lowest capacity; while his experiments, which are numerous, and frequently as novel as entertaining, imprint these truths deeply on the mind.

While he sits, and with the key of knowledge unlocks the secret principles and processes of nature, the young learner might almost fancy him a conjuror, did not the calm and honest expression of his countenance, and his evident contempt of all jugglery instantly dispel the delusion. Yet underneath his placid exterior (as deep water runs smooth) there obviously lies a very considerable depth of knowledge and sentiment. How simple and unpretending his manners, how devoid of that vanity and affectation, which often characterizes the mere pretenders to wisdom.—His appearance reminds us of the description of some ancient philosophers, who coming frequently in contact with the great and overwhelming truths and mysteries of nature, felt and acknowledged their own weakness. Their *tout ensemble* generally differed as much from that of assuming sophists, as the paintings of the great artists which are so much marked by ease and dignity, from the more garish pieces of modern artists.

We understand that the series of experiments is brilliant, and we trust that they will attract a large number of spectators.

We have attended, with much pleasure and instruction, the Philosophical Lectures of the Rev. Dr. M'CULLOCH, who has favoured our City with a visit, and our Citizens with an opportunity for intellectual improvement, which is equally calculated to interest the attention and refresh the memories of those, who are acquainted with the subject of his Lectures, and to afford useful information and delight to those, who were previously ignorant of it. As a Lecturer, the Doctor is concise and impressive—he has divested his descriptions of those technicalities, which would confuse an audience unacquainted with them—he seems anxious to instruct; his language is regulated by this desire, and accordingly every one, who attentively hears him, understands the subject he discusses, which is frequently illustrated by experiments, whereby information and amusement are united. We hope our citizens will testify by a crowded class their sense of gratitude for this visit of the Rev. Doctor, who with much personal trouble and expence is giving us a scientific entertainment.—*Communicated.*

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—From the Report made to the House of Assembly by the Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1835, we collect the following interesting details:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Ordinary Duties collected at St. John, in 1835, on Merchandise not warehoused,	32,739	17	10
Ad-valorem Duties do. do.	7477	3	6
Ordinary and Ad-valorem Duties on Merchandise warehoused,	364	19	7
Auction Duties,	1385	5	11½
Received from the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, on acc't of Duties under Acts of Parliament,	4948	18	4
For Licenses to Pedlars,	52	0	0
Duties on Foreign Horses,	15	0	0
On Foreign dead fresh Meats,	4	6	8
Total gross revenue at St. John,	£46,987	11	10½
From which deduct drawbacks, discounts for prompt payment, &c.	3971	11	9
Nett Rev. at St. John in 1835,	£43,016	0	1½

	Gross amount.			Nett.		
At Miramichi,	£6860	18	6	6515	2	10
St. Andrews,	3281	12	8½	3248	8	2½
Dalhousie,	3092	6	0½	2915	1	9
Bathurst,	2364	9	1	2308	17	2
Richibucto,	1080	9	10½	1067	8	9
Total Revenue at West Isles,				846	12	4
,, ,, Woodstock,				362	14	2
,, ,, Saint Stephens,				310	1	10½
,, ,, Fredericton,				63	0	10
,, ,, Sackville,				27	3	10
,, ,, Shediac,				16	8	5
Ordinary Duties at Bay du Verte,				14	15	0
Duty on a Foreign Horse at Petitcodiac,				5	0	0
Total Nett Revenue for the Province, exclusive of Light House, Hospital & Emigrant duties,				£60,716	15	3½

Statement of the sums collected at the several ports on the following accounts:

	Light Money.			Sick and disabled Seamen's fund			Emigrant Duty.		
At St. John,	2020	1	0	935	19	0	644	2	4
St. Andrews,	544	2	4	257	19	8	18	3	4
St. Stephens,	69	10	4	30	17	0			
Grand Manan,	5	18	6						
West Isles,	112	12	4	42	5	8	38	6	8
Saint Martins,	4	10	11	0	15	4			
Miramichi,				485	9	10	25	15	0
Richibucto,				51	4	4	10	15	0
Shediac,				5	11	9			
Dalhousie,				96	11	1	5	15	0
Bathurst,				135	12	10	7	16	8
Totals—	£2756	15	5	2041	11	2	750	14	2
Expenditures in 1835,	2877	3	2	1919	14	5	1378	11	0

On these several accounts, large balances remained over from the preceding year; and on the 31st December, 1835, there remained in the Treasury, in Bonds, £25,170 9 2, and in Cash, £3617 13 4½—total £28,788 2 6½—as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Balance in favor of the Province,	£27,461	8	5
Do. Light House House account,	70	11	8
Do. sick & disabled Seamen's fund,	753	10	[illegible]
Do. Passenger and Emigrant fund,	1408	0	9
	£29,713	11	1¼
Treasurer and Clerk's salary, 800*l*.—Office rent, &c. 125 8 7—	925	8	7
Total balance in the hands of the Hon. R. Simonds, Province Treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1836,	£28,788	2	6½
Do. in the hands of B. Robinson, Esq. Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews,	2075	14	6
Do. R. Watson, do. at St. Stephens,	1	8	6
Do. C. H. Jouett, do. at West Isles,	728	13	4
Do. T. H. Peters, do. at Miramichi,	3968	4	11
Do. J. W. Weldon, do. at Richibucto,	570	4	0½
Do. W. Hannington, do. at Shediac,	7	16	1
Do. D. Stewart, do. at Dalhousie,	1299	17	3
Do. John Miller, do. at Bathurst,	1511	12	10
Do. M. Backhouse. do. at Sackville,	1	3	7
Do. J. Ketchum, do. at Woodstock,	15	0	0
Total bal. favoring the Province,	£38,962	18	1

Exclusive of Bonds lodged with the Attorney General for collection.

The account of the Saint John Savings' Bank with the Province, for 1835, is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Balance in favor of the Institution on the 31st December, 1834,	£2367	4	1
Cash received in the year 1835,	2430	0	0
Interest,	197	14	2
	£4994	18	3
Deduct—am't of one Debenture paid,	406	1	0
Balance in favor of Savings' Bank,	£4588	17	3

Of the Warrants, amounting to £50,567 11s. which have been paid by the Province Treasurer in 1835, the objects may be classed under the following heads:

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Education	Parish Schools,	8565	19	0			
	Madras do.	1016	13	6			
	Grammar do.	1054	11	0			
	College,	1664	11	1	12,302	14	7
Bounties	Oat Mills,	126	6	4			
	Bear,	173	7	11			
	Grain,	22	1	0	321	15	3
Roads, &c.	Great Roads,	10,689	1	8			
	Bye Roads and Bridges,	9580	0	3			
	Improvement of river navigation,	100	0	0	20,369	1	11
Expenses of the Legislature,					4187	0	0
Militia,					1084	15	6
Apprehension of Deserters,					26	5	8
Public Buildings,					1052	14	9
Packets and Couriers,					841	6	5
Law Expenses,					1395	12	4
Province Contingencies & Agents,					591	14	3
Charitable Purposes,					3608	1	6
Miscellaneous,					3253	13	10
Collecting and protecting Revenue,					2032	15	0
Total,					£50,567	11	0

The following are the articles which have produced the Ordinary Duties, and the ports at which they have been collected or secured:—

RUM.

		Gallons.	£	s.	d.
St. John,		292,966 Gallons.			
Off, exported,		45,411			
		247,555,	£17,983	7	1
St. Andrews,		22,960			
Off, exported,		438			
		22,522,	1637	11	9
West Isles,		9,351,	701	6	6
Miramichi,	(*Nett*)	39,409,	2955	13	6
Richibucto,	do.	7,928,	594	12	0
Shediac,	do.	114,	8	11	0
Dalhousie,	do.	24,446,	1834	19	0
Bathurst,	do.	19,120,	1446	15	0
Bay Verte,	do.	140,	10	10	0
	Gallons—	370,775	£27,173	6	6

The stock on hand on the 31st December may be estimated at 500 puncheons, against none at the same period, 1834; which will leave the consumption of 1835 about 316,000 gallons—an increase of 80,000 gallons beyond that of 1834!

GIN, WHISKY, AND CORDIALS.

	Gallons.	£	s.	d.
At St. John,	15,804 Gallons.			
Off, exported,	270			
	15,534	1165	1	0
Saint Andrews,	416	31	4	0
West Isles,	42	3	3	0
Miramichi,	5174	388	1	0
Richibucto,	483	36	4	6
Dalhousie,	2120	159	0	0
Bathurst,	1024	76	16	0
	24,793 gals.	£1859	9	6

BRANDY.

	Gallons.	£	s.	d.
At St. John,	33,543 Gallons.			
Off, exported,	1090			
	32,453	3245	6	0
Saint Andrews,	932	93	0	0
West Isles,	48	3	12	0
Miramichi,	5068	506	16	0
Richibucto,	201	20	2	0
Dalhousie,	2222	222	4	0
Bathurst,	1488	148	16	0
	42,412 gals.	£4240	0	0

WINE.

	Gallons.	£	s.	d.
At St. John,	48,817 Gallons.			
Off, exported,	1156			
	41,661	3556	5	6
Saint Andrews,	1036	101	2	9
West Isles,	325	34	1	9
Miramichi,	2948	267	19	0
Dalhousie,	1191	117	13	0
Bathurst,	396	29	14	0
Richibucto,	449	42	6	0
Bay Verte,	30	3	0	0
Shediac,	58	4	7	0
	48,094 gals.	£4136	9	6

MOLASSES.

	Gallons.	£	s.	d.
At St. John,	211,520 Gallons.			
Off, exported,	2819			
	208,701	869	11	9
Saint Andrews,	27,275	113	12	11
West Isles,	8462	35	5	2
Miramichi,	45,640	190	3	4
Richibucto,	8130	33	17	6
Dalhousie,	12,777	53	4	9
Bathurst,	21,524	89	13	8
Shediac,	224	0	18	8
	Gallons, 332,733	£1386	7	9

BROWN SUGAR.

	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
At St. John,	11,333 Cwts.			
Off, exported,	689			
	10,644	1330	10	0
Saint Andrews,	1506	188	5	0
West Isles,	294	36	15	0
Miramichi,	1126	140	15	0
Richibucto,	254	31	15	0
Dalhousie,	228	28	10	0
Bathurst,	460	57	10	0
Bay Verte,	10	1	5	0
	14,522 cwt.	£1815	5	0

	COFFEE. Lb.		LOAF SUGAR. Lb.		DRIED FRUITS. Cwt.
At St. John,	34,869	at 1d.—£182 4s. 9d.	138,017	at 1d.—£735 19s.	717
St. Andrews,	2835		5420		26
West Isles,	176				
Miramichi,	3343		22,485		77
Richibucto,	896		2380		
Dalhousie,	1000		4821		7
Bathurst,	558		3585		
	43,737		176,638		827

The Duties on British Manufactures have produced upwards of £8000; articles of Foreign production and manufacture, in which Ad-valorem Duties are imposed, upwards of £1000; the rest arise from Duties on miscellaneous items, and from impositions at the Custom House under Acts of the Imperial Parliament.

We congratulate the public upon the power which has been given to Grand Juries, and have no doubt that the plan of inspecting Public Accounts will prove of ultimate essential benefit—although in some Counties, the rather unusual press of peculiarly important matter appears to have prevented a fair trial at the January Sessions. However, this is supposed to have arisen on one occasion from the extreme deference of the Grand Jury, to a most eloquent, courteous and impressive address of their Custos Rotulorum, who with characteristic urbanity and impartiality appears to have employed their valuable services upon subjects of more paramount importance to society, viz. a removal of nuisances, &c.; some of which the public have labo