COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Chubb—

Sir,—I have read with disgust the base and virulent invectives against our noble Institution of King's College, with which your columns have been lately defiled. The malicious slanderer would be undeserving of reply, were it not possible that some of your readers might give credit to his aspersions, if they were suffered to remain entirely unnoticed. Allow me then once for all to assure them that his charges have no foundation in truth. The instruction of our College has been fully as good, the discipline quite as strict, the general conduct altogether as irreproachable, as those of the best institutions of the kind in Great Britain and Ireland. How could they have been otherwise, when the instructors and superintendent of the College have been gentlemen, educated themselves in the first Universities of the empire, experienced in tuition, and selected by those who had the best opportunities of ascertaining their qualifications?

Some two or three students perhaps have occasionally forgotten themselves, taken a glass too much, broken a chair or torn a gown; and these things are magnified by the tiplers in the taverns, or the tattlers of the tea-tables of a little town, until they assume, in the bloated distortions of such reporters as "Caius Julius," the aspect of enormous immoralities. The head of the College, it is true, is obliged to take notice of such *enormities*, and probably finds himself bound to punish them more severely than he would be otherwise inclined, in consequence of the innumerable temptations which the neighbourhood presents; and I shrewdly suspect that his "energy and resolution" in some recent instances have been the real ground of the vituperation cast upon him for the alleged want of those qualities. But let none of your readers suppose that a gentleman, who has spent his four or five years amidst the high and luxurious spirits of Oxford, could be scared at the puny dissipations of our youngsters, or think his college ruined if half a dozen of them could not come to lecture for a head-ache.

The truth is, our College for the few years of its existence, has been productive of all the good which could have been anticipated. The young men who have taken their degrees have been qualified for them just as well as they would have been in one of the elder Universities. At their examinations they have shown themselves acquainted with the same admirable historians, philosophers, and poets, of Greece and Rome in their best days, and with the same geometry, algebra, and natural and moral science, which they could have studied at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Dublin. The deportment and manners also of these graduates, now that they have left College for the office, the Bar, or the Church, are confessedly creditable to all who were concerned in forming them. Some are most exemplary, the comfort of their friends, the delight of their acquaintance; and not a few, I confidently predict, will before long, obtain personal distinction, and prove, under the blessing of God, a real benefit to their native land. And is the College, which has had the honor of training such characters as these, to be set down as worthless, or looked at with scorn or hatred, because a self-conceited and disappointed man imagines he may rail without rebuke, and throw dirt on those who will be too magnanimous to kick him into the kennel?

One error has been partially committed in our excellent College, and I rejoice at the determination firmly to withstand it in future. Some students were admitted at rather too early an age, and people were silly enough to wonder that a cap and gown did not all at once turn boys into men. A College ought to be distinct from a school; the method of instruction, the kind of coercion, the general treatment, which befit the one, are naturally unsuitable for the other. Let then our boys continue at school, until they are capable of the intellectual study, the moral discipline, and the liberal superintendance which our Professors will, I trust, invariably maintain in the College. Nor let parents complain if their sons are not admitted so soon as they might fancy it convenient to send them; as justly might they complain that their babies are not received at the Grammar school, or children who have scarcely learned to read advanced to the highest form. The benefits of a Collegiate education require the mind of youth, and are actually incommunicable to childhood.

"Caius Julius," (did the arrogant usurper consider *whose* name he assumed?) after his ridiculous boast about the superiority of Glasgow, and his *false* assertion of our College Councils, intended application to its "Senatus Academicus," endeavours to rouse the ire of certain classes of our fellow Christians, by raving against the Charter which the King thought fit to grant for the foundation of his College. Why, His Majesty's Government long since announced their readiness to admit professors of all denominations, should the Province desire it; nor have I ever heard that the proposal was opposed by the College Council or any Provincial authority.—Your malignant writer must therefore try some *other way of raising himself from the ground*:" hitherto we have had only the hiss of the snake, and the extrusion of his quivering tongue.

I am, Sir,

AN OLD COLLEGIAN.

To the Editor of the Courier;

Sir,—In my letter of the 12th instant, I engaged to provide a *Test* in lieu of the Thirty Nine Articles of the Church of England, which, agreeably to the present illiberal and insulting Charter of King's College, must be subscribed before admission to a Theological Professorship, or to a Degree in Divinity. I now, therefore, proceed to redeem my pledge, by proposing the following test, which, in my estimation, is at once simple, comprehensive and unobjectionable.

Let, then, the Candidate for a Theological Chair, or for a Divinity Degree—after his abilities and literary qualifications shall have been ascertained to be sufficiently respectable—be required explicitly to declare his belief in the two following doctrines. 1st. In the doctrine of a Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead. 2d. In the great doctrine of Justification by Faith alone—a doctrine which the pious, learned, and indefatigable Luther esteemed, "Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesiæ," and which was advocated and maintained with all the fervid and unquestionable zeal, and with all the impassioned and high-toned eloquence of the other early Reformers.

Now, Sir, allow me to observe, that the Standards of the Churches of England and Scotland, (both of which Churches, his Majesty is bound, by the Coronation-oath, equally to countenance, protect, and support,) are, of course, in perfect accordance with these scriptural doctrines; and farther, that it is my persuasion, that no enlightened Protestant Clergyman within the bounds of the Province, will hesitate to subscribe them, (if necessary,) by way of a Test, in place of the Thirty Nine Articles. The former doctrine, it will be seen, fully guarantees that no Arian or Socinian principles shall be inculcated from the Theological chair, and the latter, again, places an effectual barrier against the promulgation of any sentiment, which would derogate in the least from the all-sufficiency of the Atonement made by the Saviour of the World: while, at the same time, they ensure the possession of sound religious views by the candidate for a Divinity Degree.

Let this test, then, be assumed by the College, or one still more suitable, if it can be found; and speedily will it secure a host of ardent friends and of zealous and efficient supporters. But on the contrary, if the College will retain its Charter unmodified—if it will adopt no *conciliatory* test—if, in short, it will continue to insist on the subscription of the Thirty Nine Articles, as the "sine qua non" of admission to Theological honours and offices—then unquestionably the general feeling of hostility, with which it is at present regarded, will be deepened, inflamed, and exasperated even a thousand fold!

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

CAIUS JULIUS.

Fredericton, 25th July.

UNITED STATES.

The Bank of the State of New-York.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above incorporation closed last evening. We learn that the amount of Stock asked is between *Ten* and *Twelve Millions of Dollars!* The charter stipulates that no person can subscribe for more than 25 Shares. The subscriptions of ten dollars on a share, required to be paid in amount to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!* The chartered capital is *Two Millions!!!*—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

The Mayor of New-York, in his annual address, in speaking of the recent conflagration in that city, says:—"It will be a proud record for the pages of our history that not a single mercantile failure resulted from a conflagration which destroyed in one night, over twenty millions of property, and dislodged more than six hundred mercantile firms."

[illegible] ship Ontario, which arrived last week at N[illegible] York from London, has on board £120,000 st[illegible] in gold.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, July 30, 1836.

By the *Royal Tar*, on Sunday last, we received our American files, containing London dates to the 12th ult. since which we have been favored with a Portland paper, brought by the *Maid of the Mist*, acknowledging the receipt of English dates to the 17th, but containing no extracts.

Barry Edward O'Meara, Esq. late surgeon to Napoleon, died in London on the 10th June.

June 11.—The debate on the Lords' amendments to the Irish Municipal Bill was resumed last night, and we rejoice to add, concluded. The question having been put for the rejection of the Lords' amendments to the 4th clause, it was carried by a majority of 86, the numbers being, for the rejection 324, against it 238. This gives an increase of 14 upon the division which carried the original Bill.

It may be well imagined that this apparently irreconcileable difference between the two houses excites great sensation in the political circles throughout the kingdom.

In the House of Commons, a motion was made by Mr. Ward for a select committee to inquire into the different modes in which land had been, and is at present, disposed of in the British colonies, and in the United States of North America, with a view to ascertain that mode which would be most beneficial in future, both to the Colonies and to the mother country, and which might be brought more peculiarly to bear upon the present state of Ireland, as connected with the question of the poor laws.

It was reported that the French Ministry was to sustain a change in Marshal Maison being succeeded by Marshal Molitor and Gen. Guilleminot, in the Department of War, and M. Duchatel to M. D'Argout in that of Finance.

The relations of France with Turkey are in danger of being disturbed by the conduct of the Porte towards the Pacha of Tripoli—now in close alliance with the French Government. The President of the Council has instructed Admiral Roussin to inform the Porte that France can and will defend her ally the Pacha, even though in so doing she should be driven to re-enact the scene of Navarino. This energetic language will be understood by the Sultan. A letter from Toulon says:—"We are assured that the great armaments preparing here are not for the Levant, but for Spain. What gives credit to these reports is the order to Admiral Hugon not to quit these coasts. This squadron is to cruise between Toulon and the Gulf of Matare, and troops will always be ready to be embarked on board our ships, and be carried wherever they may be wanted."

Spain.—It is reported that Cordova, with his escort composed of eighteen cavaliers has been captured, and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received official notice of the event.—It is also said that Espartiro is dead.

A letter from head quarters at Villafranca, of the 2d of June, states that the British auxiliary troops has been attacked suddenly by Iturizza, who forced them back upon their first lines,—they have experienced considerable loss,—whilst the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 killed. It is also said that 6000 men have gone from Vittoria to Valladolid, where an insurrection has broken out.

The capture of the important seaport town and harbour of Passage in the north of Spain by the British Legion, aided by British ships of war, is an event which will perhaps prove of some consequence in the contest going on there.

The Madrid Journal of the 3d instant announces that a Junta had established itself at Malaga, but its attempt at insurrection had been unsuccessful. The Junta was displaced on the 26th. On May 22d, disturbances, which lasted three days, and in which ten Carlists were assassinated, broke out at Carthagena. The national Guard ultimately succeeded in restoring order. The Governor has been dismissed by the Government. Advices from Bayonne of the 7th confirm those which we yesterday gave respecting the last attack attempted by the Carlists upon the line from St. Sebastian to Passage. The attack was made by ten battalions, which were repulsed at all points, with a loss of 800 men. Up to the 1st of this month nothing new had passed at Vittoria.

The Governor General, O'Daly, and the National Guards remained quiet spectators of these atrocious proceedings. On the 25th the National Guards interfered, and finished by restoring order. Forty of the rebels have been embarked for Cadiz. The Governor, O'Daly, had been dismissed from his post by Government. An effort was made to get up a similar riot at Saragossa, but Gen. Evariste San Miguel, although latterly a personal enemy of M. Isturitz, maintained order and tranquility by the rigour with which he acted.

Paris, June 11.—A correspondent of the Messager affirms, that on Saturday last, M. Dedel, the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of St. James, made on behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria. Although the King and Queen were personally in favour of the young candidate, the Privy Council determined on leaving to the Princess the choice of her husband; and communicated the result of their deliberation to the Duchess of Kent. Her royal highness replied that her daughter had already decided for the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was received, couriers were despatched to different parts of the continent; and the formalities which precede the nuptials of royal Princesses are already in progress.—The court of Tuileries has, it is said, invited the Duke of Saxe Coburg to pass some time with the royal family at Fontainbleau.

Constantinople, May 11.—A melancholy event, and one which may produce very serious consequences, has thrown our capital, usually so quiet, into great excitement. A Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, was amusing himself with shooting in the neighborhood of the city, when, unfortunately some shot from his gun, struck the leg of a Turkish child, who immediately began to make the most dreadful outcry. The father of the wounded boy, and some of his friends, drawn by his shrieks, seized on Mr. Churchill, and dragged him before the Cadi, who, on his own private authority, caused the bastinado on the soles of the feet, to be administered to him. This punishment is generally reserved for slaves, or delinquent Greeks. At the close of this first audience of the Tukish justice, so cruelly severe, Mr. Churchill was borne, rather than led, before the Reis Effendi, and then by a formal order of the Sultan, to whom the matter had been referred, he was loaden with irons and thrown into prison, in company with the most infamous criminals. The English Ambassador, on learning what had passed, hastened to demand the immediate liberation of Mr. Churchill which was refused. The Minister at the same time signified to the Turkish Minister, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with the Turkish government.—It cannot be foretold how this affair may terminate. It is sufficient, if it be not amicably settled to overturn, suddenly the hopes which have recently been formed, of the continuance of the tranquillity of Europe.

A late French paper gives some further details, from their Constantinople correspondent, respecting this affair, and adds from the London Times, the following paragraph:—"Lord Ponsonby, in his last official note, addressed to the Porte, an answer to which was looked for with much anxiety, demands that some person should be indicated with whom he can confer on business relative to English subjects, as he is not willing to have any farther communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Bank of British North America.—A notice relative to this establishment will be found among our advertisements to-day. It will be seen that of the Capital, which is *One Million Pounds, Sterling*, divided into 20,000 shares of £50 each, three-fourths have been subscribed in England, and the remainder reserved for the Colonies, add an opportunity is now given to Capitalists in these Provinces to subscribe for the stock so reserved.

We are glad to find such influential gentlemen as the London Directors, turning their attention to the North American Colonies, and investing their capital in an undertaking which must, we think, essentially promote the general interests of these Provinces, and materially assist, particularly, in developing our boundless resources, and increasing our trade and prosperity.

It is now well known that New Brunswick abounds with valuable mineral productions, such as coal, &c. and that it only requires sufficient capital, for we already possess the enterprise, to bring these hidden treasures into useful and profitable employment.

Notwithstanding the great increase of Banking Capital in this Province of late, we still hear many complaints of want of accommodation in money matters; but with a branch or two of such an Institution as is now proposed to be established, chiefly with superabundant capital in the Mother Country, we are much mistaken if this Province would not, in a few years, take a station among the Colonies of Great Britain, which would at once gratify and astonish its most sanguine friends.

City Property.—As a proof of the increasing value of property in this City, we may mention that a number of Town Lots in Carleton, which have hitherto all been allowed to remain unproductive to the City, were leased at Public Auction on Monday last, at annual rents amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of £170. This income, we believe, will be expended in improving the streets, &c. in that part of the City in which the property is situated.

Fire Wood.—We intended for several weeks past to notice the high price at which Fire Wood now sells in our market, but were in hopes some abatement would take place. The contrary, however, appears to be the case. Wood, which a year or two ago, might be purchased for *twelve shillings and six pence* a cord, now brings *twenty five;* and in some cases *twenty seven shillings and six pence* per cord, have been paid. Our Nova Scotia friends will, no doubt, take advantage of this present scarcity, and ere long a supply also of this necessary article (like their potatoes, beef, mutton, &c.) will find its way to our market, and be one of the chief items among the imports from that quarter. At present we know of no sort of produce that would pay better, or command a more ready sale.

The ship *Mozambique*, of 398 tons, a first class vessel, built by the Messrs. Lawton, which returned to this port last spring from her first whaling voyage, and arrived last week from a voyage to London, where she was newly coppered and put into complete order, was sold by auction on Wednesday, to close a concern, for £4425. John Robertson, Esq. was the purchaser. She is not at present to be employed in the whaling trade.

Fifteen shares of the Stock of the *City Bank* and four shares in the *Bank of New Brunswick* were sold at the same time; the former brought a premium of seven per cent. and the latter twenty-six.

Launched, on Tuesday last, from the ship yard of Mr. George Thomson, Portland, a fine burdensome barque of 300 tons, called the Idea,—in every respect a superior vessel.

Launch.—A fine new ship of 420 tons burthen (old measurement) was launched from the ship-yard of James Delap, Esq. on the Bay Shore, on Thursday last, and towed into this port by the steamer *Maid of the Mist* on Friday. Good judges pronounce her to be a substantial and well built ship. She is owned by Messrs. Miley & Thomas, of this City.

"*The Clockmaker.*"—The amusing and interesting sketches, entitled '*Recollections of Nova Scotia*,' which appeared a few months since in the *Novascotian*, and some of which were copied into our columns, are about being published at Halifax, in a small volume.—Persons who wish to secure copies of these racy sketches, combining much instruction with rich sallies of wit and satire, have now an opportunity of doing so, a subscription list for that purpose being at present in circulation in this quarter. Names left at the *Courier Office*, will be forwarded to the publisher.

In our paper of the 19th May, we noticed the intention of the Saint John Literary and Gentlemen's Debating Society, to confer a Silver Medal upon the best Grammarian in the *Humberfield Academy.*—One of the gentlemen connected with that society, favoured us with the sight of a very elegant silver medal, made by our townsman, Mr. John Munro.—It bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Saint John Literary and Gentleman's Debating Society, to Master George Leavitt, for his *proficiency* in English Grammar." On the reverse, "Humberfield Academy, St. John, N. B. July 11, 1836."—*Gazette.*

Distressing Casualty.—Last Tuesday evening a pilot boat schooner was launched at Sand Point, Carleton; immediately after the vessel had entered the water, a swivel on board was discharged, the wad from which struck the head of a lad, named Irvine, who was standing at the door of a shed a few feet distant, and fractured his skull. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but proved entirely unavailing, and he expired the same night.

The Coroner's Inquest is as follows:—"That his death was in consequence of an injury received in the head by powder fired from a swivel, which swivel was loaded by William Seely, and touched off with fire by John Speers."—*Gaz.*

On Friday, the 22d instant, a Coroner's Inquest was held at Westfield, (King's County,) on view of the body of William Read, a native of Scotland, who, it seemed, for some time past, had been in a state of mental derangement, and who, it was supposed, was accidentally drowned by falling out of a boat.—Verdict accordingly.

Terrific Hurricane at Woodstock.—We have received intelligence from Woodstock that, that place was visited on the 20th instant, with one of the most dreadful hurricanes that has, perhaps, ever been known in this country; indeed, no description could give any idea of it. It commenced about Elisha Cunliffe's place, and took an easterly course—it increased in extent, avoiding the Woodstock corner, and came out to the river about Mr. Beardsley's, where it did considerable damage, and from thence it increased to the greatest violence, destroying every thing before it. Hailstones, without any exaggeration, to the size of partridge eggs, driving in all the windows that were in the least exposed, and cutting down the grass and grain as if a scythe had been used—taking trees, barns, fences, &c. in its course, and it is supposed that nothing but the chimnies prevented the houses from going also. Every thing is laid waste on the side of the river from Mr. Beardsley's to his brother the Judge's, where it crossed the river, and destroyed Messrs. Wolverton's and Rankin's farms, and all others in that neighbourhood, and rushed on to the woods. The appearance of every thing is represented as having a most distressing appearance. The most promising crops were looked for of oats, grain, potatoes, &c. where not a bushel of either will be reaped, and the same effects of the storm may be seen for several miles around. Mr. Dibblee lost a barn, Captain Bull another, and both of Mr. P. Fraser's are gone, as well as all his crop. Hail stones were shovelled out in pail's full next day in the hot sun, larger than musket bullets.—One gentleman had upwards of one hundred panes of glass broken, and every one in his neighbourhood were equally as unfortunate. In fact there is no end to the damage, for it can be compared to nothing else than a description of the hurricanes in the West Indies. We sincerely lament with the respectable and industrious farmers in that beautiful section of the Province this dispensation of Providence; yet while He has seen fit to appoint it—our duty is to submit.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette, 27th July.*

Civil Appointment.—Anthony Richards Truro, Marshall in the Vice Admiralty, vice Thomas Murray Hazen.—*Ibid.*

King's College, *Fredericton.*—The following is a copy of the Address, &c. noticed in our last number:

King's College, Fredericton, July 16th, 1836.

Reverend Sir,

In the name of the Alumni of this University, we beg leave to present you with a Silver Cup, on your retiring from the Chair of the Mathematical Professor.

Gratitude for the kind services which you have always been disposed to render us, and an exalted respect for the consistency of conduct which you have invariably displayed in the discharge of your duties as Professor, demand on this occasion something more than a mere complimentary address.

Accept our best congratulations on your advancement to the high situation of President of the University at Windsor; and, be assured, that with our Alma Mater your name will ever be gratefully associated.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves with greatest respect,

JOHN S. SHORE, A. B.
GEORGE LEE, Jun. A. B.
On behalf of the other Alumni.

Rev. George M'Cawley, D. D.

King's College, Fredericton, July 16th, 1836.

Gentlemen,

The very gratifying tribute of regard which you have presented to me, in the name of the Alumni of King's College, on my retiring from my Professorship, has been much enhanced by your affectionate address.

The gratitude and respect which you express for the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office cannot but afford me much satisfaction; while the congratulations which you offer on my removal to the Sister University engage my best thanks.

Be assured that I shall never forget the kindly emotions of this day; and in withdrawing from you to another Province, I shall not fail to entertain the confident hope that you will advance through life, adorning your several professions with the fruits of cultivated minds, matured talents, and all the virtues of the Christian character.

Believe me to be,

With cordial regard, your sincere Friend,

GEORGE M'CAWLEY.

Messrs. John S. Shore, and George Lee, Jun. A. B.
Committee of the Alumni.

, The Public Grammar School of this City will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday next, the 2d of August.—*Observer.*

King's College, Windsor, N. S.—The Rev. James Shreve, of Chester, has lately proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, of Saint John, N. B. to that of Master of Arts.—*Observer.*

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Committee of Management of the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society.

The Committee of Management, in presenting to the *New Brunswick Baptist Education Society* their second Annual Report, cannot avoid acknowledging the deep sensation of pleasure which they felt at the cordial approval expressed by the Society at its last meeting of their proceedings up to that period. The result of that meeting greatly encouraged your Committee. It will be recollected that the Society at that time unanimously instructed the Committee to have the Seminary completed and put into operation as soon as possible, pledging themselves to furnish the necessary funds for that purpose; thus evincing a determination, with the blessing of God, to persevere and accomplish the object in which they had engaged, especially as those instructions were given with a full knowledge of the fact that the Committee had already considerably exceeded the amount collected.

Your Committee, agreeably to the Society's instructions, lost no time in completing the Building and in making the necessary arrangements to commence operations. The Institution was opened for the education of youth on the 4th January last—the Rev. F. W. Miles being employed as Principal for the Male department, and Mrs. Miles for the Female department, whose labours have been extremely arduous, as the Committee could not procure competent persons as Assistant Teachers; but by the unwearied industry of Mr. and Mrs. Miles, it was sustained by the scholars in either department. Efforts are now being made to procure Assistants for both departments previous to the commencement of the next term.

There have been about seventy young persons in attendance since the commencement of the school, the parents of whom are to be found amongst the members of almost all the religious denominations in the Province; nearly one half of that number were from different parts of the Province, and boarded in the Seminary.

Your Committee feel that to impart useful knowledge and instruction to the pupil, without regard to the peculiarities of sect or party, is an object of paramount importance; and are happy in being able to state that this object has been kept foremost in view by the Principals of the Institution, and while the strictest attention to moral and christian principles has been enforced, it is pleasing to observe, that by judicious management and an entire freedom from all sectarian influence, confidence has been given to persons of various religious sentiments to seek here an education for their children.

An examination of the classes took place at the close of the second Term, on the 6th and 7th of June last, which was numerously and respectably attended, and proved truly interesting to those who witnessed it;—the performance on that occasion reflected much credit on the Principals as well as Pupils in both departments, and produced the general impression that through the indefatigable exertions of the Teachers, connected with the unremitted attention and application of the Scholars, such a degree of proficiency had been made in their several studies as could not have been anticipated, within the short period of five months.

Your Committee have reason to believe, from the applications already made, that the number of pupils will be considerably increased at the commencement of the next Term, on the 18th instant, they have therefore found it necessary for want of room in the Boarding apartments, to procure a suitable building, near to the Seminary, where the Females will be boarded on the same terms as before, by Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Estey, under whose careful supervision and that of the Assistant Female Teacher, the Committee feel assured that their situation will be rendered pleasant and agreeable.

The expense of education and board is as follows, viz.—from £3 to £5 per annum, for Tuition; Board, at 7s 6d per week; making, with the deduction of eight weeks' vacation, £16 10s—so that the whole expence for Tuition, Board, Lodging, and Washing, is but £19 10s. at the lowest, and £21 10s. at the highest, per annum. There is also a charge of 5s. for each of the two winter terms for fuel. The Scholars are required to furnish their own bedding, towels, books, stationery, &c.

In managing the affairs of the Institution, your Committee have adhered rigidly to the constitution of the Society as well as to their instructions, and have exercised the strictest economy in all their expenditures, and by making large personal advances have been able to meet their engagements without charging to the Society the payment of any interest until after the building was completed, except a small sum paid on the different instalments for the purchase of land; they are, however, now paying interest on the sum of £525—hired for the payment of arrears due.

Your Committee have taken upon themselves the large personal liability of all the expence for the erection of the building, &c. as well as for the balance yet due, no security having ever been given on the property of the Society. The whole cost for the purchase of land, erection of buildings, furnishing school-rooms, fencing, &c. will amount to about £2120 15 8, as will appear on reference to the account.

Your Committee have pressed every opportunity for the collection of monies to meet the cost of the Institution, and through the zealous exertions of their several agents, and the liberality of friends the sum of £1363 2 6 has been received, about £350 of which was collected in the United States, leaving still a deficiency of about £857 13 2, besides a small sum for the payment of the salaries of the Teachers. Your Committee have never entertained the opinion that the amount received for tuition would fully meet the salaries of the teachers: this deficiency, however, they conceive would be easily realized by small annual donations from persons friendly to the Institution, especially as a donation of one pound per annum, or ten pounds paid at one time, constitutes any person a member of the Society, were the present amount of arrears due liquidated.

There are about £200 of subscription yet remaining unpaid. The Committee, while they acknowledge with thankfulness the liberality of those by whom they have been sustained in their undertaking, take this opportunity of intimating to subscribers who have not yet paid their donations the necessity of doing so as soon as convenient, the Society having been encouraged to commence their arduous undertaking with at least an implied promise that they would be sustained in their expenditures to the amount subscribed.

Your Committee beg most respectfully to suggest to the Society, the importance of making immediate exertion to collect a sum sufficient to cancel the debt now due, before the same is materially increased by the accumulation of interest.

Your Committee cannot close their Report without noticing the very liberal grant passed a second time by the House of Assembly at its last sitting, in aid of the fund of the Society, but have to regret that it was again rejected by the Legislative Council;—they conceive that the Grant came before the Council under very different circumstances in 1836, to those with which it was connected in 1835; and cannot therefore subscribe to the sentiment that because it was rejected in the first instance, it must continue to share the same fate on all future occasions. At the time of its first rejection the building was but commenced, and some may have supposed it would never be completed—that it was a scheme which would never be carried into effect; others may have entertained the opinion that the Assembly had passed the grant hastily, and without mature reflection.

The sentiment may also have been entertained—that if the Institution were ever put into operation, its advantages would be exclusively confined to one religious denomination, or at least partially so; but when the grant was rejected a second time, the Seminary was completed, and its advantages equally open to all, with about seventy young persons, whose parents belong to the several religious denominations in the Province, receiving sound and useful instruction through its operation.

The first branch of the Legislature having, after twelve months reflection, and especially after several of its Members had availed themselves of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the operations of the Institution, passed the grant almost unanimously. A flourishing revenue being at the disposal of the Legislature, the alleged object, at least, of each branch, was to dispose of the same for the general benefit of the public—with the fact before them that similar grants had been passed by the Legislative Council of a sister Colony—under a consideration of these circumstances, your Committee cannot feel the propriety of rejecting the grant recommended as it was by about one thousand respectable individuals.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the thanks of the Society are justly due to the Hon. John S. Saunders, Member of His Majesty's Legislative and Executive Council, for the interest manifested by him for the prosperity of the Institution since its commencement—for the pains he has taken to acquaint himself with the principles and practical operations of the Institution—as well as for the very handsome, liberal, and able manner in which he supported the grant, when under discussion before the Legislative Council; and your Committee fully believe that the opposition manifested against the passing of the grant, and hostility of feeling against the Institution, has arisen principally for want of a little unprejudicial investigation of the subject.

The Society commenced their undertaking with a firm reliance on the liberality of the friends of education, to enable them to accomplish an object of great public utility. So far their expectations have been fully realised, and they will doubtless still feel confidence in looking to the same source for such future support to the Institution as it justly deserves, and as will fully secure to the public those advantages which have been anticipated.

Your Committee are happy to be able, at this the first anniversary meeting after the completion of the Seminary, to present to the Society, the Institution in a most prosperous and flourishing state; although it would have been very gratifying to them to have been able to show a less amount of arrears due. This however they conceive should be no matter of discouragement to the Society. The Committee have never supposed that a less sum would remain due at the first completion of the Institution, unless assistance were received independently of individual donations.

Your Committee, in conclusion, beg to remark that upon the commencement of their duties, as directed by the Society, they found themselves placed upon a path, in which their only alternative was to go forward, they could neither stand still, nor go backward.

They have been at one time oppressed with fear that the Society would become embarrassed in its operations for want of pecuniary means—at another time filled with hope at the manifest interposition of Divine Providence in disposing the hearts of people to contribute to their assistance—on the one hand they have been discouraged in view of the difficulties that attended their course, and on the other hand delighted with beholding the fruits of their labours.

Your Committee now request that they may be released from their arduous and very responsible situation, and that the Society will appoint other persons to superintend and manage the future affairs of the institution.

JOHN T. SMITH,
Secretary to the Committee.

Death of Bishop White.—We have this morning the painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of the venerable William White, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocess of Pennsylvania, and senior of that Church in the United States, and at his death believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age.

Several destructive fires have occurred in N. York within the last fortnight—one in Gold-street, another in Franklin-street, near Greenwich-street, on Wednesday evening the 13th inst. and last Wednesday morning the, Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in Nassau-street, was destroyed, in which were 19 power presses, and a steam engine and apparatus for working them.

A destructive fire broke out on the night of the 17th ult. at New Orleans, by which about 1800 bales of cotton, in Behan's yard, were consumed: loss estimated at 100,000 dollars.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

		Conservatives.	*Radicals.*
English, . . .	9	5	4
Scotch, . . .	8	4	4
Irish, . . .	6	6	0
Canadians, . .	29	25	4
Americans, . .	8	3	5
	60	43	17

Two not elected.—*Toronto Albion.*

Toronto, July 8th.—Throughout this Election the Irish have been astonishingly effective, manifesting from beginning to end, a zeal and unanimity unspeakably praiseworthy, and as invincible as admirable. All petty jealousies, party feuds, and religious differences, were thrown overboard with common consent and hearty good will, and every energy given to the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether. At the 2d Riding of York, were seen the Catholic and the Orangeman marching shoulder to shoulder to the Poll, to crush the common enemy to their King, and to the peace and prosperity of his Canadian subjects. At Durham was seen every Catholic voting for Elliott, though an Orangeman; and at Northumberland every Orangeman voting for M'Donnell, though a Catholic; in Hastings too, were seen the honest yeomanry, many of whom are *Methodists*, voting for Manahan, a *Catholic.* A more gratifying exhibition of loyal feeling, was surely never witnessed in any part of His Majesty's Dominions; and all brought about by Sir Francis Head, whose forcible, yet temperate, appeals to the understandings and affections of this well minded and unsophisticated people, have wrought these glorious manifestations of unchangeable love for his paternal Sovereign, and of reverence for the imperishable Constitution, he has been called by a wise Providence to protect and administer for the universal good.—*Patriot.*

Demerara.—It appears by accounts from Demerara, that the crop in British Guiana, during the year 1835, as contrasted with that of the same period ending January, 1835, shows an increase of nearly 13,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 5000 barrels coffee, and as contrasted with the average of the last three years, during which slavery existed, an increase of 20 per cent.

From the New-York Sun.

Great Case of Anneke Jants versus Trinity Church.—The descendants of Anneke Jants are making a great stir in the world. They have collected all their forces and are now determined to carry their points at all events. George Sullivan, one of the most learned lawyers in the country in land titles, contingent remainders, conveyances, &c. is at the head of this singular movement, and will do all he can to dispossess Trinity of her $30,000,000 of property.—Meetings of the heirs of Anneke Jants have been held in Poughkeepsie, and private assemblages have been convened in this city. For some time past a single case, on a single point, has been going on, just by way of pioneering the road to wealth.

It appears now that they are preparing a general case in the Court of Chancery, which will embrace certain points agreed upon between the parties, and bring the matter to some definitive issue. The heirs come forward as joint tenants, and claim their proportion of the rents accruing since 1705. If they succeed in this plea, they will receive, in the shape of rents, the whole value of the property contended for. Many poor hard working people will at once jump into their carriages, and order their drivers to drive to Trinity Church to hear Mr. Schroeder preach some of his dull sermons. Others getting rich will get husbands, and set up in the world for the leaders of society. But alas for poor Trinity Church! What will become of her fair sons and fairer daughters, who ride in coaches and give parties out of the rents of the 'Dominie's Legacie?' N. B.—As the heirs of Anneke Jants are scattered over the state, will the the country editors please to notice the account of the proceedings at Poughkeepsie.

Claims on Trinity Church, in the City of New York.—At a large meeting of the Descendants of Anneke Jants, held in the Court Room at Poughkeepsie, on the first of July current, the subscribers were appointed their committee and agents, and directed to publish the proceedings of that meeting, which were as follows:—

At a numerous meeting of the Descendants of Anneke Jants, held at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, pursuant to public notice, on the first day of July, 1836, Judge Trumpbour, of Saugerties, in Ulster county, was called to the Chair, and John Van Buren, Esq. of Kingston, in said county, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. George Sullivan, of counsel for the heirs, being called upon to inform the meeting of the actual state and prospects of their claims, made a lucid and concise exposition of the rights of the claimants, the proceedings which had thus far been had in Chancery, and presented a history of the claim from its earliest stages.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That the descendants of Anneke Jants do unite in the prosecution of their claims against the Trinity Church, of the City of New York, and persevere in it until the final decision of the highest tribunal of the state shall award them their rights, or decide that these are lost beyond recovery; and that a Commitee be appointed to take such measures for carrying into effect this resolution as they may deem expedient.

Resolved,—That this Committee consist of three persons, and that Judge Trumpbour, of Saugerties, Ulster county, Peter Oakley, Esquire, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, and John L. Bogardus, Esq. of the City of New York, be said committee.

Resolved,—That said Committee have full powers to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of the tenth of July, 1830.

An agreement was drawn out and annexed to the original agreement, providing for the raising of funds for the prosecution of the suit instituted by their counsel, Mr. Sullivan, and such other suits as he and said Committee may deem expedient in the premises.

Resolved—That said Committee have power to call meetings of the Descendants of Anneke Jants, at such times and places as may be convenient, by public notice or otherwise.

Resolved—That these proceedings be published in the newspapers of this state, with a view to apprise all who are interested in these claims, of the course intended to be pursued.

JACOB TRUMPBOUR,
Chairman.
John VanBuren,
Secretary.

The Subscribers in further compliance with the wishes of the heirs assembled on this occasion, earnestly request that all persons who are descendants from Anneke Jants, or connected by marriage with her descendants, to forward in writing their names, and places of residence, and their respective pedigrees, so that they may receive the circulars which the Committee are preparing to send them. It has become important that all should specify as soon as may be, their respective descents, so that their respective shares or interest in the property may be ascertained. These communications may be directed to either of the subscribers, who, in return, will send information from time to time, of the progress of this prosecution, its prospects, and the means relied upon for success.

Jacob Trumpbour, Saugerties, Ulster co.
Peter Oakley, Fishkill, Dutchess co.
John L. Bogardus, City of New York, General Land Office, 3, Clinton Hall,
New York, July 7, 1836. Beekman street.

[Some of the descendants of *Anneke Jants* reside in this and the neighbouring Province. We trust they will be as liberal as their relatives in the United States—for we perceive by a note appended to the foregoing that the editors of all the newspapers in New-York are directed to insert the report of the proceedings of the above meeting seven times, and send their bills to the Committee.]

MARINE INSURANCE.

Committee of Underwriters for August:
David Hatfield, A. S. Perkins, and Jas. Keator.

, The Committee meet every morning at ten o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rufus Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Trites, both of Monkton parish, county of Westmorland.

On Thursday, by the same, Mr. Jas. Gibby, to Miss Margaret Grere, both of the parish of St. John.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, at Portland Village, Mr. James Lenton, to Miss Catharine Charleton.

At Portland Village, on Thursday morning, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. P. Edgett, of Hopewell, to Miss Caroline Graves, of the former place.

At the same place, on Thursday evening by the same, Mr. N. Churchill, of Wakefield, to Miss Melinda Hoyt, of Portland.

At Fredericton, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. William Hammond, of Prince William, to Miss Rebecca Long, of that place.

On Thursday, 26th of May, at the Church of St. Roch, at Paris, and afterwards, at the British Embassy, the Lord Stafford, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. and grand daughter of Charles Carroll, Esq. of Carrollton, both of the State of Maryland, in the United States, and sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley and Marchioness of Carmarthen.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Agnes, infant daughter of Isaac L. Bedell, Esq. aged two months.

At Portland Village, on Wednesday morning, very suddenly, Mrs. Jane Carlow, aged 64.

At Sussex Vale, on Friday the 22d instant, aged 8 years and 9 months, Martha More, fourth daughter of Joshua D. Gidney, Esq.

At Grand Lake, on the 9th of June, Mrs. Lydia Brill, in the 76th year of her age, wife of Mr. David Brill.

In St. Stephen, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Sally, wife of Nehemiah Marks, Esq. In this afflictive dispensation of Providence, the inhabitants of St. Stephen, have met with a great loss.—There are many, especially among the poor, who will long cherish in grateful rememberance the worth and virtues of Mrs. Marks. Her benevolence extended through the sphere of her acquaintance. Her hand and heart were always open to supply the wants of the destitute. Her worth, kind disposition, and amiable deportment, won for her the respect and esteem of all who knew her.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Ship Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, New-York, via St. Andrews—J. M. Wilmot, ballast.

Brig Sarah, M'Donald, Dublin, 56—R. Rankin & Co. 99 passengers.

Schr. Jew, Davies, New-York, 5—Crookshank & Walker, flour, &c.

Sunday—Brig William Boothby, Cochran, New York 7—C. M. Gove, flour, pitch and tar.

Schr. Marie Catharine, Charet, Quebec 2[illegible]—order, flour.

Steamer Royal Tar, Holmes, Portland, Passengers.

Monday—Ship Mobile, Gourley, Belfast, [illegible]—Wm. Dougan 147 passengers.

Schr. Sir Howard Douglas, Baird, Boston, [illegible]—B. Tilton, rice and oranges.

Wednesday—Schr. Francis, Fields, Boston,—Barlows & Ketchum, assorted cargo.

Edward Preble, Bowman, Boston, via Eastport,—Chas. M'Lauchlan, flour.

Steamer Maid of the Mist, Smith, Portland, passengers.

Thursday—Brig Mary Ann, Payson, St. Domingo, 17—Barlows & Ketchum, mahogany, coffee, &c.

Schr. Thistle, Best, New-York, 7—J. & T. Robinson, flour and tobacco.

Friday—New ship Mohawk, Drake, Annapolis,—Milby & Thomas, ballast.

This Morning—Ship Relief, Perrin, Plymouth, 46—George Bail, ballast.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

22d—Schr. William Henry, Raymond, Bay Shore, 18,666 staves.

23d—Schr. Chance, Peakel, Annapolis, 1500 ft. deals, 2000 staves, 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 80 quintals dry fish; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 8 oxen, 3 horses, 80 dozen eggs, 50 lbs. butter, and 60 boxes cherries.

25th—Schr. Rambler, Graves, Annapolis, 4000 staves, 12,000 feet deals, 20 sheep, and 20 dozen eggs; William IV., Bisset, Windsor, 30 cords fire wood; Lucy Ann, Peters, Annapolis, 9000 feet deals, 4000 staves, and 17 sides leather; Jesse, Quirk, Annapolis, 3000 feet deals; Ranger, Margerson, Cornwallis, 12,000 staves; Two Sons, Parker, Cornwallis, 12,000 staves and 1000 feet deals; Peregrine, Gilliat, Annapolis, 200 brls. ground bark, 2 tons hay, 1000 staves, 2 brls. pork, 2 oxen, 2 cows, 3 calves, 10 sheep, 200 lbs. butter, and 6 boxes cherries.

26th—Schr. George, Chandler, Windsor, 70 tons plaster; Mechanic, Dodge, Digby, 8000 staves, 3 oxen, and 14 sheep.

27th—Steamer Woodstock, Meloney, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 4 oxen, 6 sheep, 1 lamb, 30 [illegible], 12 boxes green fruit, 220 boxes cherries, 12 do. herrings, 167 lbs. veal, 70 lbs. butter, 20 doz. eggs, 200 lbs. fresh beef, and 4 cheese; schr. Friend, Irish, Windsor, 50 tons plaster; Hope, Stevens, Parrsborough, 15000 feet boards; Jane, Newcomb, Cumberland, 7000 feet deals; Mary Catharine, Sulis, Digby, 300 boxes smoked herrings, 2 quintals dry fish, 8 brls. mackerel, and 2 oxen.

28th—Schr. Brothers, Holder, Annapolis, 3000 feet deals, 100 bushels potatoes, 6 oxen, and 50 sheep; Enterprise, Landers, Annapolis, 4 oxen, 20 sheep, and 80 dozen eggs; Mackerel, Bishop, Cornwallis, 100 bushels potatoes, 4000 staves, 60,000 shingles, 5000 feet oar rafters, and 20 quintals codfish; Barbara, Munro, Digby, 30 feet deals, 5000 staves, 2 oxen and 20 sheep; William Gilbert, Martin, Cumberland, 18,000 feet deals; Robert Rice, Digby, 10,000 staves and 10 boxes cherries; Pilgrim, Hatfield, Parrsborough, 24,000 feet deals; Cassandra, Barker, Windsor, 90 tons plaster; steamer Gazelle, Leavitt, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 4 oxen, 1 calf, 300 lbs. cheese, 30 lbs. butter, 50 boxes cherries, and 30 dozen eggs.

29th—Schr. Crown, Wright, Digby, 50 quintals dry fish, 282 boxes smoked herrings, 30 brls. shad, 6 brls. herrings, 96 gallons oil, 2 brls. potatoes, 200 dozen eggs, 40 lbs. butter, 12 boxes cherries, and 1 calf; Sarah Ann, Rice, Brier Island, 300 quintals dry fish, 8 brls. oil and 1 do. tongues and sounds; Lark, Welch, Brier Island, 300 quintals dry fish and 5 brls. oil; Mary Ann, Crouse, Digby, 500 bushels charcoal, 50 boxes smoked herrings, 30 dozen eggs, 1 brl. shad, and 1500 feet scantling; Dart, Tansh, Digby, 295 boxes smoked herrings, 375 lbs. butter, 135 quintals dry fish, 15 brls. shad, 2 do. mackerel, 315 dozen eggs, 11 boxes cherries, 1 brl. bread, 33 galls. fir balsam, 4 horned cattle, 1 calf and 20 sheep; Catharine, Robisheau, New Edinburgh, 1000 feet hardwood boards and 500 dozen eggs.

COASTWISE.

22d—Schr. Maria, Wright, Hopewell, 49 M. ft. deals.

23d—Brigantine Jane, Pettigrew, Hopewell, 45 M. ft. deals; schr. Margaret, Campbell, Dipper Harbour, 30 [illegible] feet deals; Eliza, Ellis, Dipper Harbour, 600 pieces earthenware; Boyne, Battle, St. Andrews, 3 casks [illegible]; Thomas Wyer, Beck, St. Stephens, 14 hhds. sugar, 15 M. feet boards, 10,000 laths, and 3 boxes shoes; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.

25th—Schr. Mary, Kay, Welch Pool, 80 pieces scantling and 255 quintals dry fish; Swallow, Clyne, Campo Bello, 300 quintals dry fish; Victory, Beaumont, Petcodiac, 24 M. feet deals; Kingston, Dobinson, Dorchester, 264 pieces red pine timber.

26th—Schr. Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 30 M. feet deals, 15 M. laths, and 5 M. staves; Helen, Holmes, Dorchester, 45 grindstones, 12,000 feet deals and boards, 10,000 shingles, and 1 firkin butter; Zealous, Robertson, Petticodiac, 7500 feet deals, 5000 feet boards, and [illegible] grindstones; steamer Gazelle, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers and furniture.

27th—Schr. Woodman, Craft, Lepreaux, 20,000 feet deals; Defiance, M'Mahon, Musquash, 55,000 ft. deals; Mary Ann, Wells, Hopewell, 30,000 feet deals and 50 bushels potatoes.

28th—Steamer Woodstock, Meloney, St. Andrews, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

23d—Palmer, Francis, Newry.
Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Dundalk.
28th—Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, Kinsale.
Mozambique, Cronk, Cork.
Ann, Morris, Cork.
Ranger, Donaldson, Liverpool.
29th—Highlander, Marshall, Limerick.

CLEARED.

Ship Saint George, Kay, Newry, timber.
Calcutta, Reid, Liverpool, ditto.
Calista, Jamieson, Dublin, timber.
Brig Hinde, Custard, Hull, timber.
D'Arcy, Phillips, Newry, timber.
Gambia, Robbins, Berbice, fish & lumber.
Charles, Dudne, Demerara, do.
Schr Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, ass't'd cargo.
Medora, Parry, Quebec, ballast.
Alfred, Gravett, Rye, timber.
Ray, Lingley, New-York, plaster.
Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Eastport, do.
Victory, Kinney, Philadelphia, do.
Edward Preble, Bowman, Boston, do.

Ship Beverley, Lawson, hence, at Liverpool, 10th June; Branches, Huggins, at Belfast; and brig James, Price, at Cork.

Arrived at Quebec, 14th June, brig Union V., Vaughan, from Jamaica; 16th, schr. L'Esperance, L'Beauf, St. John; 17th, Bachelor, Caldwell, do.—*Cleared*, 16th, ship Glasgow, Stephenson, Greenock.

Arrived at New-York, 13th inst. schr. Restigouche Packet, from St. John; 16th, brig Eliza, Mahon, do.; 18th, schr. Diligence, Brier, do.—*Cleared*, 20th, schr. Spray, Nowlan, St. John; Catharine, Howard, Parrsborough.

Spoken, on the 10th inst. lat. 28 50, long. 62 40, brig Morning Star, from St. Andrews, for Montego Bay.

Schr. James Clark, Cronk, 42 days from Elmina, Gambia, Africa, arrived at New-York on the 20th inst.

A CARD.

ROBERT MUIRHEAD begs leave publicly to acknowledge his gratitude to the inhabitants of Partridge Island in general, and his particular obligations to Dr. Harding, of that place, for their prompt assistance to him in saving his Goods, &c. from the Wreck of the Schooner *Mary*, on Friday the 22d instant.

R. M. would be guilty of the basest ingratitude were he capable of forgetting, not only the humanity of Dr. Harding and Family, towards him and those who were with him in the wreck, but the kind treatment and uncommon attention which he and his fellow sufferers experienced from that hospitable and benevolent family.

Saint Andrews, 27th July, 1836.

EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England bought and sold on application at the *Bank of New-Brunswick.*
S. NICHOLS, President.
26th July, 1836.

Monsieur Julius Dilleg[illegible]

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM PARIS AND LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton that he intends visiting that place for Professional purposes in the course of next week, and will be happy to wait upon those who may require his services.
30th July, 1836.

FOUND—A Due Bill in favor of Mr. T[illegible]shend, dated Fredericton, 26th July, 1836. The owner can obtain it by describing it and paying the expense of advertising. Apply at the Courier Office. *30th July.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:—

A COMFORTABLE and convenient House in Charlotte street. Enquire of Z. ESTEY.
July 30.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in amounts less than Five Pounds, of more than one year standing, will be sued for the same, if not paid before the 10th of August next.
GEORGE CHADWICK.
July 30.—2

GRAIN WANTED.

A SMALL Quantity of healthy WINTER SEED WHEAT and WINTER RYE, by a gentleman in Charlotte County. The person furnishing either or both, will please accompany his tender with a description of the soil, tillage, time of sowing, produce per acre, and where grown; address (post paid) to
A. WEDDERBURN,
Emigrant & Ag. Land Office.
July 30.