The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { VOLUME XI / NUMBER 32 } SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. VOLUME XLII. { NUMBER - - - - 37 / WHOLE NUMBER, 2171 }

THE [NEW-]BRUNSWICK COURIER
[Is publish]ed every *Saturday*, by HENRY CHUBB & Co. [at] their Office in Chubb's Brick Building, (nearly opposite the Commercial Bank,) Prince William-street, Saint John, New-Brunswick.

TERMS:—15s. per annum, (*half in advance*.)

PRINTING in general, executed at the shortest notice, on liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1853. JANUARY.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	High Water
16 Sunday . . .	7 41	4 39	Morn.	3 42
17 Monday . . .	7 40	4 41	0 21	4 24
18 Tuesday . . .	7 39	4 42	1 21	5 7
19 Wednesday . .	7 38	4 44	2 21	6 3
20 Thursday . . .	7 37	4 45	3 21	7 9
21 Friday . . .	7 37	4 47	4 22	8 18
22 Saturday . . .	7 35	4 48	5 21	9 25

First Quarter 17th, at 0 h. 31 m. morning—W.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THOMAS E. MILLIDGE, Esquire, *President.*
Director next week, - - - - - J. D Lewin, Esq.
Discount Days—*Tuesdays and Fridays.*
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount must be left at the Bank before One o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
D. J. McLAUGHLIN, Esquire, *President.*
Director next week, - - - - - - *Mark Dole, Esq.*
Discount Days...TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount must be lodged [befo]re One o'clock on the days preceding the Discount [days].

[BA]NK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
F. W. WOOD, Esquire, M[anager].

[illegible]

...John, } ...seventeenth day ...

[DANI]EL BRADLEY, [S]aint John, de[ceased]...

...etchum, and ...strators with ...unt of their ...

...ext of Kin ...rested in ...RED L. ...obate in ... Regis- ...y the ...of the ...ing and ...

In the ... late of ... ceased: ...

W[ILLIAM] ... the Will annex[ed] ... Administrat[ors] ... I do hereby ... of the said decea[sed] ... aid Estate, to ... TREET, Esquire, ... d for the City ... 's Office, in ... aty-fourth day ... k in the afternoon ... ance of the ...

[All persons having any legal demands against the Es]tate of the late JOHN LEE, late of [the Parish] of Lancaster, deceased, are requested [to present] the same duly attested to the Subscriber [within th]ree months from the date hereof; and all [persons] indebted to the said Estate, are requested [to make i]mmediate payment. GEORGE LEE,
[St. John], N. B., Dec. 17, 1852. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

[All] persons having any legal demands against [the] Estate of THOMAS WALKER, late of [St. John,] Surgeon, deceased, are requested to present [their] Accounts, duly attested, within three [months fr]om the date hereof; and all parties indebted [to the s]aid Estate are required to make immediate [paym]ent to JOHN M. WALKER.
JEAN WALKER, *Executrix.*
JOHN MACARA WALKER,
[St. Jo]hn, 15th Nov., 1852. *Executor.*

NOTICE.

[All p]ersons having any legal demands against [the] Estate of WILLIAM E. SCOTT, late [of the Parish] of Portland, Master Mariner, deceased, [are reques]ted to present the same, duly attested, to [the subsc]ribers, within six months from the date [hereof; a]nd all persons indebted to the said Estate [are requ]ested to make immediate payment to
[M]ARY JANE SCOTT, *Administratrix,*
[JA]MES McCORD, *Administrator.*
[St. John,] N. B., Dec. 15, 1852.

NOTICE.

[All] persons having any legal demands against [the] Estate of SAMUEL COOPER, late of this [City, d]eceased, are requested to present the same [to the sub]scribers; and all persons indebted to the [said Est]ate are required to make immediate payment to the same.
E. COOPER, *Executrix and Trustee,*
FRANCIS CLEMENTSON, *Executor*
[St. Jo]hn, Nov. 1st, 1852. *and Trustee.*

NOTICE.

[All] persons having any demands against [the Es]tate of the late WILLIAM HUNTER, of [this Cit]y, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; [and all] persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
MARY HUNTER,
[St. Joh]n, N. B., Nov. 27, 1852. *Sole Executrix.*

NOTICE.

[All] persons having any legal demands against [t]he Estate of JOHN FIRTH, late of this [City,] Rigger, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, within three months from the [date he]reof; and all persons indebted to the said [Estate] are required to make immediate payment to
GEORGE PEACOCK, } *Executors.*
THOMAS BRASS, }
[St.] John, 27th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

[AL]L persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES GEROW, Deceased, are [requ]ested to present the same, duly attested, in [three] months from date; and all those indebted are [requir]ed to make immediate payment.
ELEANOR GEROW, *Executrix.*
GEO. GEROW, } *Executors.*
ZEBULON ESTEY, }
[St.] John, Oct. 29, 1852.

NOTICE.

[A]LL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT DALLING, late of [this] City, Deceased, are requested to present their [acco]unts, duly attested, to either of the subscribers, within three months from the date hereof; and all [thos]e indebted to the said Estate are required to [mak]e immediate payment to
WM. W. EMSLIE, } *Executors.*
JOHN McBRINE, }
[S]t. John, 30th Oct., 1852.

NOTICE.

[A]LL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN POLLOK, late of this [Cit]y, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present [thei]r Accounts, duly attested, within three months [fro]m the date hereof; and all persons indebted to [the] said Estate are required to make immediate [pa]yment to
W. J. RITCHIE,
GEO. YOUNG, } *Executors.*
ROBERTSON BAYARD,
St. John, 9th Oct., 1852.

☞ NOTICE.

[A]LL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE BOND, late of the [City of] Saint John, deceased, are requested to present [the]ir accounts within eighteen months, to the [subscri]bers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate [are] required to make immediate payment to
MARY BOND, *Executrix,*
JOSEPH BEATTEAY, } *Executors.*
GEORGE B. BEATTEAY, }
[St. Jo]hn, N. B., 24th January, 1852.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
SAINT J[OH]N, 11th July, 1851.

THE NOTE[S] ... Canada b[y] ... [B]ank are redeemed in ... [B]ank, at par. ... [MA]CTON, *Cashier.*

[illegible fragments: marriage notices] ...At Boston, on the 25th December, ... Wm. Howe, Mr. H. McIntosh, of Boston ... Alfred Hicks, to Miss Jane Fillmore, ... Mr. Levi H. M... bride's father, by the Rev. ... On the 4th of January, at the residence of Harvey, ... daughter of Mr. Hiram Edgett, all of ... Mr. James Kinney, to Miss Harrod ... Mr. Elijah Kinney, by the same, ... Solomon Edgett, to Miss Eliza Jane, ... Mr. James Stevens; by the same, on the 25th ... Elder James Wallace, on the 25th ... John Hoyt, to Miss Hannah Thomson, ... Beth Manuel; also, by the same, at Prince ... W. Saunders, Mr. George Parent, to Miss ... At Queensbury, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. ... Mr. John Morrison, to Flora Ann, eldest daughter ... Bowser, Junior, to Miss ... Alfred W. Weeks, Curate, Mr. Jo... At Buctouche, County of Kent, on the 23d De... by the Rev. ...

[Cent]ral ... Company ...

[Th]e Colonial Assurance Company. [Establishe]d and Empowered by Act of Par[liament], 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110,)
—CAPITAL—
[H]alf a Million Sterling!
[GOVE]RNOR, ... ELGIN and KIN[CARDINE], ... [Governor-General] of Canada.
[Bo]ard of Control—Sir John Wood, ... Sir Chas. Wood, ... Sir Wm. Molesworth, ... Mr. Cardwell, ... [He]ad Office. ...
...[Ch]airman.

...ectus of which descrip-...oe binding on the part of ... receive ...

[THE ... INSUR]ANCE COMPANY was incor-[porated with a C]apital, $200,000, with liberty to [increase the s]ame to half a million of dollars. The ... been all paid in, and invested in the best securiti[es,] independently of which a *surplus fund* of more th[an] $25,000 has been set apart to meet occasional [claims] for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premiu[m.]—The reputation the Office has acquired for pr[om]ptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses [re]quires no additional pledge to entitle it to a libera[l s]hare of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, Age[nt.]
StJohn, N. B. July 21st, 1841.

THE ONTARIO
M[ar]ine & Fire Insurance Co[mpa]ny,
of HAMILTON, Canada W[est.]
A[n] Incorporated Company, with Capital Stock of £100,000,

HAVE authorised the subscr[iber] to issue Policies on Marine Risks.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
[E]DWARD ALLISON, JOSEPH A[.] CRANE, and ROBERT REED, Esq[uir]es.
July 17. JOHN W. C[UD]LIP, *Agent.*

Equitable Fire Ins[u]rance Company of L[o]ndon.

INCORPORATED BY AC[T] OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £500,[0]00 STERLING.
DIRE[C]TORS,
... MURRA[Y], Esq., *Chairman.*

...Esq.	John Rawson, Esq.
...sq.	John Shaw, Esq.
...Esq.	Edward S. Symes, Esq.
...q.	Clement Tabor, Esq.
W. A...	Augustus Vigne, Esq.
Hugh Cr...	
Ralph Go...	

...29. Hillary, Bart.
ACTUARY,
M. C. M... [Mu]LHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S., &c.
John Moss... SECRETARY,
Sir Augus... [J.] LYONS CLANCHY, Esq.
W. S. B... [Dire]ctors at Saint John, N. B.
... HAZEN, Esq., *Chairman.*
D... [Pe]rsonal ...sq. | William Jack, Esq.
Local Direc[tors] | J. V. Thurgar, Esq.
ROBERT F... of Prince W[m. Street], ...
William Wright, [of t]he Commercial Bank.

THE "*Equitable*" Fire Office will, by a constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premium as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety — or fifty per cent. — of the net excess, will be made to all Classes of Insurers whose policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "*Equitable*" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Buildings of Stone, Brick, or Wood and their contents, Vessels on the Stocks, and every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.

Losses adjusted and paid in St. John without referring to London.

No charge made for Policies.

Blank forms of Application and every other information may be obtained on application to
W. J. STARR,
St. John, June 7th, 1851. *Agent.*

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Established in 1820; Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £600,000, Sterling.

TRUSTEES:
John Catley, Esquire,
John Cox, Esquire,
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Robert Alexander, Bart.
Thomas Benson, Esq.
John Catley, Esq.
Rev. William Mallofield, A. M.
George Green, Esq.
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq.
Archibald Fred. Paxton, Esq.
Denzil J. Thomson, Esq.
George H. Weatherhead, M. P.

Managing Director—Ebenezer Fernie, Esq.
Physician—Septimus Wray, M. D.
Auditors—Thomas Gorton, Esq.; Thomas Oak, Esquire, M. D.
Secretary—Mr. Francis F. Sanderson.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.

Advantages offered to Insurers:

THE SECURITY of a large realized and invested Capital; very low Premiums on the non participation scale (particularly on *Young Lives*); large Bonuses on the participation scale.

On Insurances for the whole of Life, one-half of the Premiums (if desired) permitted to remain unpaid for the first seven years, as a loan at Interest, and then to be paid, or to remain as a permanent loan, at the option of the Insurer.

Loans on Policies according to their value, after Three Premiums have been paid.

The Company's Policies purchased at their full value.

Premiums allowed to be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

No extra charge for crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic.

Residence permitted in any part of Europe.

Extended liberality as to residence on the American Continent.

Medical Referee: DR. WM. LIVINGSTONE.

Proposals for Policies will be received, and all requisite information given by
G. P. SANCTON, AGENT.
St. John, 28th Feb. 1850.

CALIFORNIA!

California Risks taken as above, at the lowest possible rates of Premium.

BLACKING.—300 Dozen "Mason's" Challenge BLACKING.
October 30. J. H. KINNEAR.

☞ NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CERENO UPHAM JONES, of Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Dry Goods Merchant, has by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of August instant, transferred to us, the undersigned, all his Stock in Trade, Goods, Chattels, Debts and Effects, upon certain trusts for the benefit of Creditors, as is in the said deed expressed. All persons [indebt]ed to the said Cereno Upham Jones are re[quested] to make immediate payment to the sub[scribers, an]d Creditors will please hand in their [accounts dul]y attested.—Dated this twenty-first day [of August, A.] D. 1852.
J. S. BALLENTINE,
ALEX. GILCHRIST,
JOHN BOWMAN.

...Street, F[redericton] ...
W... [ST]ART, Esquire ...
J... [D]UNCAN, Esquire, ...
Jo[hn D]UNCAN ROBERTSON.

[PRO]POSALS for Assurance, and all other business transactions, finally disposed of in St. [John,] without reference to the Parent Board. [T]his arrangement gives to the Colonial all the [faci]lities of a Local Company.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.

The Company grant Assurances on the following plan:—

Half of the Annual Premium will be received for the first seven years. The remaining half (on which Interest shall be payable each year,) being chargeable as a debt on the Policy, to be paid off when convenient, or, at the option of the assured, to be deducted at settlement of the claim.

Thus a party aged thirty next birth-day, may effect an Assurance on his Life for £500, at a premium for the first year of £5 19s. 8d.

☞ No expenses whatever incurred in effecting Assurances.
D. ROBERTSON,
General Agent for New-Brunswick.
St. John, 9th October, 1852.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Company,
[*Established in 1836.*]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued, ... in the name of the said Company, ...

The Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., }
4th August, 1851. }

PROFESSIONAL
Life Assurance Company.
Chief Offices:—76, Cheapside, London.

Admitting, on equal terms, persons of every class to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital, £250,000,

Fully subscribed for by a numerous body of Shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with the Prospectuses, thereby offering the most perfect security to all parties transacting business with the Corporation.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—MAJOR HENRY STONES, LL. B.
Deputy Chairman—JAMES ANDW. DURHAM, Esq.
William Wellington Cooper, Esq.
Rev. J. M. Gleadall, M. A.
Andrew Durham, Esq., of Bath and Belfast.
Rev. Henry Hamilton, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin.
Henry Hart, Esq.
Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
Captain Edmund Nash Norcott, R. N.
Thomas George Williams, Esq.
Edward Gamaliel Winthrop, Esq.

AUDITORS:
George Bain, Esq., 18, Parliament-street.
Frederick Woollatt, Esq., Crown court.
Charles M. Elderton, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
E. W. G. Evans, Esq., 15, Basinghall-street.
Resident Manager and Actuary—Edw. Baylis, Esq.
Bankers—The Commercial Bank of London.

Important features of the Corporation,
Combining most valuable advantages for THE LIVING, *not to be found in any former existing Company:*

I. Ten per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a Relief Fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed Proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indisputable, and free of Stamp Duty.

No extra charge for going to, or residing in, Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

Detailed Prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of all the Shareholders, Rates of Premium, an explanation of the system now originated; together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the Office of the Agent.

Rates of Premium for Assuring £100 for the whole Term of Life, viz:

Age 20 "	£1 10 9	Age 40 "	£2 13 6
" 30 "	1 19 6	" 50 "	3 18 6

THOMAS S. WETMORE, M. D., *Medical Referee.*
HURD PETERS, Agent for New-Brunswick.
OFFICE—*Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.*

LONDON OAKUM for sale.
9th Oct. 1852. EDMUND KAYE.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mourn, England, for thy mighty dead!
Bring to his honour'd bier
The tribute of a nation's grief—
Thy noblest son lies here.

He sleeps! Death's final and relentless hand
All earthly ties must sever;
Hush'd in the solemn stillness of the tomb,
He sleeps, but not for ever.

Fabric of clay! whose evanescent strength
Passeth so soon away—
Perishing record of the spirit fled!
We leave thee to decay.

Mourn, England! in the silence of the heart
Feel what thou canst not speak.
Vain the loud eloquence of woe!
The voice of praise how weak!

These gorgeous obsequies, this blazon'd pomp—
Keen satire of the grave!
Can such exalt the hero now,
Or from corruption save?

The heart-born echoes of his deeds shall prove
His fittest eulogy;
The mighty shadow of his name
His monument shall be.

The coffin'd relics of the vanish'd dead
Shall crumble to decay,
But language lives, and History enshrines
The spirit—not the clay.

[Ha]rk to the rushing sound whose gathering strength
[Bear]s that deathless name,
[Thro' the u]niverse around—
[Th]e shout of Fame!

...[t]hy meteor flag,
...nation's voice—
...[Wel]lington!"
SIGMA.

...[Ga]zette ... [J]anuary 5 ...
[WELLINGTON TEST]IMONI[AL.] ...

...lar letter ... to request that ... subscription in ... proposition to be ... under the favour ... support. I ... [ha]ve th[e honour to be,] Your m[ost obedient servant] ...

His Excellency
Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, ...

Downing-street, 10th Dece[mber] ...

SIR,—The universal desire felt by all ... do honour to the memory of the Duke of Wellington will probably lead to the erection of ... other monuments in many of the principal towns of the Kingdom, some of which have indeed already taken steps in this direction. But projects of this description, however much they may contribute to the ornament of the respective localities, and however gratifying they may be to the feelings of their inhabitants, can possess little more than local interest, can be joined in by comparatively few of the population, and are not calculated to confer any substantial benefit upon the community. With a view to erect a Monument to the memory of the Great Duke to which all may contribute, which shall be worthy of its object and of the nation, and which shall be of permanent and important advantage to that service of which he was long the head and the ornament, it is proposed to erect and endow by public subscription, a School or College, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious Officers of the Army. Institutions, more or less national, already exist, in which the advantages of such an education can be obtained by the children of soldiers, of seamen, of naval officers, and of the Clergy; but no such provision has been made in favour of Officers of the Army, a class of men peculiarly liable to casualties, by which their families are often left in a condition of the most painful pecuniary embarrassment, and under circumstances in which the necessarily stringent regulations of the War Office preclude the possibility of any relief from public funds.

The execution of the proposed plan, and the scale upon which it can be undertaken, must depend on the degree of support given by the country ... senting a permanent annuity of ... [ex]pense of building, for the education of ... and a considerable sum will be required for the erection of a building which shall be worthy of the proposed object. No payment will be required until the total sum subscribed shall amount to £100,000, when application is proposed to be made for vesting the capital in Trustees, to be nominated in the first instance by Her Majesty from among the subscribers, and to be incorporated, as in the case of Harrow, Rugby, the Charter House, and others.

Donations may be made payable by instalments, spread over two, three, or four years.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Albert have been pleased to signify their approval of the project, and to place their names at the head of the subscription list for the respective sums of £1000 and £500.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your ob'd't servant,
DERBY.

A printed Subscription list accompanied the preceding letters, amounting to near £46,000 sterling. Among the subscribers were—

Her Most Gracious Majesty, - -	£1000
H. R. H. Prince Albert, - - -	500
H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, -	105
H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, } H. R. H. Princess Mary Adelaide, } -	200
H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, -	500
The Duke of Buccleugh, - - -	500
The Duke of Northumberland, - -	500
The Duke of Cleveland, - - -	500
The Duke of Rutland, - - -	300
The Marquis of Salisbury, - -	500
The Marquis of Londonderry, - -	500
The Marquis of Exeter, - - -	300
Earl Derby, - - - -	500
Miss Burdett Coutts, - - -	500
Messrs. Coutts & Co., - - -	500
Messrs. Cox & Co., - - - -	300
Messrs. C. House & Co., Bankers, -	1000
The Officers of the Brigade of Foot Guards, - - - -	1000

Provincial Secretary's Office, }
Fredericton, 3d January, 1853. }

Subscriptions to the Wellington Testimonial will be received at this Office.
By His Excellency's command.
J. R. PARTELOW.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.—We recently stated that the Steamship Pacific, on her last passage to Liverpool, rescued sixteen persons from the wreck of the barque Jenny Dawson, of Irving, Scotland, bound from Quebec to Belfast, Ireland. By a letter from a passenger on board the Pacific, it appears that the rescue was only effected through the almost superhuman efforts of the third officer in command and three sailors with a life-boat. The wind was blowing a tremendous gale, and the sea ran very high. The life-boat, after returning with the rescued men, was dashed to pieces at the side of the steamer. The daring and noble conduct of the sailors in saving life under such circumstances was fully appreciated by the passengers on board the steamer, who made up a purse of $500, and deposited it for their benefit in the Savings Bank at New York.

Captains of vessels recently arrived at this port from Europe state that they have never known so boisterous weather on the Atlantic, and by the long passages made by the steamers we infer that the storms and gales are more severe than usual, even in the present inclement season of the year.—*Boston Journal.*

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society have unanimously awarded the gold medal of the society to Capt. Nye, with a suitable inscription; a silver medal of the first class to Mr. Tomkins; and bright silver medals to the other three men who manned the Pacific's life-boat, also with suitable inscriptions.

Mr. Trescott's nomination as Secretary of Legation to England, was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate on the 30th ult.

THE CUBAN T[R]EATY PROPOSITION.

EXTRACTS FROM TH[E] CORRESPONDENCE SUB[MITTED TO] CONGRESS.

Earl of Malmsbur[y to] Mr. Crampton.
Foreign [Of]fice, April 8, 1852.

SIR,—The attacks which ha]ve lately been made on the Island of Cuba by law[less] bands of adventurers from the United States, [wit]h the avowed design of taking possession of that [is]land, has engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government; the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered, as they might be, by a repetition of such an attack.

The Government of the United States has declared repeatedly that it would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. Her Majesty's Government has always concurred in the most unqualified manner in the views thus put forth by the Government of the United States, and has also declared that it would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba in possession of any power whatever but Spain. The Governments with which Her Majesty's Government has been in communication on the matter cordially adopt the same views, and concur with Her Majesty's Government in thinking that any ... ought to be made in concert with the Government of the United States, to place this matter on such a footing as to preclude all hazard of a collision ... the three powers, in the event ... Cuba being repeated ... has no hesitation ... have no inte[ntion] ... themselves ... to Her ... rence ... make a ...

... France ... not ... in 1852 effectually to bind ... its branches, and for all ... make a similar purchase of ... I imagine, may be made ... both to France and England, ... making power is less subject than ... control of other branches of the ...

... proposed Con[vention] ... res of which are sh[own] ... [the abo]ve letter.

Mr. [Webster] to the Count de Sartiges.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of M. de Sartige's note of the 23d instant, together with the copy of the instruction from M. de Turgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, bearing date the 31st ult. There is no doubt that M. de Turgot has justly described the course of policy which has influenced the Government of the United States heretofore in regard to the Island of Cuba. It has been stated and often repeated to the Government of Spain under various administrations, not only that the United States have no design upon Cuba themselves, but that if Spain should refrain from a voluntary cession of the Island to any other European power, she might rely upon the countenance and friendship of the United States to assist her in the defence and preservation of that Island. At the same time it has always been declared to Spain that the Government of the United States could not be expected to acquiesce in the cession of Cuba to an European power.

The undersigned is happy in being able to say that the present Executive of the United States entirely approves of this past policy of the Government, and fully concurs in the general sentiments expressed by M. de Turgot, and understood to be identified with those entertained by the Government of Great Britain. The President will take ... states, and to keep itself free from national obligation, except such as affect directly the interests of the United States. This sentiment has been strongly felt and uniformly entertained in the councils of this Government from its earliest history. How far, therefore, it may be necessary to make this case of Cuba an exception, and especially how far any motive may be found for entering into any treaty, stipulation, or an exchange of official declarations with the Governments of France and Great Britain, in the existing state of things, upon the subject of Cuba, are questions which, as the undersigned has already intimated, would be maturely considered.
DANIEL WEBSTER.
Washington, 29th April, 1852.

*Mr. Everett to the Comte de Sartiges.**
Department of State, }
Washington, Dec. 1st, 1852. }

SIR,—You are well acquainted with the melancholy circumstances which have hitherto prevented a reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 8th of July.

That note, and the instruction of M. de Turgot accompanying it, with a similar communication from the English Minister and the *project* of a convention between the three powers relative to Cuba, have been among the first subjects to which my attention has been called by the President.

The substantial portion of the proposed Convention is expressed in a single article in the following terms:—

"The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempt to that effect on the part of any power or individuals whatever.

"The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain, for themselves or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

The President has given the most serious attention to this proposal, to the notes of the French and British Ministers accompanying it, and to the instructions of M. de Turgot and the Earl of Malmsbury, transmitted with the project of the Convention, and he directs me to make known to you the view which he takes of this important and delicate subject.

The President fully concurs with his predecessors who have on more than one occasion authorized the declaration referred to by M. de Turgot and Lord Malmsbury, that the United States could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain; not, however, because we should be dissatisfied with any natural increase of territory and power on the part of France or England. France has within twenty years acquired a vast domain on the northern coast of Africa, with a fair prospect of indefinite extension. England within half a century has added very extensively to her Empire. These acquisitions have created no uneasiness on the part of the United States.

In like manner the United States have within the same period greatly increased their territory. The largest addition was that of Louisiana, which was purchased from France. These accessions of territory have probably caused no uneasiness to the great European powers, as they have been brought about by the operation of natural causes, and without any disturbance of the inter-national relations of the principal States. They have been followed also by a great increase of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe.

But the case would be different in reference to the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power.

That event could not take place without a serious derangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate designs in reference to this hemisphere which could not but awaken alarm in the United States.

We should view it in somewhat the same light in which France and England would view the acquisition of some important island in the Mediterranean by the United States; with this difference, it is true, that the attempt of the United States to establish themselves in Europe would be a novelty, while the appearance of a European power in this part of the world is a familiar fact. But this difference in the two cases is merely historical, and would not diminish the anxiety which, on political grounds, would be caused by any great demonstration of European power in a new direction in America.

M. de Turgot states that France could never see with indifference the possession of Cuba by any power but Spain, and explicitly declares that she has no wish or intention of appropriating the Island to herself; and the English Minister makes the same avowal on behalf of his Government. M. de Turgot and Lord Malmsbury do the Government of the United States no more than justice in remarking that they have often pronounced themselves substantially in the same sense. The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States. At the same time he considers the condition of Cuba as mainly an American question. The proposed convention proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United States have no other or greater interest in the question than France or England; whereas it is necessary only to cast one's eye upon the map, to see how remote are the relations of Europe, and how intimate those of the United States are with this Island.

The President doing full justice to the spirit in which his concurrence [is invited by France] and England, and not ... a good un[derstanding] ... referen[ce] ...

... [a]greement ... among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government is an aversion to political alliances with European powers. In his memorable farewell address, President Washington says:—"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop." President Jefferson, in his inaugural address in 1801, warned the country against "entangling alliances." This expression, now become proverbial, was unquestionably used by Mr. Jefferson in reference to the alliance with France of 1778; an alliance at the time of incalculable benefit to the United States, but which in less than twenty years came near involving us in the wars of the French revolution, and laid the foundation of heavy claims upon Congress not extinguished to the present day. It is a significant coincidence that the particular provision of the alliance which occasioned these evils was that under which France called upon us to aid her in defending her West India possessions against England.—Nothing less than the unbounded influence of Washington rescued the Union from the perils of that crisis, and preserved our neutrality.

But the President has a graver objection to entering into the proposed convention. He has no wish to disguise the feeling, that the compact, although equal in its terms, would be very unequal in substance. France and England, by entering into it, ... present balance of power in Europe should be broken up,—if Spain should become unable to maintain the Island in her possession, and France and England should be engaged in a death struggle with each other, Cuba might then be the prize of the victor. Till these events all take place, the President does not see how Cuba can belong to any European power but Spain.

The United States, on the other hand, would by the proposed convention disable themselves from making an acquisition which might take place without any disturbance of existing foreign relations and in the natural order of things. The Island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States. It bars the entrance of that great river which drains half the North American continent, and with its tributaries forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world. It keeps watch at the door-way of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an Island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish crown, guarded the entrance of the Thames and the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to France and England, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

The opinions of American statesmen at different times and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially it would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain contingencies it might be almost essential to our safety. Still, for domestic reasons, on which in a communication of this kind it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the Island into the Union, at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a hazardous measure; and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, (should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place,) as a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

The President has given ample proof of the sincerity with which he holds these views. He has thrown the whole force of his constitutional power against all illegal attacks upon the Island. It would have been perfectly easy for him, without any seeming neglect of duty, to allow projects of a formidable character to gather strength by connivance. No amount of obloquy at home, no embarrassments caused by the indiscretions of the colonial government of Cuba, have moved him from the path of duty in this respect. The Captain General of that Island, an officer apparently of upright and conciliatory character, but probably more used to military command than the management of civil affairs, has, on a punctilio in reference to the purser of a private steamship, (who seems to have been entirely innocent of the matters laid to his charge,) refused to allow passengers and the mails of the United States to be landed from a vessel having him on board. This certainly is a very extraordinary mode of animadverting upon a supposed abuse of the liberty of the press, by the subject of a foreign government in his native country. The Captain General is not permitted by his government, three thousand miles off, to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the United States. He is subject in no degree to the direction of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the President has to choose between a resort to force to compel the abandonment of this gratuitous interruption of commercial intercourse, (which would result in war,) and a delay of weeks and months necessary for a negotiation with Madrid, with all the chances of the most deplorable occurrences in the interval; and all for a trifle that ought [to] have admitted a settlement by an exchange of notes between Washington and the Havana. The President has, however, patiently submitted to these evils, and has continued faithfully to give to Cuba the advantage of those principles of the Public Law, under the shelter of which she has departed in this case from the comity of nations. But the incidents to which I allude, and which are still in train, are among many others which point decisively to the expediency of some change in the relations of Cuba; and the President thinks that the influence of France and England with Spain would be well employed in inducing her so to modify the administration of the government of Cuba, as to afford the means of some prompt remedy for evils of the kind alluded to, which have done much to increase the spirit of unlawful enterprise against the Island.

That a convention such as is proposed would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is, to the apprehension of the President, too obvious to require a laboured argument. The project rests on principles applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are, in their basis, of great antiquity, slowly modified for the most part in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with immense rapidity, and adjusting, on natural principles, those territorial relations, which, on the first discovery of the continent, were in a good degree fortuitous.

The comparative history of Europe and America, even for a single century, shows this. In 1752, France, England and Spain were not materially different in their political position in Europe from what they now are. They were ancient, mature, consolidated States, established in their relations with each other and the rest of the world,—the leading powers of Western and Southern Europe. Totally different was the state of things in America. The United States had no existence as a people. A line of English Colonies, not numbering much over a million of inhabitants, stretched along the coast. France extended from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, beyond which, westward, the continent was a wilderness, occupied by wandering savages, and subject to a conflicting and nominal claim on the part of France and Spain. Every thing in Europe was comparatively fixed; every thing in America provisional, incipient, and temporary; except the law of progress, which is as organic and vital in the youth of States as of individual men. ... [a] petty stockade at ... and the Alleg[hanies] ... affected ... astonishing changes on this continent. ... close of ... had disappeared from the map of America, whose ... penetrated by her zealous ... Louisiana, so that in the ... boundary of New-Spain. ... years only from the treaty of Paris ... another great change took place. The ... still greater changes to come. ... [Re]volution broke out. It involved ... France and Spain in a tremendous struggle ... lose the United States had taken ... the Family of Nations. In Europe ... were restored substantially ... [equilib]rium; but a new element of international ... in reference to territorial arrangement ... forth to be recognized in America ... the Pacific. In 1819 the war of ... United States, whose ... way had been increased ... This last acquisition was ... of course, that it had been dis[cerned] by the Count Aranda, then prime [minister of] Spain, as long ago as 1783.

... these momentous events are but the forerunners of new territorial revolutions still more [stu]pendous. A dynastic struggle between the Emperor Napoleon and Spain, commencing in 1808, convulsed the Peninsula. The vast possessions of the Spanish Crown on this continent—Vice-royalties and Captain-generalships filling the space between California and Cape Horn—one after another asserted their independence. No friendly power in Europe at that time was able, or, if able, was willing to succour Spain, or to aid her to prop the crumbling buttresses of her colonial empire. So far from it, when France, in 1813, threw an army of 100,000 men into Spain, to control her domestic politics, England thought it necessary to counteract the movement by recognizing the independence of the Spanish Provinces in America. In the remarkable language of the distinguished Minister of the day, in order to redress the balance of power in Europe, he called into existence a new world in the West,—somewhat overrating perhaps the extent of the derangement in the old world, and not doing full justice to the position of the United States in America or their influence on the fortunes of their sister republics on this continent.

Thus in sixty years from the close of the seven years' war, Spain like France, had lost the last remains of her once imperial possessions of this Continent. The United States meantime were, by the arts of peace and the healthful progress of things, rapidly enlarging their dimensions and consolidating their power.

The great march of events still went on. Some of the new republics from the effect of a mixture of races or the want of training in liberal institutions, shewed themselves incapable of self government.—The province of Texas revolted from Mexico, by the same right by which Mexico revoked from Spain.—At the memorable battle of San Jacinto in 1836 she passed the great ordeal of nascent states, and her independence was recognised by this Government, by France, by England and other European powers. Mainly peopled ... the United ... made.

It produced a disturbed relation with the Government of Mexico; war ensued, and in its result other extensive territories were, for a large pecuniary compensation on the part of the United States, added to the Union. Without adverting to the divisions of opinion which arose in reference to this war,—as must always happen in free countries, in reference to great measures,—no person surveying these events with the eye of a comprehensive statesmanship, can fail to trace in the main result the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence. The consequences are before the world. Vast provinces which had languished for three centuries under the leaden sway of a stationary system are coming under the influences of an active civilization. Freedom of speech and the press, the trial by jury, religious equality, and representative government have been carried by the Constitution of the United States into extensive regions in which they were unknown before. By the settlement of California the great circuit of intelligence round the globe is completed. The discovery of the gold of that region, leading as it did to the same discovery in Australia, has touched the nerves of industry throughout the world. Every addition to the territory of the American Union has given homes to European destitution, and guardians to European want. From every part of the United Kingdom, from France, from Switzerland and Germany, and from the extremest north of Europe, a march of immigration has been taken up, such as the world has never seen before. Into the United States, grown to their present extent in the manner described, but little less than half a million of the population of the old world is annually pouring, to be immediately incorporated into an industrious and prosperous community, in the bosom of which they find political and religious liberty, social position, employment, and bread. It is a fact which would defy belief were it not the result of official inquiry, that the immigrants to the United States from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred for the three last years nearly five millions of dollars annually; thus doubling in three years the purchase money of Louisiana.

Such is the territorial developments of the United States in the past century. Is it possible that Europe can contemplate it with an unfriendly or jealous eye? What would have been her condition in these trying years, but for the outlet we have furnished for her starving millions?

Spain meantime has retained of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere but the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. A respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty transatlantic empire. The President desires to do so; no word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of twenty-five or thirty thousand troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service of at least twelve millions of dollars? Cuba at this moment costs more to Spain, than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the federal government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt, that were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient association and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation. Such notoriously has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of Charles the Fifth is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system; while within twenty-five years, and since the loss of most of her colonies, she has

* A note of the same date and purport was addressed to the British Minister.