

# The Weekly Observer

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**Weekly Almanack.**

| SEPTEMBER—1831. | SUN    | MOON  | FULL   |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|
|                 | Rises. | Sets. | SEA.   |
| 21 WEDNESDAY -  | 5 57   | 6 2   | 10 57  |
| 22 THURSDAY -   | 5 58   | 6 2   | 11 34  |
| 23 FRIDAY -     | 6 0    | 6 0   | 12 0   |
| 24 SATURDAY -   | 6 1    | 5 59  | 7 57   |
| 25 SUNDAY -     | 6 3    | 5 57  | 8 26   |
| 26 MONDAY -     | 6 4    | 5 56  | 9 10   |
| 27 TUESDAY -    | 6 6    | 5 54  | 10 3 2 |

Full Moon 21st, 5h. 31m. evening.

## THE GARLAND.

Written by a Lady, a few days before her death.

I sail to Sorrow's awful storm,  
That best against my breast,  
Rage on—thou may'st destroy this form,  
And lay it low at rest;  
But still the spirit that now brooks  
Thy tempest raging high,  
Undaunted, on its fury looms,  
With steeled eye.  
I sail to Penury's meagre train,  
Come on, you threats I brave,  
My last poor life-drop you may drain,  
And crush me to the grave;  
Yet still the spirit that now brooks  
Thy mock you force the while,  
And meet each cold, cold grasp of yours  
With little smile.  
I sail to cold Neglect and Scorn,  
Pass on, I heed you not,  
You may pursue me, till my form  
And being are lost;  
Yet still the spirit which you see,  
Undaunted by your wills,  
Draws from its own nobility  
Its high-born smiles.  
I sail to Friendship's menaced blow,  
Strike deep, my heart shall bear,  
Thou canst but add one bitter word  
To those already there.  
Yet still the spirit that sustains  
This last severe distress,  
Shall smile upon its keenest pains,  
And scorn redress.  
I sail to Death's uplifted dart,  
Aim sure, O, why delay?  
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart,  
A weak reluctant prey.  
For still the spirit, firm and free,  
Triumphant on the last day,  
Wrapp'd in its own eternity  
Shall, smiling, pass away.

## MISCELLANEA.

We endeavor, by variety, to adapt some things to one reading, none to another, and a few perhaps to every taste.

## REMARKS ON COLONIAL POLICY.

(From the *Mirrored Gleaner*.)

Independently of the claims wherewith the Colonies of natural justice and affection invest these Colonies, Great Britain is bound in honour to cherish and support them. In 1817, immediately after the battle of Friedland, when Buonaparte, by the secret treaty of Tilsit, dictated peace to half of Europe, and excluded us from the Baltic—the North American Colonies became our *deserter*. Of little use to us then were either the first or the second of them; Norway was not so, however, the forests of America, which some English Journalists knew so little, that when speaking of the *Boundary Question*, they expressed them below a farthing an acre.

But Government thought otherwise, when they could not elsewhere get a standing army, or a militia, and for their navy. Then were our forests valuable, because they were indispensable; then did Mr. Perivall, who was premier at the time, by the most flattering promises, and assurances of protection, induce a great number of persons to leave home, and embark all their capital in the manufacture and exportation of timber. In 1829, the timber trade of the Colonies was secured beyond the risk of foreign competition, by Acts of Parliament—if that protection be now withdrawn, what reliance can be placed in future, either on the faith of the minister, or the honor of the nation.

In the economies of the British Empire did the Colonial timber trade originate; and from the increasing necessities of that Empire, sprung its progress and extension. Shall one Ministry then, to gratify caprice, destroy what another created, to supply an emergency, which any government would be so extremely foolish to risk the happiness and integrity of their own Colonies, upon the result of an experiment, or the solution of a problem.

The Colonies may be considered the outposts of our empire, and while they are secure, the citadel is safe; or by an equally natural metaphor, they may be compared to the towers of a granitic tower, from which, if they be secured by violence, they will undoubtedly abstract a portion of its strength.

With a perseverance which obstacles only strengthen, and a gallantry, that opposition but inflamed, did England contend during the last war. For twenty years she led the van and occupied the breach; twenty years did she grapple with a man who strewed England at his feet; and had kings for his captives. Who can count the millions we expended, or gauge the blood we shed during this protracted war? For what did we tax our industry? depopulate our homes? and imperil our resources? Was it to obtain a name? No. That we possessed before the Corsica was; although we had not, we would hardly have been so foolish as to have paid so dearly for the equivalent.

Was it to build up the thrones of the continent; or to restore the CAPERS to an elevation they have since forfeited by their tyranny? No. We did all, and Europe, and to retain our political equilibrium of Europe, and to retain our own ascendancy, by securing our foreign possessions. Shall we now, after having cherished them from infancy into adolescence; after having lavished money to improve them, and blood to protect them, suffer them to revert into original insignificance. Are we so fond of theory as to risk our greatness on the result of a contingency? Will we sacrifice our colonies at the threshold of expediency, or seal up their resources, to give an expansion to foreign energies.

Have we become so fond of contrast, that we would find erect cities in Siberia, to rival the Victoria settlements in the snows of Poland and Norway, and depopulate our own Colonies, destroy our plantations, and dismantle our ships.

In a season of such extensive agitation, we should be extremely cautious in our Colonial Policy; we should scrupulously weigh the value, and measure the importance of all our dependencies; we should count the political advantages; reckon the ships, and add up the thousands the Americans have acquired by our theories. We should survey the neighbouring Republic; examine its position, investigate its principles, and register its views. We know that the Ameri-

cans are high crafty and ambitious; that they are natural enemies; that they would in rival us on our own element; and that should these Colonies fall into their possession, they would become the greatest maritime nation in the world.

This, the most sceptical will hardly question, when it is considered that the St. Lawrence is one of the most magnificent rivers in the world; that the Canadas are an almost unmeasurable tract of rich fertile land, irrigated by mediterranean seas, intersected by numerous lakes and rivers, and lined by splendid canals, upon which 2383,000 have been already expended.

It should also be remembered, that through much expense and anxiety, have we made them what they are; they are every day improving; that their population, which but forty years ago was only 215,000 is now above 1,500,000; and that they will continue to improve, and develop new resources, if they be not fettered by experimental policy.

Great Britain should not think merely of her North American Colonies; they are an integral part of that vast family of which she is the parent, and should be the protectress. If they be kindly and judiciously treated, they will be of the most signal service to her. Of rich, but uncultivated lands, they contain twenty millions of acres, and these may be by a well digested plan of emigration, converted into a sooty vale for the reception of her surplus people. This measure so much humane and feasible than the Maldivian phantoms, would enlarge her actual territory—extend her influence—strengthen the barrier between her and an aspiring rival—and in no small degree attenuate her deplorable pauperism.

It should be duly remembered that the above twenty millions of acres, are thickly wooded with assorted lumber; that this lumber must be cut down and the land disencumbered of it, previously to its cultivation; that in the manufacture and sale of lumber, comports the principal trade of the country; and that both greatly facilitate the eventual settlement of it. It should also be admitted, in our estimate of the colonies, that every inhabitant in them is a consumer of British manufactures, and a payer of British taxes.

The Fisheries of these colonies, are the richest and most extensive in the world, and if commensurately encouraged, would extend her commerce, enable her to control the carrying trade, conduce to her naval ascendancy, and help to man her fleet with volunteers.

In short, view them in whatever light we please, they are of the most essential importance to a powerful nation; and have our estimate of their value should be affected by their proximity to the United States, and the remarkable circumstances, that that country has cooperatively neither mines, minerals, nor fisheries, and is extremely anxious to obtain them, we leave the Ministry to determine.

They are, moreover, a part and parcel of that invincible strength which resisted the power, and baffled the intrigues of Napoleon. "You cannot contend with England," said Talleyrand, "while she retains her Colonies; but deprive her of them and you will see her last day, and put down her last wall." In vain did the haughty Emperor contend with the Queen of an hundred Kingdoms; nor all his power, nor the craftiness of his minister, nor the collective force of the "Great Nation," could fill the trench our Colonies excavated, or dismantle the fortress they created.

May the designs of others never be achieved by ourselves; may no impolicy ever effect what solitude could not devise, or force accomplish. England has adopted us, and we are proud of the affiliation; she has watched over us with solicitude, and we have sworn to uphold her maternal care. May we never reach her bosom; may doubt and brooks never reach her bosom. Immovable be her throne; invincible her strength;—In property may she be humble; and in the day of travel may she have patience to endure adversity, and energy to overcome it.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.**—The following is an extract from a speech of Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered in the House of Commons on the 27th July last, in reply to some observations which had fallen from Sir John Malcolm.

"As it is the interest of this country to maintain her possessions in the colonies, it is her interest that they should be governed well, and it will be the wish of this House to see that they are so governed." (Hear, hear.) "Not only so, but it will be the wish of this House to see that they will have a positive interest in their good government, in seeing that the people are happy, and that every thing is done to promote their prosperity, and increase their attachment to the Mother Country." (Hear, hear.) "When this country has the right of freely clearing his Representatives, I do not think so ill of my fellow countrymen as to believe, that they will not wish to see that privilege extended to the utmost degree in their power. I do not therefore, think that the Colonies are in danger from this measure. On the contrary, I think that their interests and the interest of every class of the community will be promoted by it, for all classes will then have their full share in the decisions of this House." (Hear.)

**From the London Morning Herald.**  
There is just printed, for the House of Lords, an interesting Summary Statement of the number of Criminal Offences committed in the Kingdom of England and Wales during the last Seven Years—namely, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive.

The number of commitments in England and Wales was as follows:—

|  |
|--|
| In 1824, Number of persons committed, 13,608 |
| In 1825, females 2,548, 14,397               |
| In 1826, females 2,432, 16,164               |
| In 1827, females 2,779, 17,524               |
| In 1828, females 2,792, 18,504               |
| In 1829, females 3,119, 18,675               |

In other convictions there are increases, but not so considerable. The number for "horse stealing" in 1824 was 104; in 1830 it was 139. "Murders" seem to have maintained their average; in 1824 there were 17; in 1830 there were 16—the total in the seven years being 103. "Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, and administering poison with intent to murder," &c. were 1824, 22; in 1830 it was 21; in 1827, 32; in 1829, 65, and in 1830, 28; the total being 217.

The number executed in the seven years was 407; the number sentenced to die having been 8,781; so that on 8,374 the sentence of the law was not carried into effect. Further, of the 407 executed, 147 were for "murders," and "shootings at," &c. Now, there were convicted of "murder," and sentenced to die, 10; there were executed 94—thirteen murderers having had their sentence commuted. There were two hundred convicted of "shootings at, administering poison, stabbing, &c. with intent to murder," twenty-seven executed—the hundred and seventy-three escaping with commutations of their sentences.

Then, as to the executions of the crime of "burglary," and that of "breaking into a dwelling house, and larceny," the convictions under the first head of crime diminished amazingly, for, in 1824, the number was 342; in 1830 it was 104, being a diminution of two thirds; but the executions were for the first four years, 13, 12, and 10 a year; while for those same four years, although the second head of crime was yearly increasing, there was not one execution. When, however, the executions for "burglary" in 1828 dwindled down to three, and in 1830 to 2, the convictions for "breaking into a dwelling house and larceny" rose from none to eleven. As to the executions for "sheep stealing," they have averaged between two and three each year; the convictions being on the average one hundred and forty each year.

The sentences to die, and the executions for "forgeries," display remarkable contrasts, especially as compared with former severities. In the seven years there were 296 convictions and sentences, but only twenty executions; or about one was executed out of every twenty sentenced to be hanged. Of those sentences, 72 were for forging and uttering Bank notes—out of the 72 there were six executed, but none last year.

The number executed in the seven years, as already stated, was 407 (out of 8,781 sentences of death, which gives an average of upwards of fifty-eight executions in England and Wales in each year.

These interesting returns (of which, as they occupy nearly 20 pages, we can only give the results), also state the convictions, acquittals, and the amount of bills, or non-prosecutions. Without detailing each year, we shall notice the results on the seven years, which stand thus:—

|  |
|--|
| Total convictions, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive, 80,832 |
| Total acquitted, .....                                 |
| No Bills found and not prosecuted, .....               |

Total commitments in those seven years, 115,569  
In 1829, females 2,972, 18,107  
[The prisoners of trial at the Special Assizes, commencing in 1824, upon the Home Circuit, and under the Special Commissions, are not included in the Returns for 1829.]

By the above Returns, making allowance for the Special Commission omissions of 1829, the increase of crime in seven years, is not one third, it is 13 to 13 1/3. The next division shows the convictions and sentences. Thus those sentenced to death were as follows:—

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| In 1824, sentences of Death, 1,065 |
| In 1825, ditto, 1,340              |
| In 1826, ditto, 1,429              |
| In 1827, ditto, 1,465              |
| In 1828, ditto, 1,526              |
| In 1829, ditto, 1,397              |

Their crimes and the number executed are given in subsequent returns. Here again is a striking increase in the number sentenced, namely, nearly one fourth in seven years! The total number on whom sentence of death was passed in the seven years is 8,781.

According to the enumeration of the crimes for which those persons were sentenced to die, it appears that the greatest increase has been in "breaking into dwelling houses and larceny," the number in 1824 being 125, and having gradually advanced till 1830, when the numbers were 27; and next for "sheep stealing, and killing with intent to steal," the number in 1824 being 103, and in 1830 it being 213—more than double; total for seven years, 977.

**The late Grand Duke Constantine.**—His Imperial Highness was the eldest son of the unhappy Emperor Paul, and was born May 8, 1778, consequently he completed his 53d year about the period of his dissolution. The Grand Duke was, therefore, considerably the senior of the reigning Emperor, who is only in his 34th year. His Highness formed a matrimonial alliance, in 1796, with the Princess Julia of Saxa-Coburg, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the late King of the Belgians. This union, however, did not turn out as happy as was expected, and the marriage was dissolved in March, 1820, in order to enable the Grand Duke to unite himself to the Countess of Gruyevka, who, upon her nuptials, was created by the Emperor Alexander, Princess of Lowicz. Prior to the Polish revolution, the Grand Duke chiefly resided at Warsaw, having been selected to fill the duties of King's representative in Poland in the autumn of 1825. He subsequently succeeded to the throne of the Kingdom of Saxa-Coburg, and his consequent accession to the throne of the Czars. The "Passer of the Balkan" returned in a short time to St. Petersburg, with letters from the Grand Duke, expressive of his resolution to take the first oath of allegiance to his brother Nicholas as Autocrat of all the Russians; then by continuing the solemn renunciation which he had made on the 24th of January, 1822. The character attributed to the late Viceroys of Poland was that of a despot of the most arbitrary and unbecoming school.

**SPIRE OF THE CATHEDRAL AT STRASBURG.**—The principal curiosity of Strasburg, is the spire of its far famed cathedral. It is the highest steeple in Europe; indeed the great pyramid of Egypt, exceeds it in altitude but about three feet. It is formed of a red sandstone, brought from quarries near the Rhine, and is built in *opus work*, each block of stone being pierced through and through, with large holes of different sizes. Many of these openings are so large, that iron bars are placed across them, in order to secure those who ascend the spire from falling out. I do not recollect ever to have had my nerves more excited, than when climbing the 643 steps which lead to the top of the tower. Gusts of wind rushed and howled about such airy through the open work, in the upper part of this pinnacle, that I was fearful of being blown out through the openings, or that the whole fabric would be swept away to the earth, though I know it had stood "undisturbed, amidst the war of elements," for more than six hundred years. The Gothic work is so finely carved, that it is difficult to realize that it should have lasted so long, or how the various parts support each other. The tower is erected on one side of a quadrangular base, of beautiful granite, about four hundred feet high, the top of which is called the platform. It seems to have been the original design of the architect to build another spire, corresponding with the one which now exists, on the opposite side of the platform; but it required one hundred and sixty-five years to construct it as much as is now completed. On the platform there is a large cistern, kept always filled with water, to be used in cases of fire. The view of the city below, and of the surrounding country, from this elevation, is magnificent indeed. The prospect is bounded on one side by the dark mountains of the Black Forest; on the other, the mighty river Rhine stretches far as the eye can trace it, through richly cultivated fields, now dressed out in all the array of summer; and on the opposite side, meadows and castles, and villages, exhibit a picture equally beautiful.

**HEAT OF THE SUN.**—Many experiments have been made to determine the heat of the sun or the intensity of his rays, when concentrated in the focus of a lens, or by reflecting mirrors. Among these may be mentioned the experiments made by Mr. Harris and Dr. Desaguliers, with a mirror constructed by Mr. Nilleto. It was three feet eleven inches. A fossil shell was calcined by it in seven seconds; copper wire vitrified in eight seconds; iron melted in twenty-four seconds; tallow began to calcine in forty seconds; a silver spongio melted in seven and a half seconds; a copper half penny melted in twenty seconds; tin melted in three seconds; cast iron in six seconds; tin—bone was calcined in four seconds. So powerful are the sun's rays when condensed by burning glasses, that it is said Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse, by a combination of these glasses; and Buñon, in the year 1757, constructed a reflecting mirror of 168 pounds of glasses movable on hinges, which set wood on fire at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, and melted lead at one hundred and forty-five feet.

**PARENTAL INDULGENCE.**—Indulgence, when shown in too great a degree by parents to children, generally results with a bad return. It seems to awaken a strange and morbid desire in the hearts of the children to display an impudic fondness. Children do not display to vex such parents. There may be two reasons: 1. It makes them feel foolish to be teased with kindness. 2. It discovers a weakness over which they can insult and triumph. But whatever may be the cause, it furnishes an argument to parents why they should never practice this behaviour towards their children.

**INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTER OF SERVANTS UPON CHILDREN.**—I am convinced that the most careful and fastidious education of children must be very much influenced by the character of the servants. It is impossible that they should not be much in each other's company. And, besides the services by which the servants engage the affections of the child, their minds are much more upon a level with his. They are but a species of grown up children. Hence, they find a sympathy which he seeks in vain in the refined and cultivated mind of his parent. There he meets with his own curiosity, minuteness of observation, love of detail, eagerness for wonders, simplicity of thought, and limpidness of expression, which win his confidence and attachment, at the time that their comparatively great experience and their bodily advantages exact a deference. Let the scholar and the rustic tell a story to a child; the former will soon be obliged to yield the palm to his less accomplished rival. Hence, the child is continually imbibing the servant's notions, and hangs upon his lips. It gives up a glorious idea of God's economy when we find the care or neglect of the minds of our servants rewarded or visited in the minds of our children, and are aware that not only what we have sown in the one we shall reap in the other, but also what we have allowed the great enemy to sow in the one we shall reap in the other. The servant, in many respects, forms a most important medium between the parent and child, deserving to be in a form suited to its capacities (to which the parent, especially the father, often finds it most difficult to descend) what he has received in a form adapted to ripen years.—*Rectory of Faldreth.*

**THE FARMER.**—Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the lighted assembly, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts, do not soothe and entertain the mind of man in any degree, like the verdant plain, the unenclosed mead, the fragrant grove, the melodious lark, the sportive brant, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of the Agriculturist for other employments. If this arose from its being considered that the employment of the husbandman was not so profitable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable, which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blessed. It is that on which every thing depends. True, it is laborious; but then, labour begets health, and health is the fountain of enjoyment and happiness. The cultivation of the farmer is the condition of independence. His little dominion is his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public mind or caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer is the poorest man;—he is the first in the scale of education, and he has no more hours to spare than the rest. In the last of summer's noon, and by the long winter's evening fire, he has made time for his newspapers and his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

**EXTRACT FROM THE SABBATH.**—The following is an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries:— "Profanation of the Lord's day," says Blackstone, is an offence against God and religion, punishable by the municipal law. Forbidding the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals that usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven, solely as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service in a state considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity, and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with healthful cheerfulness; it implants on the minds of the people, that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make good citizens; but which would be worn out and defaced by an unrelenting continuance of labor, without any stated times for recalling them to the worship of their Maker.—*Black. Com. vol. iv. 36.*

**THE COMET OF 1832.**—The French journals have had much to say, these two years past, about the Comet which is to make its appearance in 1832. The German journals begin to amuse their readers with the chimerical apprehensions, which the future appearance of this star may inspire. The fact is, that this Comet might approach the earth much nearer than it actually will approach it, without furnishing the least ground for fear. It is known that in 1770, a comet approached within 750,000 leagues of the earth, about nine times the distance of the moon; and those who are acquainted with astronomy may have not forgot, that M. Lalande had computed thirteen thousand leagues to be the distance at which a comet could produce any sensible derangement of our system. The fact, which these journals propagate, arise from this, that the Comet of 1832 will pass near the orbit of the earth, (within fourteen minutes and a half, thirteen thousand leagues,) so that if the earth be at that point of its orbit which shall be for an instant near the comet, some deranging phenomenon may perhaps result. But this case is far from possible for the year 1832.

**THE ATMOSPHERE NEVER DARK ON A WINDY NIGHT.**—Several years since, when traveling by night in the mail coach, in the depth of winter and during the absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe, that, though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon, and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was far from being dark, and large objects near the road were easily discerned. On expressing my surprise to the driver, he replied, "The wind is very high, and during a great many years that I have been upon the road, I never knew it to be dark upon a windy night." The observation was at that time new to me, but subsequent experience has convinced me that it was true.—*London's Magazine of Natural History.*

**Curious Structure of the Eye of the Horse.**—A singular provision is made for keeping the eye of the horse clean by an eyelid called the *Lem*. It is constituted by a pulpy substance, or mucus, to take hold of the dust on the eye-ball and wipe it clear off, so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing on it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The soft motion of the *Lem* is given to it by a gristly elastic substance, placed between the eye-ball and the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive on the hair with great velocity over the eye and then let it come back as quickly.

**Ignorant persons, when this hair is inflamed from cold, and swelled so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection (calling it the "hooks in the eyes") and cut it off; so near do ignorance and cruelty produce the same effect.**—*Paulson's Advertiser.*

**WARTS OR CORNS.**—Light a brimstone match, and let a few drops fall on the wart or corn, and it will be removed with little pain." This is the latest recipe to cure warts which we have seen; and if it should fail, we take the liberty to recommend to our corn afflicted readers, another remedy, which we are sure will prove prompt and effectual. Perfume the corn with a small quantity of bergamot; then enlarge the lower part of the hole with a penknife or small gouge, till it cavity with Dupont's best gum-water; apply a match, and if the process is properly executed, the corn will be blown into ten thousand pieces.

## MODEST PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of the Weekly Observer.

Sir,—A Singular Personage, styling himself *Earl of Stirling & Doan*, has published "An Address to the Public Authorities—to the Land Settlers, Inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern in the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New-Hantswick, &c." in which with abundant moderation he intorts us that as "nearest and lawful heir in general" and "in special"—moveover to his "great-great-great-grandfather, Sir William Alexander, afterwards created Earl of Stirling," he has "been in part in the whole Country with all its parts and pertinents—the Officers of His Majesty's Hereditary Exchequer of Nova Scotia, &c. &c." His Serene Highness appears to think that the British and French Governments were equally guilty of usurping the just rights of his illustrious ancestor—but the French at length repoussed their iniquity, in sure deference to those rights, ceded the whole Country by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. The British having thus got into possession, as Trustees, we presume for Sir William's heirs "in general and in special," instead of thanking the said heirs for the 68 years undisturbed enjoyment of this trust—persist most ungratefully in maintaining their own possession and that of their grantees, and even go the monstrous length of making new grants of the unsettled territory—Under these appalling circumstances, we may soon expect "a notice to quit" or "a distress for rent to accrue." It is consolatory, however, to find that His Serene Highness means to be "guided by a scrupulous regard and attention to the just rights of all persons whatsoever"—that is—with the slight exception of all those who presume "to settle without his grant." It is a pity that in the recent discussions of Boundary with a neighboring Country, the Earl had not some duly authorized representative, as the claim of "His Ancestor" were certainly a good deal talked about on that occasion, and there is no saying what the *honest Liberty* of Brother Jonathan might have done for him.

X. Y. Z.

**Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, Inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern in the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New-Hantswick, &c.**  
ANY years have elapsed since the first settlement of your Colony was made at its own expense by my ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling. It is sufficiently known that he had a grant of the whole Country from King James the Sixth of Scotland by a royal charter, dated 10th September 1629, which King Charles the First confirmed, by a re-grant dated 12th July 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland 28th June, 1685.

By those charters, the King constituted Sir William Alexander his Hereditary Lieutenant, Admiral and Justice-General of the said Colony; gave him the appointment of all public officers; as well civil as ecclesiastical and military, with power to enact laws as nearly as possible in conformity to the laws of Scotland; and with the very special privilege, that no appeal should lie from his judgments given in any of his courts or any other tribunal out of the Colony. But it is not here necessary to recite all the particular powers, privileges and immunities granted to him, or the extent and boundaries of the country, inasmuch as they are most amply set forth in the charters, and may be seen with reference thereto. It may therefore suffice to observe, that although my family have not for a long time claimed the exercise of the high offices, or the actual appropriation of the unlocated lands, the various causes for the omission are of such a nature as not to have deprived them of their right of inheritance.

The situation of Nova-Scotia, with reference to its prosperous state, is very different to what it was before the retrocession made by the French at the Peace of Paris in 1763, and the value of the country, as such, has become more important for me to consider, now that I find the British Government in the act of assuming an ownership over the lands, which as waste or unsettled have never been heretofore disposed of by my predecessors, and consequently remain my property, for those purposes to which I may be inclined to allot them.

As all the controversies between Great Britain and France affecting their respective American territories, the first settling of Nova-Scotia by Sir William Alexander, and the charters granted to him, were always brought forward to assert and maintain the British rights, and Nova-Scotia was always demanded as a Province which had been acquired by the British in 1713, and it was on the same ground that the French at the final treaty of Paris before mentioned, were called upon to make a quit-claim of all pretensions to it. This brought permanently under the British dominion, the sovereignty of the Crown returned, and the rights of the grantee of the Crown became vested in his heirs.

In that character, on the 11th of October, 1820, I was found by the most intelligent Jury, to be the true and lawful heir in general of Sir William Alexander before mentioned, the first grantee and settler of the country, my great-great-great-grandfather, and on the 24th July 1820, by another Jury, composed of 12 learned advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, and three gentlemen of great reputation, I was further found to be nearest and lawful heir in special of my said ancestor, which verdicts of law have been duly restored to the Chancery in Scotland; and in virtue thereof, I have been inducted into the whole country, with all its parts and pertinents, the offices of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenant of Nova-Scotia, &c. (New-Brunswick, and the adjacent islands included), by reason taken at the Castle of Edinburgh, in terms of the original grants to Sir William Alexander.

NOVA SCOTIANS. I have here deemed it expedient to lay before you the nature of my connexion with your country, and to make it known generally that it is my intention to adopt all these legal measures which may be necessary to uphold them.

In the doctrine of the British Government be good, that the occupation of the French was an usurpation, the same rule of argument must be admitted, that the usurpation by the British Government, and the claims conferred on my ancestors by his several charters, is an usurpation upon the rights belonging to me to discharge them, at the same time that it interferes to settle the present waste lands in an invasion upon my property.

The various great privileges, immunities, advantages and reservations contained in the charters of foundation of the Colony are of the utmost consequence for you to know, and when known, to appreciate, because they embrace points of commerce of local administration, of powers for your legislative body, &c. which must render the whole system of your provincial government less amenable to the sanction of Great Britain than you probably at present are aware.

But that the charters I have alluded to may be seen and understood by you, I shall, as speedily as possible, direct my agent to lay before you copies of them. I must observe, that in whatsoever proceedings I may be advised to make for the resumption of my official character of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenant and for the protection of my territorial property, I shall be guided by a scrupulous regard and attention to the just rights of all persons whatsoever. It is my wish, that in coming forward, my actions should be for your general good, benefit, and advantage, and not for the disturbance of any legal interests.

I MUST, however, here make known, that my agents will have power to receive applications from persons desirous of settling on any of the waste lands, and of making out fresh grants to them, in such a manner as to be consistent with the conditions of my family charters, but with conditions enable me to offer terms much more advantageous than any which could be obtained from a British government. To persons settling on any of those lands, without my grant, I shall certainly not feel disposed to extend a promise of quiet enjoyment, and to those persons with Dupont's best gum-water, I shall tender aid, that ere long, I shall again address you in myler deal.

STUART & DOAN,  
Proprietor and Hereditary Lieutenant,  
Earl of Stirling & Doan,  
Edinburgh, July 12, 1831.