Communications.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—I am sorry that my correspondent 'Laicus' should have had to wait so long for an answer to his communication in the Observer of the 25th ultimo; but I did not see that paper till the first or second of May, and have been ever since too much occupied with other business, to get ready sooner. May I beg the favor of a place for what I am about to write in reply to him.

I find myself complained of for having undertaken to *lecture* a large and highly respectable portion of my fellow churchmen in an improper tone and manner. If I have given a just cause for this complaint it will be matter of sincere regret to me—when I am able to discover it. Nothing was farther from my intention. In my zeal for the cause in which I was engaged, I may have used an expression or two, somewhat stronger than there was need for; but surely *that* is the worst that can be fairly laid to my charge.

The use I made of the word "schismatical" in the concluding sentence of my first letter, is regarded as so heavy an offence, that I have been repeatedly called to account for it, and Laicus has thought it worth while to make another attempt to keep up the cry. I am even invited to enter into a discussion of the nature of *schism*, for the purpose of enlightening *his* mind upon the subject. I freely forgive him the sneer that seems to be contained in that passage; but he must excuse my not engaging in a discussion which would serve only to divert attention from the main point on which we are at issue.

His 4th and 5th paragraphs might lead a person who had not read those words of mine upon which he comments, or had not a distinct recollection of them, to suppose them different from what they were.—Although therefore I am far from thinking that he intended to misrepresent me, I shall beg leave to deny having even said, that any body would be "chargeable with schism for not giving in his adhesion" to the Church society. Nor did I even allege that "in the absence of the present Church society," a parochial society any where formed for the same or similar objects, would have been *schismatical*. My remark, whether just or unjust, applied only to the formation of a society distinct and separate from the General society, which the Bishop suggested, and so considerable a body of the Clergy and Laity of the church had already united to form.

That the formation of a separate society, under such circumstances, would betray a lamentable state of disagreement and disunion among the members of the church, it is perfectly evident. It would amount to much more than a mere refusal to join in support of the General society so recommended and so formed. Unless very satisfactorily explained, it would be viewed by every body as a declaration of hostility to the General society, and attributed probably to that *want of confidence* in those who are associated, which one writer has openly avowed. A woeful "violation of the union of *affection*" among the members of the church would be the sure result; and *that* the author of a recent Treatise upon Infant Baptism, whose ability and faithfulness, in the paper before me, Laicus warmly and deservedly commends, does not hesitate to call *schism*. See his chapter on the Visible Church, p. 302.

But my opponent [will agree that unless there be "a departure from the communion of the church; and rebellion against the *Divine* ordinance," the sin of schism, according to high authority, is not incurred; and therefore it is not to be endured that I should have applied the term schismatical as I did. But I submit that the word schismatical is not in reality so terrible a word as he would represent it. I take it to mean—tending to schism, or resembling schism—and consider it as applicable to an act which tends to separation from, or division within, the church, however schism may be defined. But if Laicus will not allow this, I cannot undertake to dispute the point with him. What I meant to say was—that the formation of a separate society, after what has taken place, would prove the actual existence of a serious *division of feeling in the Church*, and tend to increase that division; and that very possibly it would also lead to more or less of *separation from it*—for when the waters of dissention are once let out, there is no saying how far they will overflow. If the the term displease, however, I would willingly retract it, substituting this explanation in its room.

In another instance I have given undesigned offence. The following words of mine are quoted. "Unless the church society be supported as it requires and deserves, our Provincial church will be a laughing stock to those who love her not, and an object of compassion to all who do—none will or can respect her." And this passage he considers so objectionable, that he could not conclude without adverting to it. He draws attention to the word "requires" by italics, which I did not employ. Did that word displease him? To me it seems a very harmless one.

He proceeds to ask—"Does the Archdeacon really believe that these consequences will be produced by an honest and conscientious refusal to aid in this plan?"—Most certainly I do believe that, if the church society should fall to the ground, for want of support from the churchmen of this Province, it would afford matter of triumph and derision to the enemies of the church, and of compassion to its friends—whether the refusal to support it be considered as honest and conscientious, or the reverse. The only difference will be that, in the one case, the scorn will be directly pointed at those who have concurred in proposing and promoting a scheme in which worthy men of the same persuasion cannot conscientiously join; while, in the other, it will be pointed at the refusers. But in both cases it must reflect upon the church to which all of both parties belong. In both cases, it would be a fair inference from the failure of the design, that such a general combination among the members of our church, as every other religious society exhibits, is not to be hoped for; and surely a church in such a predicament would not be very highly esteemed.

My opponent, if I rightly understand him, triumphs in the persuasion, that the churchmen of his own Parish, will not suffer in the public estimation, however they may act in this business. I hope they will act so as to deserve credit and applause. I trust they will either join the society, or produce satisfactory reasons for declining to do so; and that even if we must despair of their support to the cause, we shall at least be spared the pain of seeing any of them opposed to it. The worst that I know to have been said as yet against the plan of the society, is that it is defective, and not the best that might have been devised—an excellent reason for trying to amend it and supply the deficiencies, but by no means an excuse for any measures plainly tending to defeat its objects.

He promises in a future communication to endeavour to shew that the constitution of the society does not embrace the whole of the Bishop's suggestions, and that there has been a material omission. I can save him the trouble, by at once admitting the fact. But would he condemn a plan, which comes as near to that suggested by the Bishop as was generally thought practicable at present, merely on account of an omission, though it be an important one? I am happy to inform him that the Bishop does not. He regrets the omission; but nevertheless gives his countenance and favor to the society as it is constituted. He considers that we have made a good begining, which, if properly followed up, may under the heavenly blessing be eminently useful to the best interests of the people. He further expresses his hope that at a meeting of the Clergy of Nova Scotia, which is about to take place, they will be able to improve upon our first step, and that we shall afterwards improve upon their advance. Most devoutly do I wish and pray that his Lordship's expectation may be fully realized; And I would to God I could prevail upon Laicus, and my other fellow churchmen in Saint John, to join me both in the wish and prayer, and also in an earnest endeavour to promote their fulfilment. How much better would this be for us all individually, and for the church to which we belong, than the continuance of the present unprofitable dispute.

GEORGE COSTER, ARCHDEACON.

Fredericton, May 8, 1837.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—As report states that a session of the Legislature is likely to take place in July next, I am induced through the medium of your paper to enquire if the Commissioners appointed to report a plan and site for a Provincial Lunatic Asylum are discharging that act—and quote as a stimulent to their exertions an extract from a Boston Annual Report on Prison discipline: "If there are any objects "in the world for which political economy, as well "as humanity and religion, claims consideration, "they are human beings, without friends, without "property, and without reason."

I have heard, Sir, that personal feeling arising out of party politics operate to prevent the Commissioners uniting, or otherwise taking preparatory measures to prepare a report; if such be the case, it is truly a melancholy picture of the weakness, and I may say wickedness of human nature in such of the Commissioners, who are so under the influence of prejudice as to cause them to omit doing that which, religion, morality, humanity and expediency unite in pointing out as important and necessary. B.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

LETTER I.

MR. EDITOR:—I congratulate the House of Assembly and their adherents upon the able support of Q. R. in the shape of two letters and an editorial, in all filling no less than two columns of that hitherto radical, but now high Tory paper the *Courier*.—but who is Q. R. and what does it mean? "Quid Rides?" says one: "Quick Resolutionist?" says another, which all agree in saying means John. Now John it was very wrong for you to *butter yourself* and your two friends in the Editorial, when you had already done such ample justice to them in your two *Quid's*. But why so wrathy man? have the "Infuriated Party" worked you up to such a pitch that you cannot answer them, but must needs vent your spleen upon the Representative of his Majesty, who you know well, cannot, will not answer you. I hope none of your patriotism has oozed out of the many holes which have been made in you, while you had the "proud satisfaction of sitting as a target" singled out with two others of the same kidney from the "Corps of Patriots." Now John I never before wrote to friend Chronicle and therefor feel no "self condemnation for indecent scurrilities" which you assert were contained therein, but surely as a quiet observer I may be allowed to say that I never saw in the columns of the Chronicle so indecent, so unmanly, so cowardly an attack as you have made in the Courier on our worthy Governor.—Cowardly because you know he cannot reply.—unmanly, John, because he cannot meet you on even ground, and indecent because false, low, and scurrilous.—indeed you seem to have been bottling up for the occasion and now in the words of the Poet

> Forth rush'd thy venom,—harmless too it flow'd
> For man defies the poison of a toad!
>
> 6 *o'clock, A. M.* ALPHA.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

In my last letter I congratulated the House of Assembly upon such a supporter as Q. R. who Proteus like jumps Jim Crow from the communications to the Editorial department, and I gave my opinion as to the comparative productions of the Chronicle and Courier the former of which has been styled a degraded press by John.—Since then I have picked up an epigram, as follows:

Querist. "Twixt a *licentious* and *free* press, pray state,
My *worthy* Sir, how *you* discriminate?

John. The Courier's a *free* press, because it defames
The loyal and honest, and calls them hard names:
It's opponent's *licentious* (I cannot conceal it,)
Because it gives truth, Sir, and, d—n me I feel it.

But I am glad to see such a reform taking place in the Courier, how gratifying it is to see a paper which has hitherto been engaged in heaping the most foul abuse upon Governors coming round like a weather cock and absolutely lavishing its encomiums upon our newly expected Lieutenant Governor, before he has done any act by which they can judge of him.—Should he (as of course he will not) submit to be controlled by the democratic faction, then of course the butter will be laid on thicker still, but should he oppose them from a sense of duty, or as an independent branch of the Legislature, then will the Courier turn again and like the Dutchman's weathercock remain nailed fast in opposition to him and all his measures, until another Governor is Gazetted, when about it will come again as at present a happy prognostication.

In common with the Courier I have a high opinion of Sir John Harvey, and the Rad's have missed their mark if they think to turn him from the straight forward course to suit their selfish views or individual interests: he's not *just* the man to sacrifice the Provincial form of Government for a Republican crew, nor give up his own ideas of what is right to please a party which has never yet stuck at any thing to promote their own aggrandizement of power. ALPHA.

12 *o'clock P. M.*

In humble imitation of Q. R. I now add my Editorial.—We have *not* forborne since the close of the Session from expressing our sentiments respecting the great contested question between the Executive and the House of Assembly. We have exposed the Delegates and blown their whole report, since which the 2,000 copies printed by Henry Chubb, have been suppressed and the written report concocted by the "Caliban" out of the original MS., is not forthcoming to the Clerk of the House of Assembly to enable him to comply with the resolution of the Assembly to have 2,000 copies more struck off by the King's Printer to complete the appendix to the Journals. We respond to the sentiments of our correspondent Alpha, that this last attack on our upright Governor is all of a piece with the productions of the party from which it emanated and we also "hail the appointment of Sir John Harvey with much pleasure" and from what we know augur favorably of him, while it affords us great satisfaction to reflect that Sir Archibald Campbell is about leaving such a hot bed of radicalism and discontent, and returning to England where his talents will again be appreciated and where we pray he may long live prosperous and happy.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is to be hoped that the writer in the Courier of last Saturday entertains kindlier feelings towards his political opponents, since he has disposed of such a superabundance of the Gall of Bitterness which seems to have pervaded his own bosom. He signs himself Q. R., but he might as well come out boldly with his true initials of J. R. P. for the most obtuse reader of those letters and the Editorial remarks which bear the same impress, will at once detect the redoubtable resolution maker of the House of Assembly in every line: and more especially should he avow his real name, since he is possessed of so many of what Mr. Wilmot calls "*facts and figures*" to corroborate his statements. He seems peculiarly well adapted for the part, the House of Assembly have assigned to him, that is, of being penman upon all occasions; for no man can indite a resolution, couched in language at the same time so strong and decided yet so respectful: and few can compose two letters and an Editorial for the Courier in the short space of two days, containing so much abuse and malevolence against one individual and such disgusting flattery and sycophantic adulation of another, besides a due quantum of his representation and falsehood like this industrious libeller. And I for one will not again complain that he should receive the sum of £150 besides 15s. per day during a long session for such arduous services, for in fact it is *no remuneration*. I formerly thought that this allowance was for services during the session, but I now discover that he has a general guardianship of its interests, and being one to whom trifles never prove a stumbling block, he must put a fair colouring upon the acts of his employers be they as black as night.

There can be but one opinion of the object of Q. R. (alias J. R. P.) and his party, in the aforesaid letters and editorial, which is, first, to bring the present Governor and his advisers into contempt with the people, and secondly, to identify themselves and their politics with Sir John Harvey. As to the first, however, it may please the ears of the populace and accord with the sentiments of men of low minds, every right thinking man, yea, every one who has any generous feelings within him (let his politics be what they may) will condemn such a mode of conducting the discussion of a great public question: and I can assure Q. R. that there is no one in this Province who less feels the keeness of his personal allusions than the one against whom they are aimed. There is too great a gulph between him and Q. R. both in regard to public services and private virtues, for his venom to be effectual, and it can only be viewed in the same light as a "*Cur howling at the moon.*" In my opinion it would be more praiseworthy in Q. R. to employ his leisure hours in defending his own political life, then in injuring the fair fame of another. But perhaps he finds that a task beyond the power even of his own pen, accustomed as it is to make the worse appear the better reason. He hints that some one is about to review the administraiton of Sir A. Campbell from his first arrival in this colony: would it not be as well if Q. R. would review his own conduct as a representative of this county during the same period. I am sure his constituents would have reason to be proud of their choice when they perceive the numerous acts of political tergiversation which will then be recorded.

As to the second object, in indentifying himself and party with Sir John Harvey; I think the attempt will prove as abortive, as the means made use of are false and unfounded. He evidently wishes the impression to get abroad that the opponents of the Civil List Bill in its present shape are decidedly averse to Sir John Harvey's assumption of the administration of the Government of this Province. Now really Q. R. could not suppose all his readers so silly as to swallow this, or that an anonymous writer in a newspaper can possibly effect the policy of such a man as Sir John Harvey. If he seeks to ingratiate himself and party by such unworthy means, he has in my opinion mistaken his man. There is no doubt they will pounce upon him on his first arrival and load him with congratulations and addresses, there is no doubt they will pour into his ear the most fulsome compliments, but Sir John Harvey is not to be caught with chaff, he will soon see through the paltry intrigues, and the only wish of my heart is that they may be in the most unreserved communication with him, for he will the sooner discard them from his councils. So far from the supporters of Sir A. Campbell being opposed to his coming here, I for one can say, and I am confident I speak the sentiments of them all, that they congratulate themselves as much Q. R. congratulates himself, that Sir John Harvey is to preside over the destinies of this Province, and that since Sir A. Campbell is about to leave us, we know of no man (from what we can collect of his administration in P. E. Island) who is better calculated to curb the turbulent spirits which preside in the democratic branch of the legislature, he is known to be an inflexible defender of the prerogatives of the Crown with a careful regard to the rights of the subject.

I have not time now to remark upon all the points in those two letters and editorial, and in conclusion will only advert to the last paragraph of the 2d letter of Q. R. and remind him that as self praise is no commendation, neither is self congratulation any consolation, Q. R. as a correspondent, congratulates John R. Partelow and his two precious associates "on the success of the Assembly," tho' in doing so he has very modestly enumerated himself last (but this is proper when writing of one's self,) he must not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has gained any credit to himself for his vile productions. No! his own party in their sober moments must deprecate and disown the insinuations there thrown out. I shall take the liberty of addressing you again on this subject, and go more into the merits of the question at issue. Y.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 19, 1837.

The English Mail arrived here on Tuesday last bringing London dates to the 6th of April; and by the Western mail which arrived last evening, London dates to the 8th ult. have been received.

We regret to observe that those papers furnish nothing of a cheering prospect, respecting Commercial affairs. The clouds which have been for some time gathering over commercial affairs appear to thicken rather than disperse. The *American Banks* have been under the necessity of suspending payments in specie, and we look forward with great anxiety to the results which must follow on the receipt of this intelligence in England.

The quarterly statement of the British revenue for the quarter ending 5th April, shows a decrease of £60,400, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1836. There was a slight decrease on the revenue from the customs, excise, taxes, and the Post Office.

Most of our city subscribers are already aware that the different Banks in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have suspended specie payments for the present, with a view no doubt to enable them to give accommodation to the Merchants in their respective cities.

What effect this may have on our own city Banks remains to be seen, but the general opinion seems to be that a meeting of the Merchants should immediately be called, to deliberate on the best course to be adopted. The fact is notorious to every one having any thing to do with Banks here, that they have been curtailing their Discounts for the last six weeks, and should a run be made on them now, it would be impossible for them either to discount new paper or even renew what they already hold. Such a regulation would be ruin to half our Merchants who have their property distributed over the country and cannot collect their debts in time to meet their Notes.

Our three Banking establishments have been of immense service to the community, and are all known to be sound; and were they to adopt the plan of the American Banking companies, might have it within their power to afford relief to almost any extent for a while. The plan we would propose would be for a general meeting of the citizens, and let them suggest to the different Banks the propriety of suspending specie payments, assuring the banks and the public generally that the Bills of the St. John Banks would be received in all business transactions as formerly, and in case of any difficulty arising from parties in the country holding paper, let a committee of the most wealthy and respectable Merchants be named, who would give receipts and obligations to any party who might be afraid of the safety of the Banks, whose Bills they held, as security is generally all the country people want, paying them interest at the rate of six per cent.

The slumbering Courier has at length awakened: the last number contains a "very active expression of sentiment respecting the great contested question between the Governor and his advisers, and the Legislative Council and Representative Body," which in point of style, puts us forcibly in mind of the John Gape papers of 1833. As J. R. and the editorial proceed to all appearance from the same quarter, one of them being but the echo of the other, in the remarks which we feel called upon to make upon them, we shall refer to them indifferently.—The principal subject matter of these articles consists in a charge of falsehood against Sir Archibald Campbell, for having, as is alleged, "intentionally or ignorantly misinterpreted a dispatch" of Lord Glenelg's dated March 2d, into an expression of approbation of his conduct, in the question of the Civil List Bill, and giving publicity thereto. This the Courier says is the case, "if the statements are correct as quoted in the letters of our correspondent Q. R." and it adds, "*we have no authority to doubt them.*" Now what *authority* the Courier may or may not have in this business, we know not, neither do we care; that is a matter to be settled among them: for ourselves *we do doubt the correctness of the statements*, and before we have done, we will make every one who will read our columns doubt it too.

Upon whose statements does this charge of falsehood against Sir Archibald Campbell rest? Upon those of Messrs. Crane & Wilmot!! Upon whose? can it be possible that a charge of falsehood against an individual of the rank and eminent character of Sir Archibald Campbell, the conqueror of the Burmese empire, can be brought upon the testimony of two persons whose veracity lies under so serious an impeachment as that of Messrs. Crane & Wilmot! Did they not last December put their names to, and present to the Assembly of this Province a report of their proceedings in England on the business of the delegation which is replete with falsehood? Did they not when asked by Lord Glenelg what was the "difference between the £14,000 sterling and the "£15,000 currency, say that it was only £500," which falsehood they were ashamed to print! Did they not suppress a note which they received from Lord Glenelg in which he "respectfully declined to give an opinion" in the accuracy of a statement which they put into his hands, and instead of inserting the note, state in the report that Lord Glenelg said, that he had examined the statement and *found it correct?* It is well known to every one who has read the Chronicle that they did, and were it worth our while, we could bring forward a dozen such mis-statements.

But let us turn from the general character of these gentlemen, in connexion with this transaction, to the particular statements upon which if they be correct, the Courier founds its charge of falsehood against Sir Archibald Campbell. We put the passage in the same characters in which it appears in the Courier. "*Lord Glenelg wrote Sir A. Campbell under date of 2d of March, in answer to his Dispatches of 22d October and 2d November, directing him to approve of the Civil List Bill, and also informed him that the* GOVERNMENT HIGHLY APPROVED OF THE CONDUCT OF THE ASSEMBLY." We ask, is this a correct statement? If it is correct, those dispatches of Sir A. Campbell, to which Lord Glenelg replied "under date of 2d March," cannot be about the Civil List Bill: nor can "the conduct of the Assembly highly approved of by the Government," be in connexion with that Bill! There have been no dispatches to Lord Glenelg from Sir A. Campbell of those dates made public! and if there be incorrectness in the statement in so material a point as a date, what dependance can be placed on the statements as regard facts? Just as much as any man of common sense would place on the correctness of the "report of the deputation" or the "report of the finance committee."

What Lord Glenelg may have written in reply to dispatches dated October 22d and November 2, we know not and we never said that we did, nor did we ever hear of any "report emanating from Government house" about them. But we here repeat, and we assert it upon the credit of gentlemen whose veracity has never been impeached, nor their accuracy as to dates called in question, that Lord Glenelg did write under date of March 2d to Sir A. Campbell, in reply to his dispatches of November 25th and December 23d, and that the account we gave of a passage in it (we did not pretend to quote the very words) is substantially correct. Q. R. is, he says, "credibly (not credibly) informed that Mr. Wilmot will bring out a copy of that dispatch;" if the copy he brings out is that in reply to November 25th and December 23d, it will be found that we are correct, and that the statement on which the Courier founds its charge of falsehood is not correct.

We have an observation or two to make on the other question in Q. R. "Lord Glenelg reminded His Excellency that he (Sir A. Campbell) had forgotten to read his own commission, which enjoins him to *obey all such orders as he may from time to time receive under the Sign Manuel, or from our Privy Council, or from either of our Principal* SECRETARIES OF STATE." We are here then *credibly informed* that Lord Glenelg informed Sir A. Campbell that he is bound to obey all his orders! Are we to understand the passage thus? are the words to be construed in this unlimited, unrestricted sense? or are we too add *so far as he legally could?* We have no time to bestow a long argument upon this point, we are compelled to be brief. We therefore say that Lord Glenelg may issue what orders he pleases, but no Governor is enjoined to obey any order, which requires him to do what is contrary to Law. He is not bound to assent to any provincial law which is repugnant to Act of Parliament and this Civil List Bill is repugnant not to one, nor two, nor three, nor even four Acts of Parliament, but to a long series. We shall perhaps offend the Courier, if we refer to "the discovery of the Consolidated Fund": it is however quite surprising that if we are wrong upon that point, no one has yet set us right. We will not however rest wholly upon that act, but refer to three others, which must be well known to Messrs. Simonds & Chandler because they formed the subject matter of their letter No. 5 to Lord Stanley, during their deputation in 1833.

"Duties are annually collected in New-Brunswick upon Wine, Molasses, Coffee and Pimento "under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 6 "G 11. c 13; 4 G 111. c 52: the House of Assembly conceive, they have the undoubted right to "the disposal of these duties, as well as these by "Act 6, G. IV. c 114, provision having been made "by the Assembly for the payment of the Custom "House establishment in the Province." To this Lord Stanley replied "that in pursuance of directions contained in the statutes themselves, these "duties are remitted to the Exchequer in England, "in aid of the expense incurred for the defence of "the British Colonies in North America, and could "not be left to the disposal of the Provincial Legislature except in violation of the acts of Parliament, by virtue of which they are collected."—Whatever doubt may be pretended as to the Act of 1 Wm. IV., here are three acts of Parliament, not only in actual existence, but in constant active operation. And does not the Civil List Bill enact, that all the Crown Revenues of the Province, 'without excepting those "which have been collected, or which shall be collected hereafter shall be paid to the Province Treasurer for the use of the Province," and is not this in violation of those Acts which direct "that these duties shall be remitted to the Exchequer in England, in aid of the expense incurred for the defence of the British Colonies in "North America."? If Lord Glenelg did actually make such an assertion as is alleged, he must have forgotten that any such Acts were in existence, or any such remittances made.

It is hardly necessary for us to repeat here, that on no occasion that we recollect, have we expressed any disapprobation of the principle of the surrender of the Crown Revenues for a Civil List: our objections have been made to the details and to them alone. The measure itself is good; but the mode of effecting it is bad; and we tell the parties chiefly interested, that even now they do not see, all, no nor the chief difficulties in the way of it.

As to the observations which are made upon Sir John Harvey, we look upon them with unmingled scorn and contempt. It no doubt would be a very pleasant thing for some people, could they revive a certain back stairs, in official influence which some years ago, brought the Province into contempt, and its finances into actual bankruptcy. Let the same parties try it again: we have our doubts, though, whether they are trying the best course to succeed. Of this we are certain,—that if Sir John Harvey, (of whom we hear nothing but what is good, and whom we are as well disposed to respect and esteem as the Courier) has one spark of that noble spirit which warms the bosom of a British officer,—and it would be an insult to him, to suppose that he has not,—he will not consider any adulation bestowed upon him at the expense of his predecessor, as at all complimentary: and he will soon make it appear that, the last way to gain his favour, and the surest way of incurring his displeasure, will be by attacking with virulent low lived abuse, the gentleman who now administers the government, the representative of their common Sovereign.

In our first page, will be found an extract from the Montreal *Vindicator*, which tends to show the course to be adopted by the *French majority*.

Saint John Mills and Canal Company.—The election of Officers for the ensuing year took place in this City on the 3d instant, and was as follows:—

Mark Healey, Esquire, *President*. Matthew Bolles, Jun. Seth Bryant, Daniel Hammond, Calvin Spaulding, *Esquires—Directors*.

M. H. Perley, Esq. *Secretary and Treasurer*.

The Company's Works, it is pretty generally known, are on a point of land projecting into the Falls, at the mouth of the River St. John, about a mile from the City. We understand that the Canal is now more than three-fourths completed, and will probably be finished in August next. The Dam is in three sections of two hundred feet each, one of which is completed; the foundations of the other two are laid, and one of them is carried up to about half its entire height. The foundation for the first block of Mills, which will contain eight gangs of saws, has been put down, and nearly filled with ballast; it is ready to receive the frame of the eight Mills, which is also ready, and will be raised as soon as the freshet in the river St. John subsides sufficiently. The castings, machinery, and geering for these eight gangs are in a state of forwardness, and will be completed by the time the frame is raised. A portion of the castings, the greater portion of the iron wrought work, and the Mill geering for the remaining sixteen saws, are considerably advanced, several parts being completely finished.

"It is expected that the first block of Mills will be in operation during September next.

"A number of very good buildings connected with the works were last season erected on the Company's land in the vicinity of the Canal, all which are now completely finished, and fully occupied by persons employed by the Company.—At present, about 140 men are constantly employed on the Canal and other works. So soon as the Mills are completed and in operation, there can be no doubt the Company will do a large and very profitable business.—*Courier.*

King's College, Fredericton, May 12. 1837.

At a Convocation held this day, Messrs. William Scovil and Edward Baker Peters were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

QUEBEC, May 3.—The Bank of British North America in this city commenced its operations on Monday last. The Officers of the Quebec Branch are:

Messrs. Thos. Paton, Manager; Alfred Smithers, Accountant; Peter Le Sueur, First Teller; F. X. Garneau, Second Teller; W. Robinson, Messenger.

Among the presentations to the King at the levee on 22d March, we observe that of the Very Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Moderator of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, by his Grace the Duke of Argyll, G. C. H.; also Lord Aylmer and Major Johnson, 66th Regiment, by Lord Hill.

INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, from his correspondent, dated Jeremie, Hayti, Feb. 23.

Since my last, there has been quite a serious insurrection in the country, which I am glad to say has been speedily extinguished. It originated at Cape Hayti, once the celebrated Cape Francois, a fitting place for Massres. A colonel of regiment stationed there, named Isidor, secured the confidence of three regiments and at their head marched against the powder house at the Cape. The doors of this house were made of solid iron, and while they were beating them in, the alarm was given. The General commanding there, collected what forces he could obtain and marched against the Insurgents, retook the magazine by the bayonet, and killed several of the conspirators. Isidor and his son escaped to the woods. This happened about three weeks ago, since which time they have been pursued, found, and shot dead on the spot which finishes this attempt to overturn the government.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

NASSAU, N. P. April 8.—His Majesty's brig Wanderer, arrived on Thursday from Jamaica, with Lieutenant Hornby, and a detachment of Royal Artillery for this garrison. On the passage up, the Wanderer captured near Grand Bahama, a large schooner, a Portuguese Guineaman, with upwards of 400 Africans on board—on the arrival of this vessel, it was found that the Small Pox was on board, and she was removed to perform Quarantine at Salt Key—where they may be landed and put under Tents.

In a file of St. Vincent Papers received since our last are accounts of the Small Pox having made its appearance at Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Martinique, and other of the Windward Islands.

The following Sections form part of an Act recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts:—

SECT. 1. When any vessel shall arrive at any port or harbour within this State from any port or place without the same, with alien passengers on board, the officer or officers whom the Mayor and Alderman of the city, or the Select men of the town where it is proposed to land such passengers, are hereby authorised and required to appoint, shall go on board such vessel and examine into the condition of said passengers.

SECT. 2. If on such examination there shall be found among said passengers, any lunatic, idiot, maimed, aged or infirm persons, incompetent in the opinion of the officer so examining, to maintain themselves, or who have been paupers in any other country; no such alien passenger shall be permitted to land, until the master, owner, consignee, or agent of such vessel shall give to such city or town, a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient surety, that no such lunatic or indigent passenger shall became a city, town, or State charge, within ten years from the date of the said bond.

Sect. 3. No alien passengers, other than those spoken of in the preceding section shall be permitted to land until the master, owner, consignee or agent of such vessel shall pay to the regularly appointed boarding officer, the sum of two dollars for each passenger so landing: and the money so collected shall be paid into the Treasury of the city or town may direct for the support of foreign paupers.

Horrid State of Affairs at New Orleans.—The True American of the 18th inst. says in addition to the pecuniary distress which has brought such misery on this devoted city, 'loafers, gamblers, incendiaries, thieves, pickpockets, blacklegs, and unprincipled wretches prowl about our streets, seeking whom and what they may devour. Of late their outrages have become insufferable in every municipality but this. But though ferreted out, the Recorder has let them loose upon the community!

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From the Halifax Journal, May 15.

Parliament re-assembled, on the 3d.—The further consideration of the Canada question had been postponed to the 7th. The army Estimates, for the present year, have been voted, the same as last year.

The Queen of Portugal was seriously ill.—Accounts from Spain state, that preparations were making by Gen. Evans for another attack upon the Carlists. Private letters represent the situation of the officers and men of the British Legion as most distressing, since their recent defeat.

A change in the French Ministry was expected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons respecting the further proceedings upon the Church Rate Abolition Bill, or, as it would better be called, the Church lands Approbation Bill. Mr Spring Rice stated, and as it would appear in a tone of some disappointment, that it was not the intention of the ministers to press it upon the immediate attention of the house, and therefore that no further proceedings would be taken till after the Easter holidays. We entirely believe that there is an end of the bill altogether, and that we shall hear very little more of it during the session, unless the pertinacious mention of it by any one party shall compell the other to a reluctant defence. Mr. Spring Rice further added, that upon resuming the proceedings upon the bill, it was his intention to introduce a new clause, the object of which was to remove the objections which had been made by certain church leaseholders upon the ground of the bill's injuring their present interests and the value of their rights of preference in renewals. "I feel assured that the clause which I shall introduce will be satisfactory to all these parties, and will entirely remove these objections."

THE BUDGET, April 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on May 8, he should bring forward his annual "Financial Statement."

MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN CORN.

Mr. Robinson wished to know whether it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman opposite to introduce a measure for permitting the manufacture of Foreign Grain in bond for exportation.

Mr. P. Thomson said he had no objection to the introduction of a measure for the manufacture of Foreign Corn into Flour for exportation, in the same manner that Sugar was refined in the country under lock.

Mr. Robinson said that the right hon. gentleman had not answered his question. He had merely said that he had no objection to the introduction of such a measure. He did not say whether it was his intention to introduce one himself?

Mr. P. Thomson said it would be very extraordinary if he expressed any such intention. The measure was in the hands of the hon. gentleman himself. The debate on the question stood adjourned from a former evening, when an amendment was moved that the question be considered in a committee of the whole house. If that motion be adopted, he (Mr. P. Thomson) would fully state his views to the house.

CANADA.—Lord J. Russell stated to the House that, in consequence of the limited number of members in town, he would postpone the debate on the Canada Resolutions from to-morrow to Friday, week.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—This nobleman expired at his residence in Grosvenor street on Monday, in his 73d year. His lordship had been for some time seriously indisposed with dropsy.

INDIA

COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The Bombay Price current of Jan. 14. (brought in the letters by the overland dispatch which arrived on Tuesday) says that the prices of cotton had been gradually declining for some weeks. There had been a comparative cessation of demand for England. The new crops are spoken of as abundant, and consequently prices were falling at the principal depots in the interior. Prices at Bombay were declared to be almost nominal.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE BOMBAY.—The accounts by the "Good Success," which arrived yesterday from China, the 2d September, leave hardly any doubt as to the fate of those unfortunate vessels, the "Hormasjee" Bomanjee" and the "Homoody." Up to the date we have mentioned, nothing whatever had been heard of them—a circumstance which could not be accounted for any longer by supposing them to have been dismasted and driven out of their course as more than sufficient time had elapsed for them to repair and arrive at Canton. In addition to this, there are pieces of wreck picked up in the China sea to be accounted for; so that nothing like doubt seems to be entertained as to the correctness of Capt. Tonk's conjecture that the vessels must have run foul of each other in the gale, and have been destroyed by the shock. Both were large and valuable ships, and had still more valuable cargoes on board. The amount of the loss sustained by them is said to be not less than fourteen lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, it will be observed by the shipping report, that the "Adelade," which was supposed to have foundered in the same gale, arrived at Bombay on the 6th October; nor does it appear that she sustained any injury. She has brought no less than thirteen lakhs or rupees in silver; and her safe arrival, therefore, as may be supposed, has removed much anxiety.—*Bombay Courier, Nov. 8.*

APRIL 3.—The distress of the commercial and manufacturing classes of France appear unfortunately to keep pace with the increase of political bitterness and embarrassment. The accounts from Lyons continued to indicate the prevalence and extension of misery. Every where the run upon the savings banks was kept up; in no quarter, however, so active as in the city of Nantes, where political feelings were mixed up with those of suffering from distress and want of employment.

A letter from Dresden announces the death, on the 16th inst. of the English General Moore, who had been residing in that city for upwards of six months.

Accounts crowd in from all sides of the severity of the weather. The journals of Spain, Italy, and Germany, tell the same story. On the 14th, 35 workmen engaged in clearing the Simplon-road, were carried away by an avalanche. By great labour on the part of 10 others, who were near, the greater part of the victims were dug out and saved, but 13 perished. Many horses were also lost. Letters from Algiers, from Bavaria, and from Brittany, all represent the country as covered with snow.

The strange anomaly which has so long existed, of giving the rank of "commander" to naval surgeons, and at the same time, placing them in the list of "non-commissioned officers," has been abolished: and for the future naval surgeons are to be styled "commissioned officers." This alteration, however, is not to be extended to assistant surgeons in the navy; who, thought having the nominal rank in the service of lieutenants in the line, or ensigns of the Guards, are still to remain in the cockpit, and to occupy the same position of degradation as formerly.—*Lancet.*

Seizure of His Majesty's Sloop Leveret, by a Portuguese Fort.—The Leveret a ten-gun brig, commanded by Captain Bosanquet, being in the Mozambique channel in the early part of December last, heard that a large slaver had just arrived on the coast, and on the 25th of that month discovered her lying at anchor in a small bay. The slaver refusing to hold communication with the brig an action commenced. So desperate was the resistance the slaver made, that the Leveret hauled off twice to repair damages, and at length, after having one man killed, and five or six wounded, among whom was the master, succeeded in taking possession of her. The exact loss of the slaver, which mounted twenty guns, and carried seventy or eighty men, was not mentioned but must have been considerable. A large quantity of dollars, intended for the purchase of slaves, was found, and removed to the Leveret, which proceeded to a Portugese settlement near Mozambique. The governor of the place demanded that the slaver should be given up, which being refused by Captain Bosanquet, a large battery under which the Leveret lay, suddenly opened upon her, and obliged her to haul down her colours. Immediate possession was taken by the Portuguese both of the Leveret and the slaver, and the prize dollars removed to the fort. After holding possession of the Leveret eight days, she was delivered up, and Captain Bosanquet immediately returned to Simon's Bay. The moment the Thalia arrived (and she was daily expected.) Admiral Campbell intended to proceed to the Mozambique with all the squadron he could muster, and little doubt is entertained, by those who know the decided character of the admiral, that ample reprisals will be made for this unprecedented insult on the English flag.—[Madras Herald, Dec. 28.]

The whole number of the House of Lords is at present 394; of these 272 have been created since 1760.

By the death of General Sir Henry Montressor, G. C. B. and G. C. H., the colonelcy of the 11th regiment of foot has become vacant.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE CORN TRADE.—The trade yesterday proved dull, and the market was thinly attended; the supplies of wheat have been very limited coastways, and by land carriage the samples have been also moderate. Millers are only inclined to take the finer qualities, which realized the rates of Monday, but other sorts are difficult of disposal, and prices nominal.

No sales of bonded wheat have been reported, but since Monday, 1,700 quarters of wheat and 1,000 cwt. of flour have been reported for shipment to Quebec, 250 cwt. of flour to Montreal, and 150 qrs. of wheat to New York. A greater degree of firmness, however, is likely to prevail in the bonded market, now that the President of the board of Trade has intimated his willingness to permit foreign wheat in bond to be ground into flour for export.

At Dantzic on the 27th March, the frost had again set in with severity, and the period further postponed, at which any probability existed of the river's being opened. Wheat remained perfectly nominal. At Hamburg on the 31st March, the market remained extremely dull, and the transactions conf