GREAT-BRITAIN.

(From the Liverpool Chronicle, May 17.)

The affairs of Portugal are in a most disastrous condition, and circumstances seem to favour the worst projects of Don Miguel. The unconditional abdication of the Crown of Portugal by Don Pedro cannot fail to place the power of his brother, who, either as the regent of Maria II., or as the absolute king, will have the uncontrolled direction of the government of this unfortunate kingdom.

The great question which divides the country, and prevents the application of the proper remedies to the miseries of Ireland, has undergone another and a most elaborate discussion. The debate (if debate it may be called, where all argument and eloquence are one side of the question) continued three nights, and, voluminous as it is, it ought to be read by every man interested in the right understanding or anxious to form a correct estimate of the claims of our long-suffering Catholic fellow countrymen.

The majority of six is not sufficient to carry the question into the Lords with any prospect of success, but it, nevertheless, affords satisfactory evidence of the improved state of the public mind, and will encourage not only the Catholics; but also the friends of freedom generally, to persevere in bringing this question again, and again, before the House, until it shall be finally and triumphantly settled.

It is hardly possible to give even a transcript of the speeches of Sir F. Burdett, Sir J. Macintosh, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Huskisson. Whether these orations be considered as making out the case of the Catholics, on the stipulations of treaties, or on the less formal, though not less binding understanding at the time of the Union; or on the higher or broader ground of reason and justice and sound policy; they are all of them eminently successful efforts of manly reasoning, and forcible and convincing eloquence.

The speech of Mr. Grant places the question on its true grounds, urging the concession of the Catholic Claims, as necessary as a political measure, without reference to any ancient notions, either of the character of the Catholic religion, or of the construction of treaties. Mr. G. very properly disdained to argue the question except on the high and unassailable grounds of justice. In the course of his most excellent speech, he asserted that "he placed the claims of the Catholics not upon any grounds of temporary expediency, but on the eternal principles of justice, which neither sovereigns nor warriors could alter. He placed their claims upon that high ground, upon that unwritten and undying compact between the governors and governed, which made protection and allegiance reciprocal duties, and entitled the governed to all the advantages of the constitution under which they lived. If these were the principles by which the question ought to be tried and decided, he would appeal to the House of Commons, and through them to the people of England, to apply them on the present occasion. That the measure would be carried soon, he did not entertain a doubt. It mattered not whether to-day or to-morrow was fated to witness its success, success would come, and shortly. He saw the prognostics before his eyes—he saw it in every thing around him—in every thing within the House and without the House. He thought he could trace it even in the Universities. Oxford had presented a petition, but Cambridge, for the first time, had presented no petition at all. There were some who would not vote for the measure now, though they were satisfied in their hearts that it would be eventually carried. But he would ask them if it was acting fairly by either party to protract what even in their own opinion must be done at last? Was it generous towards Ireland to defer the boon to the last hour, and then bestow it with all the disadvantages of reluctance! Was it just towards their constituents to prolong the antipathies to which this question gave birth, to let it be brought forward year after year, renewing the disputes and perpetuating the exasperation of rival parties? If it was to be, if it must be carried at last, why not now, when they could give to that act of justice the appearance of an act of grace? Why not proceed at once to anticipate their own liberality, to realize their own views to fill up the act of Union by the insertion of that great measure, without which it must be hollow and incomplete—to fulfil the generous anticipations of Mr. Pitt, when he exclaimed in the language of the poet,

"——————paribus se legibus amet,
"Invitæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant!"

[illegible] language from the chair of our country, and gives reasonable ground for expecting that men capable of feeling and uttering sentiments so liberal, will extend the range of their political observation, and fearlessly apply the same principles to all the great questions which agitate the nation.

Though the majority is small, it is a triumph of no ordinary character, when it is known that all the efforts of the Court, and the most active services of the retainers of the Treasury have been exerted to procure a majority on the side of bigotry, and that these exertions have failed.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that we congratulate our readers on the double triumph which has been recently achieved. The Royal assent has been given to the bill for abolishing the Corporation and Test Acts, and now the Commons, acting upon just feelings, have resolved to entertain the question of Catholic Emancipation: these events are full of hope for the nation, and forbid the friends of freedom to despair. Though the great question may be defeated now, the triumph of reason and justice, and sound policy cannot, for any long period, be protracted.

SWEDEN.—The extraordinary session of the Storthing of Norway was opened on the 21st ult. The following passage occurs in the King's speech delivered on the occasion:—"The navigation of the Black Sea has been opened to the flags of the two kingdoms, without any right of pre-emption for the Porte. I hope that the differences which exist in the East will not be sufficient motives for any contravention of the treaty on the part of the Ottoman Ministry."

Letters from Rotterdam and Paris state there are symptoms of the revival of the system of joint stock companies on the Continent. In Holland one has been projected on a scale, with every prospect of being carried into execution, the principal object of which is to carry on trade with South America. The capital is 40,000,000 guilders, (about 100,000 sterling;) and the King himself is said to have entered with so much avidity into the project, that he has himself subscribed one half of the sum required. One part of the undertaking is said to be the forming a Canal from the Gulf of Mexico into the Pacific Ocean, by the Lake of Nicaragua. The accomplishment of this object is understood to have been for a long time past a favourite point with the Dutch Government; and the report made by the engineers sent out, is, we understand, favourable to its success.—*Liverpool paper.*

GLASGOW, MAY 21.

The state of affairs in the East, now occupies the attention of all, to the neglect, nearly, of every other subject. This interest is by no means out of place, for all the leading subjects connected with the politics of this Country, must, to a greater or less degree be modified by the contest now about to commence between Russia and Turkey. Our burdens are already so enormous, that we cannot bear the additional weight of new taxes,—and without the imposition of new taxes, we cannot go to war.

Now let us briefly examine the likelihood that exists on our being *compelled* to go to war, even in reckless defiance of those difficulties.

It is evident, as well from the past policy as the present measures of Russia, that that Power aims at no less an object than the total subversion of the Turkish Empire. It is evident, also, from the late speech of the French Minister, and from the resolution adopted by his Government to add to their military force about eighty thousand men, that France intends either directly to co-operate with Russia in this expedition or to take up a station somewhere in Greece, that shall enable her effectually to guard her own interest, by—as circumstances may direct her—opposing the progress of the Russian arms; or, as the condition on which she allows [illegible] progress, securing to herself a proper object with Russia and France, than the overthrow of the Turkish Empire by the one, and the establishment of Grecian independence by the other. Thus, then our dilemma is—either to go to war, or to sit quietly with our hands folded while our trade and influence in the Mediterranean are lost, and thus create an equal certainty of domestic ruin, by the extinction of a large share of our commerce, and the license we shall thereby give to every rival Power to insult and trample upon our interests at pleasure.—A melancholy picture this; but not less true than melancholy! It may by some be remarked, that there yet gleams upon us a ray of hope from Prussia and Austria. If any one really perceive such a ray, let him not trust to it, nor follow it: it will prove delusive as the ignis fatuus. What! Prussia and Austria dare prop our weakness, against the strength of Russia and France? O, no! they will act a more prudent, if not a more wise part, by chiming in with the dominant party, and receiving as the reward of their acquiescence a portion of the plunder.

There was a way by which all this could have been avoided by us,—by promptly and decisively following up, with ulterior operations, the important blow struck at Navarino. But to tread in the footsteps and consummate policy of Canning, was too much for the high Tory party who succeeded Lord Goderich, to submit to. The result was what alone could follow; the Porte conceiving hope from the change, shook off the terror under which it would have conceded every thing, and assumed an attitude of defiance; while Russia, exulting at her release from the shackles which Canning had so judiciously imposed on her ambition, immediately dissented from the Treaty of the 6th July: at the same time that France, deeming herself still pledged to emancipate Greece, thought that in doing so she might as well become a gleaner in the field which Russian swords were about to reap, and began to prepare accordingly.

We are now informed that the Finance Committee will not be able to effect any good this year! Will it be able to effect any good in the next? The interest excited by its appointment having then subsided, it will in all likelihood slip off from its task very quietly, leaving Ministers to lighten our burdens at their own convenience.

On Tuesday evening, the House of Commons, by a majority of 161 to 54, voted £3,000 *per annum*, to the son of the late Mr. Canning.

TREATY OF THE 6th JULY.

The Speech of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the debate concerning the Loan, contains some remarkable expressions, which do not leave a doubt that the alliance for the pacification of Greece is, in point of fact, dissolved,—each power thinking itself at liberty to take the course which suits its own views of policy and good faith, without any actual concert with others. "Certainly," says the Minister, "we cannot deny Russia the right of enforcing the execution of its treaties with the Porte; yet, without desiring to exaggerate the consequences of this separate action, it must be felt that the respective situation of the powers, with regard to Turkey, now requires from them some explanation on the mode of carrying into execution the treaty which is common to them. All that we are permitted to say is, that His Majesty's Allies declare that they intend, like him, to keep their engagements, and to obtain the objects indicated by the Treaty of the 6th July. France, for its part (and till the common intervention can be combined with the separate action of one of the contracting Powers), cannot behold with indifference the protracted misfortunes of the Greeks, to whom this intervention of the three great Powers, has given a right to entertain better prospects. The solicitude of the King, in concert with wishes so often and so strongly expressed in the two Chambers, will take care that measures be taken to relieve, at least so much misery. In this point of view we hope that humanity will never have any cause to reproach the policy of France; and we are assured, gentlemen, that the succour and the support, whatever be their nature, afforded by the Government to that unfortunate people, will never be placed by you in the number of sacrifices which can merit your reproaches, or give you cause for regret."

It is clear from this that France, without waiting for the co-operation of the other Allies, intends to give "succour and support" to the Greeks, and to put an end to the protracted war in that country: in other words, a strong force will be sent to Greece. This [illegible] be, and probably is not taken with any feeling of hostility towards England; but it is evident responsibility and the whole merit. The hopes which the Greeks had a right to entertain from the Allies have been disappointed—France alone undertakes to relieve them.

This is the second stage of the changes in the relations of the Allies, which have taken place since the dissolution of Lord Goderich's Administration. The first was the separate declaration of war by Russia; the second is the announcement of a separate expedition by France. Our recent Allies, and our "Ancient Ally" will apparently wage war without any interference on our part.—*(Globe.)*

SUMMARY.

SURGICAL.—Dr. Rees, of New-York, has performed with complete success, upon Judge Noyelle, aged 60 years, the difficult and novel task of amputation of the lower jaw. The bone was removed from the chin to the angle, weighing, with the tumor, 7 and 3 quarter ounces. This is the third example of entire recovery from this operation, performed in the city of New-York, where it first originated with Dr. Valentine Mott.

TARIFF BILL.—The New-York Courier says the colours of the shipping there, were displayed at half-mast as a mark of regret at the passage of the Tariff Bill.

Major Noah says—"What does a bachelor know of happiness? poor d—l! his greatest range consists in a segar, his sling, and toasting his feet before a fire, as dull and cheerless as his own situation in life."

LABOUR LOST.—A learned man of Naples, Martorelli, occupied himself for two years in writing a long memoir, in order to prove that the ancients were unacquainted with the use of glass for windows; and fifteen days after the publication of this folio, a house was discovered in Pompeii, all the windows of which were paned with glass.

ABSTINENCE AS A PUNISHMENT.—The mode adopted in Sweden to extort confession from prisoners (torture never being practised) is simply confinement upon a diet of bread and water for a certain length of time, which is found to answer the purpose.

CANAL TUNNELS IN ENGLAND.—The first tunnel constructed in England was on the Trent and Mersey Canal, for the Duke of Bridgewater. Since that time forty-two others have been constructed, making in all a distance of nearly *thirty-nine miles.* One of these, viz. that of the Huddersfield Canal, is almost four miles in length, and is cut for the most part through solid rock—three others are more than two miles in length, and nine others still more than a mile in length.

WONDERFUL FAMILY.—There are now living in the town of Peebles in Scotland, a family consisting of the father and mother with their twelve children, seven boys and five girls, and every one of these twelve children were born deaf and dumb, and have so remained ever since. Our informant had one of them serving as an apprentice to the weaving business, and barring the above defects, he was remarkably clever, and learnt his trade faster than any other apprentice he ever had. Two of the girls can articulate a little, but very indistinctly; the rest are quite deaf and dumb. All these children have their other senses in great perfection.

TRAVELS.—The celebrated traveller Edward Ruppel, is on the point of setting out for Abyssinia, with the purpose of exploring those parts which have no hitherto been visited by any European. The senate of Frankfort, by a unanimous resolution, has granted him 1000 florins of annual income for the ensuing seven or eight years, as well in acknowledgment of his former services, as to enable him, agreeably to his wish, to continue his scientific travels and researches.

LIFE IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—A farmer named Huckbody, residing at Crowford, in the Fens,

UNITED STATES.

The Silas Richards arrived at New-York from Liverpool, on Sunday, bringing dates to the 24th May:—

On the 21st April, Mr. Huskisson announced in the House of Commons, that commercial negotiations with the United States had re-commenced.

It is rumoured that Mr. Peel threatens to resign in consequence of his annoyance at the prospect of Catholic emancipation.

The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts is to be celebrated in London, by a grand dinner, and in other parts of the kingdom by similar rejoicings.

The London Times of May 19, contains a copy from Hamburgh papers of the Order of the day issued by the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg, after having reviewed his guard, and conducted them with the Empress and the Grand Duke Michael out of the Capital, in the midst of the enthusiastic shouts of the soldiers and the people.

The French Army of Occupation of Spain were on their way home at the last date.

There were strong rumors that Mr. Huskisson, Lord Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. C. Grant, were about to retire from the Ministry. The Duke of Wellington is said to have represented to the King that the only condition on which he can continue Minister is that some arrangement be made with the Catholics. There was a conference between two committees of the two Houses of Parliament on the Catholic question, and a resolution offered by Sir F. Burdett, that it was expedient to consider the laws affecting His Majesty's R. Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, was assigned to the 9th of June for consideration.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, of 6th May, contains the appointment of Count Wittgenstein, Commander in chief of the second army and Count Tolstoy, Commander in Chief of St. Petersburg, during the absence of the Emperor.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, General Andreoiss and Sebastiani and M. Viennet insisted that the dignity and interest of France required her to take such an attitude as to deter Russia and England from their alleged views of aggrandizement, the former in the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, and the latter in taking possession of the Archipelago, to the ruin of the French trade in the Mediterranean.

The Chinese Chronicle states, that at the last advices from Pekin, there had been two battles with the Mahommedan rebels, in the first of which says the official account 40 or 50,000 were slain or taken prisoners, and on the second 20 or 30,000, with some of the principal leaders were slain.

The Limerick Chronicle states that 1500 Irishmen who emigrated to Brazil for agricultural purposes, had been thrown into prison by the Emperor, because they refused to join the army on their arrival.

The London Courier of the 22d, four o'clock, says:—"We have just received the following important communication:—Count Pahlin, the Russian Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia, entered Jassy on the 7th, with 5000 men. The Russian Army was to cross the Pruth at Galata on the 6th, and take immediate possession of Brahlow."

The Provinces in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations are declared in a state of war. The Emperor has laid down special regulations for the government of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, so soon as they shall be occupied; but the most important part is the following hint of the future designs of the Emperor; All the other countries which shall be occupied in the sequel by our troops shall be placed under the administration of the Senator who is at the head of the Commissariat of the army.

Despatches from Lisbon to May 4 had been received in France. All the Ambassadors were to leave on the 30th unless an ultimatum, agreed upon by France and England, should be acceded to.—Two thirds of the nobility of Portugal have signed addresses to Don Miguel, urging him to become King.

A Corfu date of April 15 states that the Albanian chiefs having neglected to fulfil certain commands of Redschid Pacha, he had sent 500 men to enforce his demands. The chiefs entrenched themselves and were joined by the inhabitants, who were in open revolt against the Porte.

MISCELLANY.

A SCHOOL SCENE.—[illegible] Hunt, in his "Recollections" of his life, gives the following [illegible] where was a book used by the learners in reading, called Dialogues between a Missionary and an Indian. The boy used to appear with his book in his hand, in the middle of the school, the master standing behind him. The lesson was to begin. Poor ——, whose great fault lay in a deep-toned drawl of his syllables and the ommission of his stops, stood half-looking at the book, and half-casting his eye towards the right of him, whence the blows were to proceed. The master looked over him; and his hand was ready. I am not exact in my quotation at this distance of time; but the *spirit* of one of the passages that I recollect, was to the following purport, and thus did the teacher and his pupil proceed.—Master: "Now, young man, have a care; or I'll set you a *swinging* task." (A common phrase of his.)—Pupil: (Making a sort of heavy bolt at his calamity, and never remembering his stop at the word Missionary,) "*Missionary* Can you see the wind?"—(Master gives him a slap on the cheek.)—Pupil: (Raising his voice to a cry, still forgetting his stop.) "*Indian* No!"—Master: God's my-life, young man! have a care how you provoke me."—Pupil: (Always forgetting the stop.) "*Missionary* How then do you know that there is such a thing?"—Pupil: (With a shout of agony.) "*Indian* Because I feel it."

ADMIRABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.—Several thousand infantry slept in the long galleries of an immense convent built round a square (at Benevente); the lower corridors were filled with the horses of the cavalry and artillery, so thickly stowed that it was scarcely possible for a single man to pass them, and there was but one entrance. Two officers returning from the bridge (of Castro Gouzalo which had been destroyed), being desirous to find shelter for their men, entered the convent, and with horror perceived that a large window shutter being on fire, and the flame spreading to the rafters above, in a few minutes the straw under the horses would ignite, and six thousand men and animals would inevitably perish in the flames. One of the officers, (Captain Lloyd, of the 43rd) a man of great activity, strength, and presence of mind, made a sign to his companions to keep silence, and springing on the nearest horse, ran along the backs of the others until he reached the flaming shutter, which he tore off its hinges, and cast out of the window; then returning quietly, awakened some of the soldiers, and cleared the passage without creating any alarm, which, in such a case, would have been as destructive as the flame. Captain Lloyd was a man of more than ordinary talents; his character has been forcibly and justly depicted in that excellent little work called the "*Life of a Sergeant.*"—NAPIER'S *Peninsular War.*

COLONIAL.

The following is given in the *Star* of Wednesday last, [illegible] of the parties about to explore the [illegible] St. Maurice, take the two parties forward, for here it separates on their several routes. In the first of these, the Deputy Surveyor General, with an assistant, will proceed in the first of the canoes to Lake St. John, thence to the mouth of the Belle Rivière, and ascending that river to its source, will pass over the carrying place to the source of the River La Tuque thence down the River La Tuque to the River St. Maurice to Three Rivers and Quebec.

"The two remaining canoes, each having a Surveyor on board, and one of the Commissioners, with five or six gentlemen who have volunteered for the service, will proceed to Lake St. John, and dividing the Lake into two portions, will particularly survey the circumjacent lands and tributary waters of the Lake. It is hoped that this can be done in sufficient time to admit of one of these canoes ascending the Belle Rivière to its source, and crossing thence over to the Bastican, descending the Bastican to the St. Lawrence and to Quebec, and that the other canoe may have time to ascend the Chicoutimi River, and crossing the portage to the head of the Jacques Cartier, descend that river to the settlement at Valcartier, thence to Indian Lorette and Quebec.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The following is the copy of a paper picked up at Constantine, about two miles to the westward of Padstow, on the 14th instant, which was secured in a bladder, with a request that the same might be published, in order to ascertain the set of a strong current observed:—

SUN, 24th April.—Brig *John Ecklin*, Stewart Bell, Master, from St. Michael's to Quebec, Lat. 44, 2. N. Long. 37, W. out 16 days, all well, 17th March, 1827. —*Ibid.*

MONTREAL, June 14.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, His Excellency Sir James Kempt and suite landed from the John Molson, under a salute from the battery on the Island St. Helens, and proceeded to the Masonic Hall, where the Governor-in-chief now resides.

June 16.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief left this city yesterday afternoon for Grenville, in company with Sir James Kempt, who proceeds on his mission to the works along the line of the Rideau Canal. He will return on Tuesday afternoon.—*Mon. Offi. Gaz.*

We inserted in our last a paragraph from the Quebec Official Gazette which states that the account contained in the Montreal Official Gazette, of "Sir James Kempt having received the express command of his Sovereign to enter upon the duties of the Government on the departure of Lord Dalhousie," was doubted here, as no information to that effect was known previous to the departure of His Excellency from this City. We have since learned that information, which may be depended upon, has been received in town that Sir James Kempt will succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor-in-Chief.—*Quebec Star.*

The Captain of the *Equestrian* arrived here last week, who left London on the 10th of May, reports that when he sailed from the Downs a frigate was under orders for Quebec.—*Ibid.*

The following is a list of the Committee on the Canadian Affairs:—

Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson,	W. B. Baring,
Rt. Hon. C. Wynne,	J. E. Dennison,
T. F. Lewis,	T. H. Villiers,
Rt. Hon. S. Bourne,	M. Fitzgerald,
Sir N. Tindal,	T. Loch,
Sir J. Macintosh,	Archd. Campbell,
Rt. Hon. W. Horton,	J. A. Fazakerley,
Rt. Hon. V. Fitzgerald,	T. Wallace,
Hon. E. Stanley,	Viscount Sandon,
Hon. J. S. Wortley,	H. Labouchere.
Lord F. L. Gower.	

We are extremely gratified to learn that in consequence of the recent intelligence that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie to the high dignity of Commander in Chief in India—which may deprive the citizens of Montreal of again being honoured with his presence in this city, it is proposed to invite him to a [illegible] dinner on Thursday the 19th instant, [illegible] his conduct and private virtues.—*Montreal Gazette by Authority.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Kentville, June 29, 1828.

"The country is looking beautifully—the crops generally promise well—the roots of the grass were somewhat injured by the frost last winter, owing to the scarcity of snow, but as the season has been so wet, but little inconvenience will be experienced from this circumstance.—Potatoes are full as forward as is necessary—wheat and oats bid amply to reward the efforts of the farmer—and many fields of Indian Corn are highly promising—Green Peas will be gathered here in a few days—and Strawberries are already ripe on the highlands."—*Nova-Scotian.*

The Western Mails are in future to be forwarded in the Stage Coach as far as Annapolis. The Coach will leave Halifax early on Tuesday morning, and arrive at Annapolis on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Steam Boat employed between that place and St. John, will proceed to Digby and from thence to St. John immediately after the arrival of the Coach at Annapolis. Gentlemen travelling from hence to New-Brunswick will, by this arrangement, experience no detention.—*N. S. Royal Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor,—I was greatly surprised on recently taking up a number of the Courier, to perceive that the Editor has made a most illiberal and violent attack upon the Department for Crown Lands—in which he sweepingly includes the Commissioner, his Deputies, Clerks, and what he is pleased to term his Retainers; and this attack he pretends is made through pure and patriotic motives, and that he is apprehensive the *poor, ignorant, illiterate inhabitants* of this province will be *gulled* by *interested* Deputy Commissioners, unless he (the learned and knowing Editor of the Courier) warns them of the approaching danger through the medium of his *extensively-circulated paper.* He dwells greatly upon a petition from the Inhabitants of Kent, which I have been informed, prays that the new regulations may be carried into effect, and that Lands may be offered for sale in their County. How astonishing, Mr. Editor, that the Inhabitants of a *remote* part of the Province should petition for the privilege of obtaining Land—a privilege denied them for some time past, in consequence of Col. Cockburn's request that it might be reserved for Emigrants. How very astonishing that many Inhabitants of this young Colony should be unable to write; and how astonishingly astonishing that a good scribe should have been selected to draft the petition!! Those appear to be the gentleman's reasons for sounding the tocsin, on hearing of a moderate and respectful petition, signed by the representative of the County, an able, intelligent and respectable Barrister; by Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Tradesmen, Farmers, and by *one* Deputy Commissioner, who also holds a deputation from the Surveyor-General, and a Commission as Seizing Officer, and who executed the same duties and *enjoyed the same income* prior to the appointment of a Commissioner of Crown Lands, which he does at the present time.

The Editor has been at great pains to identify the Commissioner, his Clerks and Deputies with the new system, in order to raise a clamour against them; and to increase the excitement, he has introduced a pathetic anecdote to which no person acquainted with the Commissioner would attach the slightest degree of credit; and which I know to be false, and of a piece with his statement, that the amount of salaries, &c. exceeds the gross produce of the sale of Lands. Now, Mr. Editor, I have been informed, and I believe that the gross produce of the sales in 1827 was *six* times the amount of the Commissioner's salary, under the new regulations, and that no additional charge was made by him for Deputies, Clerks, or Retainers, during that period. Yes, *six* times the amount of his salary, although the public are aware through the medium of the Royal Gazette, that he had not at a late period been furnished with the plans necessary to enable him to dispose of valuable tracts in every district of the Province, which his unremitted exertions during the last [illegible] had enabled him to do, [illegible] and [illegible] with His [illegible] system of granting Land to have been beyond all comparison better than the new scheme. I have the vanity to think that I am as well acquainted with both *schemes* as he can be—and I shall now make a few observations upon each.

Formerly applicants for Land were under the necessity of travelling to Fredericton, merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Lots they wished to obtain were vacant, which frequently proved not to be the case; if otherwise, after lodging an application and returning home it was more than probable that another competitor would start for the same land, under some old minute of Council. Should this difficulty be overcome, at the expense of office fees on two or three additional petitions, and as many journies to Head-Quarters, and the Grant fees be finally received, the unfortunate applicant after again returning to his expecting family with nothing more than a simple receipt, and two or three years of the prime of his life wasted, was obliged to remain idle for several months, expecting a Deputy (not a Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Editor) to survey the land. When the Deputy appeared he would very justly require to be secured in the expense attending the survey—which was seldom less than five or six pounds, including travelling charges—the unfortunate being, after meeting this, whatever the consequence might be, even then frequently found that some trifling error in the wording of the original petition, or a mistake in the description of the situation, had deprived him of the lot he had expected to obtain, and that he must re-commence his labours, or satisfy himself with a worthless lot, on taking possession of which he would find himself pennyless, and his land mortgaged for more than its value to secure debts incurred for the support of his family, whilst he was journeying to and from Head Quarters and expending his little capital in travelling expences, office fees, grant fees, and surveying fees.

This, Mr. Editor, is no overcharged picture—it is what has happened in a greater or less degree, to three fourths of the land applicants for the last ten years. It is the apprehension of frittering away their capital in this manner, which has driven *thousands of manful c*[illegible] giants from St. John and St. Andrews, to the United States, (where they were glad to procure wilderness land at double the rate now required in this Province and hundreds from Richibucto, Miramichi, Nepisequit and Ristigouche, to Upper Canada, where they paid thirty pounds, sterling, for 200 acres of wilderness land, but where they experienced no vexatious delays—it was certainly full time that some new system should be adopted. His Majesty's Government, ever alive to the welfare of the Colonies, have prepared a code of regulations which bear evident marks of mature reflection, and a thorough acquaintance with the subject.

By this system, so far as I understand its nature from the printed regulations and from general report it is contemplated to have surveys made of eligible tracts of land in every district of the Province; that an upset price be affixed to those by the Commissioner of Crown lands, *subject to the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor;* that they be offered for sale by public auction, the lots to suit purchasers; that at least one sale take place annually in every District, and that in the interim, Emigrants may have the opportunity of purchasing lots on the same terms, at which they have been publicly offered for sale, through the medium of Deputies stationed at the principal Sea-ports; that if *required*, a most liberal credit will be allowed them, at a reduced rate of interest, and that they will be allowed to remove immediately with their families to the Lots they may select. If this system is miserably defective—if this system is inferior to the former, let us give the Editor of the Courier credit for his sagacity, although he may have forfeited all pretensions to respectability, by his scurrilous attack upon an Officer appointed to assist in carrying the system into effect, under the authority, and subject to the control of a wise and native Governor; but if, as I contend, and as three fourths of the Yeomen of this Province assert, the new system is well planned, and that a few amendments are alone necessary, to render it highly advantageous to the Province when actively carried into operation, what can we say of an Editor who abuses a system beneficial to the Province, that he may have an [illegible] and meritorious public Officer, against whom, he, or some of his friends, may have taken a pique.

It is generally considered that the new system would be greatly improved, if conditions of cultivation were required from purchasers, in order to check capitalists from speculating individually in land. This opinion, Mr. Editor, meets with my most hearty concurrence, and I doubt not but our enlightened Governor will provide for this defect, and for any other which may exist, and which his capacious mind will not fail to discover.

Having extended this article to a greater length than I at first intended, I shall only add, that to my certain knowledge, many persons are daily leaving the Province, because they cannot have an opportunity of *buying* Land. If a reasonable space of time has elapsed and the system has not been carried into effect, do not let us cry down the Officer appointed to *sell* the land until we know whether the fault rests with *him*; but let us first ascertain *where* the fault is, and then humbly apply for redress to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who has ever evinced the warmest interest in the welfare of the Province, and to whom, it is but reasonable to suppose, that all public Officers are amenable.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, July 8.

By the Western Mail, we have received English dates to the 24th May, although they are later than communicated in our last number, yet not sufficiently important to claim particular attention.

THE Subscriber on the 24th ult. announced to the Public an anxiety to close his present business, and intention of selling his Printing Establishment. He now informs them that he has disposed of his Establishment to Messrs. DONALD A. CAMERON, and SAMUEL SEEDS, and the present is the last number of the STAR that will be issued by him, as Proprietor.—However, he considers it his duty to say, that he is fully persuaded the above Gentlemen will use every exertion to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage the STAR has so long received.

In taking leave of his numerous friends and subscribers, he assures them he will ever cherish the liveliest and most unfeigned sentiments of gratitude for their kind patronage; and begs to add, that should any of the Community retain animosity against him, on account of his Editorial conduct, he can only say, that if he has erred, it originated in consequence of a firm resolution not to swerve from his established principles.—On his part, grateful to the Public, he retires at peace with all men.

JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND.

DRAMA.—To-morrow evening is fixed for Miss Riddle's benefit.—This lady has acquired a high reputation, and as a matter of course, is a favourite; and since a benefit is an occasion on which the talent of a performer is particularly exerted, we may expect a rich feast to-morrow evening. Although the Drama is condemned by the over-scrupulously moral, we still expect the liberal Public, will always be ready to crown talents with generous recompence.

Lady DOUGLAS and daughters, accompanied by Col. Creagh and Captain Douglas, arrived here yesterday evening, in the steam-boat St. George, from Fredericton.—We understand His Excellency is expected in the course of next week.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, [illegible] stand, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J[illegible] Pilot, to co[illegible] Island.—*Courier.*

BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BI[illegible] Pursuant to public notice, the Annual [illegible] Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Soci[illegible] on evening of Thursday, the 3d inst [illegible] Masonic Hall. The assemblage [illegible] was greater than on any [illegible] the hall was literally crowded. [illegible] business of the evening was in[illegible] sary in reading the Report of the [illegible] last year. The Rev. JOHN WEST[illegible] ely after and moved the recepti[illegible] Report, entered the wide field of [illegible] Bible Society, most energet[illegible] and object her operations have in[illegible] many interesting facts relative [illegible] and transactions. The impress[illegible] audience, in general, we venture t[illegible] make them more friendly than ev[illegible] wonderful, that surpassing Institu[illegible] the minds of every unprejudiced p[illegible] inquietude relative to the charges [illegible] ferred against the London Comm[illegible] unnecessary to bring forward, in th[illegible] statements made by the Rev. Gen[illegible] ll appear in an Appendix to the Re[illegible] The meeting was afterwards addres[illegible] opriate and animated manner, by m[illegible] Gentlemen, in moving and secon[illegible] cessive Resolutions which were bro[illegible] e occasion—viz. the Rev. Mr. W[illegible] ARS, MILES, TAYLOR, HOLMAN, [illegible] AR, BUNTING, M'LEOD, RAY, EW[illegible] 'KENZIE, WATERBERRY, SINNOTT[illegible] After the President had stated the [illegible] nd delight which he felt at the very [illegible] hat had been communicated in the ec[illegible] ng, and the happiness he enjoyed in [illegible] arge and respectable an assembly on [illegible] nt occasion, the Rev. JOHN WE[illegible] marks on the subject of the translati[illegible] tures, and stated that the British and [illegible] ciety were now engaged in promotin[illegible] printing or distribution of the Scriptu[illegible] them, in ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-[illegible] LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS! At the c[illegible] ing, the Rev. Gentleman highly inter[illegible] y, by reading two letters, which he [illegible] and, last Fall, from two native India[illegible] under his charge for education at the [illegible] tlement, when Chaplain to the Huda[illegible] y. The letters breathed a truly ch[illegible] expressed a heartfelt gratitude for th[illegible] privileges which they enjoy, from ha[illegible] o read the Bible, and led to experie[illegible] and consolatory influences of the Gos[illegible] —The Collection at the Meeting w[illegible] *Courier.*

SUSSEX VALE BIBLE ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] respectable meeting was held at Su[illegible] day, July 1st, when a Bible Associat[illegible] connexion with the New-Brunswick [illegible] Society at Saint John. Much intere[illegible] favour of the British and Foreign B[illegible] a statement of facts given by the Re[illegible] lative to the present state and proce[illegible] stitution; and a voluntary subscripti[illegible] Six Shillings, and Three Pence, was [illegible] meeting.

The Committee of the Parent Inst[illegible] berally voted Two Thousand copi[illegible] Scriptures, to the care of the above [illegible] Provinces of British North America, [illegible] present One Hundred copies to the [illegible] Sussex Vale Bible Association, for [illegible] Scriptures throughout the surround[illegible] *Ibid.*

The weather here has latterly bee[illegible] the Season, the Thermometer, for se[illegible] only varying between 90 and 100. [illegible] it was remarkably oppressive, and a[illegible] o'clock in the afternoon the clouds [illegible] in a gloomy and threatening manner [illegible] which was as suddenly succeeded b[illegible] of mind as we believe the oldest inha[illegible] to have ever experienced [illegible] masses of dust, as to render every th[illegible] sides of the streets, for many minu[illegible] ceptible, even to the tops of the hou[illegible] ver, like a little sea, lashed the ho[illegible] billows, and threatened all that wa[illegible] with the utmost danger: Provide[illegible] occurred of any moment, but had t[illegible] many moments longer, the conseq[illegible] proved fatal: it expended itself, [illegible] sultry drops, with some partial vis[illegible] and lightning, and passed over.

During the last day or two, we ha[illegible] but refreshing showers.—*Royal Gaz*[illegible]

HYMENEAL

MARRIED.

On Monday, 30th ult., by the R[illegible] Parish, Mr. Thomas William Bo[illegible] Miss Jane, second daughter of [illegible] Chute, of the Province of Nova-Sc[illegible]

Same day, by the Rev. Dr. Burn[illegible] mas, of the Parish of Lancaster, to [illegible] this city.

At St. Mary's, (York County) o[illegible] the Rev. J. Somerville, Mr. John [illegible] Woodstock, to Mary-Ann, daught[illegible] Gill, of the former place.

At Digby, N. S, on the 7th last. [illegible] Veits, Mr. Nathan Smith Demill, [illegible] City, to Elizabeth, youngest da[illegible] Jame Budd, Esq. of the former pla[illegible]

OBITUARY.

DIED.

On Friday last, in the 7th year [illegible] daughter of Doctor Thomas Walke[illegible]

Yesterday, after a long and p[illegible] she bore with patient resignation [illegible] Rachel, wife of J. C. Waterbery, [illegible] parish of Portland, leaving an a[illegible] and six children to lament her loss. [illegible] place on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, [illegible] dence in Portland, when the friend[illegible] of the Family are requested to atte[illegible]

At Kingston, on the 29th ult. aft[illegible] illness, which he bore with christia[illegible] cob Holder, aged 71 years.

At St. Stephen, (Charlotte Coun[illegible] in the 38th year of his age, James [illegible] Andrews, Counsellor at Law.

On 2d day of April last, Sarah, [illegible] James Cookson, Rector of Colmar [illegible] Rev. James Cookson, Rector of H[illegible] worthy woman, although she had b[illegible] for some years past, yet her dis[illegible] Her loss will be severely felt by h[illegible] Her goodness of heart; her anxiet[illegible] her family, even to the last momen[illegible] her unceasing charitable acts to [illegible] to be hoped, secure to her an eter[illegible] May we, influenced by the same [illegible] "Go and do likewise."—*Hampshi*[illegible]

MARINE L[illegible]

ARRIVED, JULY [illegible]

New Ship Mary, Watford, Wi[illegible] Scovil, partly timber laden.

Marchioness Queensberry, D[illegible] Thomson, partly timber laden.

Brigs Talisman, Cock, London, [illegible] Walker, ballast.

Margaret, Tweedie, Liverpool [illegible] coals, merchandize.

Duke of Wellington, Waye, Bar[illegible] ballast.

Billow, Armstrong, [illegible] Jordan, sugar, co[illegible]

Hayti, Cog[illegible]