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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,
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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

February—1832.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
22 Wednesday	6 43	5 17	morn.	3 10
23 Thursday	6 41	5 19	0 39	4 1
24 Friday	6 39	5 21	1 38	5 1
25 Saturday	6 38	5 22	2 33	6 18
26 Sunday	6 36	5 24	3 24	7 31
27 Monday	6 35	5 25	4 12	8 36
28 Tuesday	6 33	5 27	4 54	9 27

Last Quarter, 23d day, 7h. 58m. morn.

THE GARLAND.

From the London Courier.

Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap Book, by L. E. L.

We flatter ourselves we are kind to our fair author, by giving extracts such as the following, instead of some maudlin fulsome praise. We should be craven knights, however, did we not do more, and recommend this Scrap Book to the feeling and polite. For the remainder of the book, we "may trust it as the Grecian orator did his client, to plead and win the cause by its own beauty."

Upon the Portrait of the Princess Victoria, *after describing an Eastern Princess.*

* * * * * * *

Those were the days for a youthful Queen,
And such, fair Princess, thou shouldst have been.
But thou wilt fill a weary throne—
What with rights of the people and rights of thine own,
An ear-trumpet now thy sceptre should be;
Eternal debate is future for thee.
Lord Brougham will make a six hour's oration,
On the progress of knowledge, the mind of the nation;
Lord Grey, one yet longer, to state that his place
Is, perhaps, less dear to himself than his race;
O'Connell will tell Ireland's griefs and her wrongs,
In speech, the Mac-Adamised prose of Moore's songs,
Good patience, how weary the young Queen will be
Of "the flower of the earth and the gem of the sea!"
Of Hume, with his watch-words—"retrenchment and waste"—
Will insist that your wardrobe be in his care placed,
The silk he will save! the blond he will spare—
I wish he may leave your Grace any to wear!
That feminine fancy, a will of your own,
Is a luxury wholly denied to a throne;
And this is your future—how soon will time trace—
A change and a sign of that fair and young face!
Methinks the best wish to be offered thee now,
Is—God keep the Crown long from that innocent brow!

MISCELLANEA.

Sources of the Thames.—After a long ascent you come to some solitary grassy hills; on the top of these, under the shade of two or three alders, is a little group of splashy springs, which trickle away, forming as far as the eye can follow them, an insignificant brook. Such is the modest infancy of the proud Thames. I felt a tide of poetry come over my mind, as I thought how but a few hours ago, and but a few miles hence, I had seen these same waters covered with a thousand vessels; but this glorious stream in its short course bears on its bosom more ships, more treasure, and more human beings, than any of its colossal brethren; how the capital of the world lies on its banks and by her omnipotent commerce may be almost said to rule the four quarters of the Globe.—With reverential admiration I looked down on the gushing drops, and compared them one while with Napoleon, who, obscurely born in Ajaccio, in a few years made all the thrones of the earth tremble; then with the avalanche which, loosened from its bed under the foot of a sparrow, in five minutes buries a village; then with Rothschild, whose father sold ribbons, and without whose assistance no power in Europe seems now able to carry on war.—*Tour of a German Prince.*

Famine in Egypt.—"Two of the most terrific famines that are recorded in the history of the world, occurred in Egypt, a country where there is greater production with less labour, than is probably exhibited in any other region. The principal labourer in Egypt is the river Nile, whose periodical overflowings impart fertility to the thirsty soil, and produces in a few weeks that abundance which the labour of the husbandman might not hope to command if employed during the whole year. But the Nile is a workman that cannot be controlled and directed even by capital, the great controller and director of all work. The influences of light, and heat, and air, are pretty equal in the same places. Where the climate is most genial, the cultivators have least labour to perform in winning the earth; where it is least genial, the cultivators have most labour. The increased labour balances the small natural productiveness. But the inundation of a great river cannot be depended upon, like the light and heat of the sun. For two seasons the Nile refused to rise, and labour was not prepared to compensate for this refusal;—the ground refused to produce;—the people were starved. We mention these famines of Egypt, to shew that *certainty* is the most encouraging stimulus to every operation of human industry. We know that production as invariably follows a right direction of labour, as day succeeds to night. We believe that it will be dark to-night and light again to-morrow, because we know the general laws which govern light and darkness, and because our experience shows us that those laws are constant and uniform. We know that if we plough, and manure, and sow the ground, a crop will come in due time, varying indeed in quantity according to the season, but still so constant upon an average of years, that we are justified in applying large accumulations and considerable labour to the production of this crop. It is this certainty that we have such a command of the productive powers of nature, as will abundantly compensate us for the incessant labour of directing those forces, which has, during a long course of industry, heaped up the manifold accumulations which we described in the last chapter, and which enables production annually to go forward to the immense extent which we there exhibited. The long succession of labour, which has covered this country with wealth, has been applied to the encouragement of the productive forces of nature, and the restraint of the destroying."—*Working Man's Companion: Capital and Labour.*

A High Compliment.—Louis XIV. once remarked to the celebrated preacher Masillon, "My father, I have often had my pulpits filled with celebrated orators, with whom I have been greatly pleased; but whenever I hear you, I am displeased with myself."

Extraordinary Wife.—In Streatham Church is the following singular inscription:—"Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married forty-seven years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband."

Religion during the Great Plague of London.—"As it brought the people into public company, so it was surprising how it brought them to crowd into the churches; they inquired no more into who they sat near to or far from, what offensive smells they met with, or what condition the people seemed to be in; but looking upon themselves as all so many dead corpses, they came to the churches without the least caution, and crowded together as if their lives were of no consequence compared to the work which they came about there; indeed the zeal which they showed in coming, and the earnestness and affection they showed in their attention to what they heard, made it manifest what a value people would all put upon the worship of God if they thought every day they attended at the church that it would be their last.—*Defoe's History of the Plague.*

Termination of the Great Plague in 1666.—In the middle of their distress, when the condition of the city of London was so truly calamitous, just then it pleased God, as it were, to try his immediate hand to disarm this enemy: the poison was taken out of his sting: even the physicians themselves were surprised at it. Wherever they visited they found their patients better; either they had suppurated kindly, or the tumours were broke, or the carbuncles went down, and the inflammation round them changed colour, or the fever was gone, or some good symptom was in the case, so that in a few days every body was recovering; whole families that were infected and down, that had ministers praying with them, and expecting death every hour, were revived and healed, and none died at all out of them. Nor was this by any new medicine found out, or new method of cure discovered, or by any experience in the operation which the physicians or surgeons attained to; but it was evidently from the secret invisible hand of Him that had at first sent this disease as a judgment upon us.—*Ibid.*

The Affections of Intellect.—There is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect that winds into deep affections, which a much more constant and even amiability of manners in lesser men, often fails to reach. Genius makes many enemies, but it makes sure friends—friends who forgive much, who endure long, who exact little; they partake of the character of disciples as well as friends. There lingers about the human heart a strong inclination to look upward—to revere; in this inclination lies the source of religion, of loyalty, and also of the worship and immortality which are rendered so cheerfully to the great of old. And, in truth, it is a divine pleasure to admire! admiration seems in some measure to appropriate to ourselves the qualities it honors in others. We wed—we root ourselves to the natures we so love to contemplate, and their life grows a part of our own. Thus, when a great man, who has engrossed our thoughts, our conjectures, our homage, dies, a gap seems suddenly left in the world—a wheel in the mechanism of our own being appears abruptly stilled; a portion of ourselves, and not our worst portion—for how many pure, high, generous sentiments it contains!—dies with him.—*Eugene Aram.*

Cholera Morbus.—On Monday, M. Majendie attended at the Academy of Sciences and delivered a verbal report of his visit to Sunderland. He said that the most striking phenomenon of this disease is the almost total stoppage of the circulation of the blood, the action of the heart being reduced to not more than ten or twelve pulsations in a minute. To this he attributed the black or blue appearance of the extremities, and the imminent danger of placing the patient in an upright position, which not unfrequently produced instant death, as thereby the passage of the blood to the head is rendered extremely difficult. The effect is the same in both sexes and at every age. The principal cause of the extensive ravages of the disease he supposed to be the horrible state of poverty of the lower orders. "There are," he says, "three parishes in Sunderland, two being situated on the heights, and the third in a damp position on the borders of a river. The two former contain upwards of eight hundred spacious houses, in which all the comfort that civilization can suggest or affluence procure, is to be found, and, consequently, scarcely a single case has occurred in them; but in the lower town, occupied by seventeen thousand inhabitants, of whom fourteen thousand are in a state of pauperism, and the objects of popular prejudice against dissection was so great, that the facility had not been able to obtain permission to open the body of a single person who had died of the cholera." He expressed his great satisfaction at the liberal assistance and attentions he had received from his professional brethren both in London and Sunderland. He also approved of the judicious conduct of the British Government in refraining from all rigorous measures for preventing communication by land. M. Majendie considers that the fatal effect of this disease has been considerably augmented by the precautions taken on the continent to prevent its progress.—*Paris paper.*

The connexion between the Press and Education.—The effects of printing have been limited by two great obstacles—force, and the deficiency of education. The reformation, as we have said, was arrested by the kings of Christendom making up their old quarrels with the Pope, and throwing the whole weight of their power and vengeance into the opposite scale: but the influence of printing is undermining tyranny as well as superstition, and now that the warfare is begun, despotism must either replunge men into the dark ages, and destroy the press, or be destroyed by it; since the full influence of each is incompatible with the existence of the other. But the greatest obstacle to the power of the press has been the want of general education; without education printing can effect nothing, the former is to the latter what the female deities of India were to the gods to whom they were mated—the recipients of their power, and the medium by which their energy flowed into operation. As education is extended, the power of the press is enlarged, and an action is exerted in the moral world, more subtle and rapid than that fluid in the natural, which lightens at once over the face of the heavens, and shatters whatever barriers are opposed to it.—*Douglas on the advancement of Society.*

Mr. Irving and the Trustees of the National Scotch Church, Regent-square.—The trustees of the National Scotch Church having requested Mr. Irving to retract or to resign, he has refused to do either, on the ground that the trust-deed secures to the minister the regulation of the public worship.—In the event of any difference between the minister and the trustees, an appeal must, according to the trust-deed, be made to the Presbytery of London, whose decision is final. The trustees mean, therefore, to submit the matter to the Presbytery; and, if Mr. Irving refuses to obey their decision, which will, no doubt be against him, they will apply for an injunction to the Court of Chancery, for his immediate expulsion.—*The World.*

*General Washington.—The Marquis de Lafayette repaired to Fredericksburg, previous to his departure for Europe, in the fall of 1784, to pay his departing respects to the mother of Washington. Conducted by one of her grandsons, he approached the house, when the young gentleman observed, "There sir, is my grandmother." Lafayette beheld, working in the garden, clad in domestic-made clothes, and her grey head covered by a plain straw hat, the mother of "his hero!" The lady [illegible] him kindly, observing—"Ah, Mar[illegible] an old woman—but come, I can make [illegible] to my poor dwelling, without the parade [illegible] my dress." Much as Lafayette had heard [illegible] of the matron before, at this interesting interview he was charmed and struck with wonder. When he considered her great age, the transcendant elevation of her son, who, surpassing all rivals in the race of glory, "bore the palm alone," and the same time discovered no change in her plain yet dignified life and manners, he became assured that the Roman matron could flourish in the modern day. The Marquis spoke of the happy effects of the revolution, and the goodly prospects which opened on independent America, stated his speedy departure for his native land, and paid the tribute of his heart, his love and admiration of her illustrious son. To the encomiums which he had lavished upon his hero and paternal chief, the matron replied in words—"I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy."

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Gazette, January 31.

A highly important Message from the Governor-in-Chief, conveying the sentiments of His Majesty, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, to the Parliament of this Province, will be found in our Report of the Legislative proceedings. It offers to give up the Clergy Reserves to the country, (so we read the Message), on condition of the Legislature devising other means of affording to the Clergy of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, a reasonable and moderate provision, to enable them properly to discharge the duties of their sacred functions. The Presbyterians in the Canadas cannot fail to remark with pleasure the full and complete acknowledgment here given by His Majesty's Government, of their right to participate in any advantages arising from the Clergy Reserves. The following is the Message:

Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief.

The Governor-in-Chief has received his Majesty's command to make the following communication to the House of Assembly, in reference to the Lands which, in pursuance of the Constitutional Act of this Province, have been set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

The representations which have at different times been made to his Majesty and his Royal Predecessor, of the prejudices sustained by his faithful subjects in this Province from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have engaged his Majesty's most attentive consideration. His Majesty has with no less anxiety considered how far such an appropriation of territory is conducive, either to the temporal welfare of the Ministers of religion in this Province, or to their spiritual influence. Bound no less by his personal feelings than by the sacred obligations of that station to which Providence has called him, to watch over the interests of all Protestant Churches within his dominions, his Majesty could never consent to abandon those interests with a view to any objects of a temporary and apparent expediency.

It has therefore been with peculiar satisfaction that in the result of his enquires into this subject, his Majesty has found that the changes sought for by so large a proportion of the inhabitants of this Province may be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the Established Churches of England and Scotland. The waste lands which have been set apart as a provision for the Clergy of those venerable bodies, have hitherto yielded no disposable revenue. The period at which they might reasonably be expected to become more productive is still remote. His Majesty has solid grounds for entertaining the hope that before the arrival of that period it may be found practicable to afford the Clergy of those Churches such a reasonable and moderate provision as may be necessary for enabling them properly to discharge their sacred functions.

His Majesty, therefore, invites the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, Jan. 26, 1832.

The *Montreal Herald* remarks as follows on the Message:—"The view which His Majesty takes of this subject, so often and so warmly discussed in Canada, decidedly recognises the Scotch Church, as an Established Church; and puts us all, as Protestants, upon that footing of equality which must be grateful to every liberal mind."

A Message on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, couched in the same language with that of Lord Aylmer, has been sent to the Upper Canada Legislature by Sir John Colborne.

House of Assembly, Quebec, Jan. 31.—The House went into Committee on His Excellency's Message relating to a proposed Civil List, and rose without reporting. (Mr. Panet moved in Committee, That £4500 sterling per annum, be placed at the disposal of his Majesty, to provide for the Salary of the Governor in Chief, during his Majesty's Reign.—Mr. Lee moved, That the Chairman do leave the Chair, which motion was carried upon a division, Yeas 42, Nays 9.

From the Quebec Gazette, February 1.

The proposed Civil List.—The Assembly went into Committee last night on the Message of the Governor in Chief of the 23d ultimo, and rose without reporting.

This Message asked the vote for the life of the King of the salaries, of the Governor in Chief £4,500; the Civil Secretary £500; the Provincial Secretary £400; the Attorney General £300; and the Solicitor General £200.

It has been rumoured for some days past that his Excellency had received positive instructions not to sanction the Supply Bill, if these votes were not agreed to by the House. In the discussion which took place last night, Mr. Panet declared, on the part of Government, on the question being put to him by Mr. Neilson, that such instructions had actually been received by his Excellency.

The majority of the House appear to have considered that these instructions forced them either to violate the former pledge to vote permanently the salaries of the Governor, Judges, and Executive Council, corresponding with the recommendations of the Canada Committee, or reject the proposal of the Governor in Chief. By a majority of 42 to 9, in passing the motion for the Committe to rise without reporting, the House adhered to its former pledge.

It now appears certain therefore, that the Supply Bill for this year will not be sanctioned, but probably be reserved for the King's assent. There is, we hope, every reason to think, that His Majesty's Councils will see the propriety of following, in this particular respect, as it has done with respect to so many matters reported upon by the Canada Committee, the terms of the report of 1828. If that should be the case, the Supply Bill may return sanctioned in the course of June, and no very material inconvenience to the public service follow.

Mr. Young, in the debate last night, asked Mr. Panet, whether His Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the Act of last Session, repealing the 14th Geo. III., would not, should the supply bill fail, think itself warranted by the terms, of the repeal in appropriating both the monies levied under that Act and the £5,000 levied under the 35th of the same reign, for the Administration of Justice. Mr. Panet stated that he undoubtedly thought that the Government considered the whole of the revenue at the sole disposal of the Colonial Legislature, and that the money, should no Supply Bill pass, must remain in the public chest.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, February 8.

In the House of Assembly, 4th Feb. 1832.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Magistrates of Barrington, and the Report of the Committee thereon be published in the Royal Gazette.

Extract from the Journals. J. Whidden.

The following are the Petition and Report mentioned in the above Resolution:

PETITION.

To the Honorable House of Assembly, in General Sessions convened.

The Petition of Ebenezer Crowell, Obadiah Wilson, John Homer, and W. B. Sargent, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Township of Barrington, in the County of Shelburne,

Humbly Sheweth—

That the brig Mary, of Dublin, Capt. James Duncan, was brought into the Harbour of Barrington in distress, in the Month of October last, having been stranded on Cape Sable Island, and been got off again by those whom he called to his assistance; that his Vessel was in a sinking condition, had five feet of water in his hold, and was kept afloat only by most severe exertions, in pumping and bailing; the Vessel had received considerable injury, that partial repairs were done to the Vessel, and amounted to the sum of Sixty-Three Pounds and Sixpence only—that Mr. William Robertson, Agent for wrecked Vessels, had the management of the business on behalf of the Master,—That your Petitioners, as Magistrates, at the request of the Parties, and according to the Law in such cases provided, examined into the demands of the different claimants, and awarded them such sums, as, according to the judgment of your Petitioners, they were justly entitled to; to prove the correctness of which award, your Petitioners beg to lay before your Honble. House, an attested copy of the same. Your Petitioners were much astonished on reading an Editorial remark in the Recorder of the 17th December last, from which it appears that Captain Duncan has inserted in the St. John Courier of the 10th of the same month, a communication "reflecting in severe terms on the character of the Inhabitants of Barrington and its neighbourhood;" and, as the Editor of the Acadian Recorder remarks, Captain Duncan, to corroborate his own statement, quotes a passage from "Purdy's Sailing Directory," published in London, in the year 1827.—This passage informs Mariners, that rocks on this part of the coast of Nova-Scotia, are not the only evils to be dreaded; and narrates the circumstance of a wreck which occurred in 1818, and in the robbery of which, it says—Officers of Justice, and some others of high standing, in Port La Tour and Barrington, were implicated.

Were these circumstances, as stated, your Petitioners, and the Inhabitants of Barrington, would justly merit the abhorrence of every man who has any humanity or justice in his composition. Your Petitioners would not dare to presume to come before your Honorable House deeply stained and implicated as they would be, if guilty in any degree with such atrocious conduct; but, your Petitioners, in the strength of conscious innocence come to your Honorable House, to wipe off the stigma thus most wantonly and maliciously thrown upon them, the inhabitants of Barrington, and the Province at large, as supposing it to contain such a nest of Barbarians as they are alleged to be. As regards Captain Duncan's statement towards himself, your Petitioners beg most respectfully to lay before your hon'ble House, a number of Depositions with the attested copy of the said Award, stating the expences in saving the Vessel, getting her off the rocks, and all other expences against Captain Duncan whilst here; and beg to state, that on his refusing to pay the Bills, the Collector of the Customs did, according to Law, detain his Papers, until the Captain paid the same.

Your Petitioners trust that these Documents will prove to your Hon'ble House, that no advantage whatever was taken of Captain Duncan's situation—that no combination whatever existed to defraud him, and that nothing illegal was in any of the proceedings towards him; and your Petitioners beg respectfully to state to your Hon'ble House, that when the total amount of the Award for getting him off the rocks, pilotage, pumping and bailing, Carpenter's Bill, Blacksmith's Bill, Pumpmaker's Bill, &c. &c. are taken into consideration, the charge brought against your Petitioners, and the Inhabitants of this place, will be deemed by your Hon'ble House false and malicious.

Your Petitioners beg respectfully to call the attention of your Hon'ble House to the passage alluded to from Purdy's Sailing Directory; as regards this circumstance, your Petitioners beg to state, that a Vessel was wrecked at Blanch Island, in 1817, and some time afterwards a communication appeared in the Halifax Newspaper, purporting to be copied from a New York Paper, inserted by a person who stated himself to have been a Passenger on board at the time of the Shipwreck: this charge was fully refuted in the same Paper shortly afterwards by Mr. Wm. Robertson, in the year 1819—it was then (without the refutation) copied into the John Bull Newspaper, published in London, and from thence was inserted in Purdy's Sailing Directory, on appearance of which, it was again refuted in the Halifax Acadian, by Mr. Wm. Robertson, in the beginning of 1827. Your Petitioners are aware that it would have been the most advisable method at the time to have applied to the Editor of Purdy's Sailing Directory for an explanation, and furnishing him with the refutation published in the Papers at Halifax; this unfortunately was not done, and notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since these circumstances occurred, your Petitioners beg to crave the assistance of your Hon'ble House in aiding them to vindicate their characters from such vile aspersions, and to prove the falsity and malignity of the charge. Your Petitioners beg leave to lay before your Hon. House, a number of Depositions relative to this transaction. Your Petitioners are well convinced, that no persons guilty of such deeds are worthy the name of men, much less to hold commissions as His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and although two of your Petitioners, John Homer and William B. Sargent, were not in the Commission at the time alluded to, yet they feel equally determined with their Brother Magistrates, to do all in their power to free the Inhabitants of Barrington, and those who were in the Commission at the time, from such an odious stain.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Hon'ble House will adopt some measures to bring the publishers of Purdy's Sailing Directory to an account for the statement published in his Work, either through the medium of the Agent for the Province in London, or by a Communication to the Colonial Secretary, or in such other way as in the wisdom of your Hon'ble House may seem most proper.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

Ebenezer Crowell, J.P. Obadiah Wilson, J.P.
John Homer, J.P. W. B. Sargent, J.P.

Barrington, 14th Jan. 1832.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Magistrates of Barrington, respecting a publication which lately appeared in the Courier of the 10th Dec. last, printed at Saint John, N. B. as a communication purporting to be from James Duncan, Master of the Brig Mary, of Dublin, with reference to the treatment he experienced from the Magistrates, Sub-collector, and other inhabitants of that District, and also referring as a confirmation of the improper general conduct of the Inhabitants of that part of the Province, to a statement printed in London, some years since, in a Book called "Purdy's Sailing Directory," an extract from which was republished in the Courier, beg leave to Report.

That your Committee have examined into the various documents, attached to the Memorial, consisting of depositions and examinations of various persons, taken before John M'Kinnon, Esquire, a Magistrate, residing at Yarmouth, and are convinced, that with respect to the Brig Mary, the following facts may be relied upon:—The Brig Mary, Duncan, Master, of Dublin, was driven on Cape Sable Island, that the weather being very thick and foggy, a Bugle Horn was sounded on board the said Brig to attract the attention of the Inhabitants, or any vessel passing; that the sound was heard by several boats returning from Fishing, and in consequence the Brig was discovered, as she lay stranded—the boats were hailed, and the people requested to come on board, when the Master stated his situation, and requested the assistance of those persons, promising if they succeeded in getting the vessel off, he would pay them well, and finally offered one of the persons then on board, Ebenezer Crowell, Fifty Pounds if he would provide a Vessel to secure the safety of the Passengers and Crew, and to save the materials of the Vessel, should he, the Captain, not succeed in getting her off. Crowell said he could not, in the situation the Vessel then was in, make any such bargain, as the Laws of the Province particularly provided for the remuneration of Persons assisting in such cases, but immediately went on shore to procure a suitable Vessel, and returned next morning with a Schooner. In the mean time, the Vessel had floated off, and remained at anchor about seven miles from the place where she first struck; the Vessel was still in imminent danger, having five feet of water in her hold. The passengers and crew were eager to embark on board the Schooner and quit the Brig altogether, but on the promise, that he, Crowell, would remain by the Vessel, they were prevailed upon to remain on board, and, with the assistance of nine men from the Shore, the Vessel was carried into the Harbour and placed on the flats, where she was partially under the agency of William Robertson, Esq. a Gentleman usually employed on such occasions.

That a dispute having arisen between the Captain and Salvors, the former made a violent attempt to possess himself of the Ship's Papers from the Custom House, with the intention of proceeding to Sea without settling with those persons, to whose exertions the safety of the Vessel may be mainly attributed. The Sub-Collector, therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, acted both right and proper, in detaining the papers, until the claims of those persons were finally adjusted; and in so doing, he was fully borne out by the Laws of this Province: that afterwards the Master submitted his objections, and a Board of four Magistrates assembled for the purpose of remunerating the Salvors, agreeably to our Laws, when the sum of Sixty-Three Pounds and Six Pence was awarded to be apportioned amongst the several Salvors, and to pay the repairs as the annexed statement will show. When your Committee consider that no less than nine men were actually employed on board for upwards of forty eight hours, continually pumping and bailing to keep the Vessel from sinking;—That a Schooner with eight men on board remained along side, until the Brig was placed in safety, that the Rudder was unhung, and the Vessel leaking in many parts, and that the Brig afterwards underwent considerable repairs; the Committee are convinced, that there ought not to be a shadow of complaint for extravagant charges.

With respect to the melancholy wreck of the Brig Mary, M'Kay, Master, some particulars of which were published in "Purdy's Sailing Directory," the Committee have examined many depositions and other documents, and are satisfied, beyond a doubt, that every aid and assistance were given to those unfortunate persons in the power of the Poor Inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the wreck: some of the women and children were actually conveyed, on the backs of the settlers, to their dwellings, and although a complaint was made by an Individual, one of the surviving passengers, that some part of his baggage which had floated on Shore, was in the possession of one of the Inhabitants, he withdrew his charge, on a Search Warrant being granted. Upon a patient investigation of the documents submitted to the Committee as well as from the nature of the case, for your Committee cannot think it possible for human beings to treat otherwise than with kindness, People in the miserable state in which those belonging to this Vessel were found; this, together with the well known character, and respectability of the Magistrates, and the long and meritorious service of Joseph Homer, Esquire, the Sub Collector, satisfy your Committee that the conduct of the Magistrates of Barrington may challenge the most minute and rigid examination in the two cases of Shipwreck, referred to. The Committee do not hesitate to say, that they consider the charge made by James Duncan, both in his own case, as well as in that detailed in "Purdy's Sailing Directory" to be unfounded in fact, and calumnious in the highest degree. All which is respectfully submitted.

S. W. Deblois, W. H. Roach, Jos. Freeman,
Jas Harris, B. Dewolf.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton.

(From the Journals.)

Thursday, February 9.

Mr. Simonds, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Millidge, Esquire, and others, of the City of St. John, praying that the act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, regulating the election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen may be amended; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

"New-Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 8th February, 1832.*

"Archibald Campbell.

"The Lieutenant-Governor directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, an account of Expenses incurred in some repairs about the out buildings at Government House, which were indispensably necessary to render them habitable, together with a Report on the subject from the Commissioners, which he submits to the consideration of the House, and recommends that provision be made for defraying the expense.

"A. C."

Friday, February 10.

Mr. Kinnear moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Acts relative to Streets and Highways in the City and County of Saint John. Leave granted.—The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Simonds moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company." Leave granted.—The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rev. William G. Johnstone, and others, Protestants, professing the doctrine of the Church of Scotland, which was read; setting forth:—That the Petitioners perceive by the Journals of the House of Assembly, that a Bill to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to settled and ordained Ministers of dissenting Congregations in this Province, is now under the consideration of the House; and that they are desirous that the privilege of solemnizing Marriage should be extended to all ordained and settled Ministers of Christian Congregations within the Province in as full and ample a manner as is now enjoyed by any Clergyman or Minister in connexion with the Established Churches of Great Britain; that the Petitioners understand that it is in contemplation to insert a clause in the above-mentioned Bill, which will affect the usages and limit the privileges of the Church to which they belong; and beg leave respectfully to submit, that such a measure, if carried into effect, would be an interference with the powers and authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and an infringement of its rights and privileges, as by Law established; that they humbly conceive it will not, in any instance, be the desire of the Legislature of New-Brunswick, so distinguished for its liberality, to deprive any of His Majesty's subjects, in this Province, of those rights which they have hitherto enjoyed, and do at present possess, unless the possession of those rights should have been perverted to the hurt or injury of the community; and as no such charge has ever been made against the ministers in this Province, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, they confidently hope that no clause will be inserted in the said Bill, which will go to effect the usages or limit the privileges of the Petitioners; but should any such charge be made, they feel assured that the House of Assembly will never refuse to grant time and opportunity to disprove the same, which they will always be prepared to do, as they are confident that no such charge can have any foundation in fact; they, therefore, humbly pray that the Legislature may pass a Bill which will extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all ordained and settled Ministers of all Christian Congregations within this Province, and that nothing in the said Law contained shall be construed to prevent regularly ordained and settled Ministers in this Province, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, from solemnizing Marriage, according to the forms and usages established by the general Assembly of the said Church of Scotland.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

(For further Extracts see last page.)