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On the 14th October, though the weather was very unfavourable, about 200 persons assembled in the Parish of Ephane, Eing's county, to seish in, and to witness the raising a Frame for a China, which was accomplished without accident in the short space of six hours.—Before the work commenced, pravers were read by the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Hampton, and an appropriate address delivered in the building now used as a place of worship. The attention of the people was directed to the many proofs afforded by scripture of the favor with which Almighty God regarded those whe gave glory to Him by building Temples to his Name, and exhorted to preserver in their work, until their church should be made beautiful and fit for the worship of the Lard of Hosts. Many a stordy arm then bent to the work, and the slience and celerity with which it proceeded, shewed that ready hours and willing minds guided their exertions: and that all were impressed with the importance of their object and the sacred uses to which it is their desire to set apart the building. A substantial repast was provided, to wnich acaple justice was done by all present.

The church is placed on a very pretty site, standing due cast ane west, with its side to the high road; it is 33 feet wide, 47 feet long, tower and steeple 80 feet high. Thirteen years ago, when the Rector of Hampton took charge of the mission (of which Upham forms part.) one apartment in a small house allorded sufficient from for the congregation; when the owner, Mr. Jabez Upham, built a new house, he gave the old one to the parish, it was then removed to land given for the purpose by Joshus Upham. Esq. the partitions taken down, and fitted to receive the congregation, none anticipating how soon they would find their humble temple too small for the worshippers who would seek there "the way of peace;" for some time it has been so crowded that mony were compeled to place themselves outside the door and windows during divine service. The necessity for a new church becoming more and more o

(From the Fredericton Royal Gazette,)

IN COUNCIL October 10, 1843.

ORDERED, That a reduction to be made in the Duty of Logs taken to Market next Spring. From three shillings and sixpence to two shilling and sixpence per thousand.

Ordered, That no Deputy Surveyor be allowed to charge more than two shillings and sixpence for preparing a Petition to Durchase Land.

All Deputy Surveyors will govern themselves by the above Order. the above Order.
THOS. BAILLIE, Surveyor General.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER
FREDRICTOS, October 16, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint second Lieutenant. Samuel L. Tilly to be Quarter master, with the rank of jet Lieutenant, in the 1st St. John City Light Infantry, vice Educand J. Budd, who has left the Province.

2d Battalion St. John County Militia.
Ensign John Countingham to be Lieutenant, vice William M'Nanghi, left the Province.
Thomas Dewar, Jun., to be Ensign, vice Conningham.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

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SUPREME COURT.—Michaelmas Term. 7th Vic.
William James Gilber, and Thomas Frank Straton Streat, Gentz, having produced the requisite Certificates, and and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn, and enrolled Attornies of this Honorable Court.

Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, George Conney, and Charles Doherty, Gentlemen, Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristars.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTENENT.—The Provincial Treasurer, Henry Blise, Eq., Provincial Agent, Lauchlan Donaldson, Eq., and John Ward, Jun., Eq., to the Commissionars, under the Act 6th Vic., Cap. 43, for negociating a Loan to pay off the Public Debt, according to the provisions of the said Act.

John U. Campbell to be High Sheriff of the County of Restiganche.

William Hamilton and William S. Smith to be Fire Wards for the Town of Dalhousie.

Ry order of the Licutenant Governor in Council.

(From Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger)

"RECENT FORGERIES—THE CRUTAINTY OF DETECTION—MORALS OF TRADE.—History would seem to have clearly established the fact—that the practices of trade, in commercial countries, not only face the standard of commercial honesty, but greatly influences the morals and happiness of the people, and the growth or diminishment of crime. There was a time when the morals of trade in the United States were almost without reproach; when

greatly influences the morals and happiness of the people, and the growth or diminishment of crime. There was a time when the morals of trade in the United States were almost without reproach; when one of the highest points of ambition with the merchant was to maintain his credit untarnished. But the more modern characteristics of trade have debased the old fashioned standard of honesty, and exhibited a multitude of the consequences of such debasement. Within the last ten or twelve years—since banks and bankrupt laws—mercantile and financial gaming—speculation, fast living, and heavy failures have been the order of the day, the press has been called upon to record some of the most daring and extensive forgeries on record, with numberless other crimes and voices nearly akin thereto. These are truths which have been so frequently exemplified to the community of late, that it is scarcely to be supposed that any have failed to recognize them. With the cases of Mitchell, Edwards, the young Pitchers, Eldridge, Cave, the still more recent one of young Saunders, all within a brief space of time; and a whole category of bank, fingancial, and mercantile absquantlations, even the wey-faring man must have noted the charge.

We are not of those haberdashers in philosophy who hold that temptation diminishes the turpitude of crime. On the contrary, we believe that when the temptation to offend against the laws and best interests of society is great, the greater vigilence should be exercised to counteract it; therefore, without at all apologising for the conduct of those who have astenished the world by the boldness or extent of their offences, we may dwell for a moment upon the temptation.

The temptation is, in the moJern morals of trade—the practices of those who lead in its various departments. The cardinal principle exhibited for invitation, is, that excells is the only means of happiness or extent of their offences, we may dwell for a moment upon the temptation.

The temptation is, in the moJern morals of trade—the pract

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