













January 13, 1837.

REMEMBRANCE.

By REV. J. S. LAMBSON.
'What dost thou do for me?'
Love is the sweetest of all things,
And from the hidden heart within its folds
Stern circumstances round it, fill what in Heaven
Had been a bliss.

For whom never later among the most-learned
and.

Oh! I could sit and weep here like a child!
I see not who they have sent my soul;
But I did deem that my sole sense ended
Upon me in the twilight; and the roll
Of memory's rapid wheels did back ward move—
For the mute marble wore a form I once did love.

Correct picture of the consumption of the Colony
in 1833—

Table with columns: Article, Quantity, Value. Lists various goods like Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc., with their respective quantities and values.

Trade of New Brunswick.

While Canada has agriculture, Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton) for miles and miles, and Newfoundland her fisheries, the chief resources of New Brunswick consist in the production of timber. This peculiar feature must be attended to as the basis of the colony's trade, which may be supposed to render New Brunswick but ill adapted to agriculture, but being peculiarly favourable to this industry. This statement may be thus explained: New Brunswick is much nearer to England than Canada. Her ports, moreover, being on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, she can make three voyages without risk or difficulty. In consequence of these circumstances, freights are about 50 per cent of square timber lower from the shore ports than from Quebec. The effect of this difference is equivalent to a bounty in favour of the production of timber—a bounty in its nature analogous to that of Nova Scotia, which with her advantageous position, could produce all the colonial timber required for Great Britain, the price returned to the colony would just equal the cost of production, to wit: the ordinary profits of the country; but as the colonist produces the required quantity, Great Britain is compelled to resort to the more distant forests of Canada; and hence New Brunswick receives the difference in the price of a service of freight, and a consequently enhanced net return. A portion of this advantage is absorbed, however, in two ways—first, in the greater inferiority of their timber, compared with that of Canada—and second, the expense of bringing it to market within the colony. From these circumstances, it is probable that the quantity of timber obtained under circumstances sufficiently favourable to secure this advantage is small; and that being the case, the next conclusion is, that but for the advantage of cheap freights, the colony could not maintain her trade with this country could not be maintained. Be all this as it may, however, it must not be inferred, because timber only is exported, that therefore New Brunswick cannot advantageously pursue any other branch of industry. The fisheries are, without doubt, as open to the industry of New Brunswick as that of Nova Scotia. There is also evidence that the mineral wealth of New Brunswick is far from unimportant. As far as regards soil and climate, the province is well adapted to agriculture; and those who are well acquainted with the country state that it is one day or other destined to become one of the great cradles of civilization in North America; and, therefore, likely to produce horses and cattle for the supply of other countries.

Correct picture of the consumption of the Colony
in 1833—

Table with columns: Article, Price, Quantity, Value. Lists various goods like Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc., with their respective prices, quantities, and values.

Correct picture of the consumption of the Colony
in 1833—

Table with columns: Article, Price, Quantity, Value. Lists various goods like Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc., with their respective prices, quantities, and values.

Correct picture of the consumption of the Colony
in 1833—

Table with columns: Article, Price, Quantity, Value. Lists various goods like Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc., with their respective prices, quantities, and values.

THE MORNING COURIER.

Vol. II.
TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1837.
There is some valuable information
regarding the number of Lead Patents
issued during the administration of Sir F. B. Head,
between the close of the present
session last April, and the prorogation
of the last Parliament in July. The facts stated
had heretofore been the property of
the public, and have been published in
the newspapers, and in most of the
publications of the day. The facts are
as follows:—The number of Lead Patents
issued during the administration of Sir F. B. Head,
between the close of the present
session last April, and the prorogation
of the last Parliament in July, was
1,470. The number of Lead Patents
issued during the administration of Sir F. B. Head,
between the close of the present
session last April, and the prorogation
of the last Parliament in July, was
1,470.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the Morning Offering for 1837.
Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of prayer;
These are the holy days that have their sound,
Nations that will end a day's or our prayer.