

By ROBERT PAGAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Tyler Porter Shaw, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, of Charles Cox, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said Charles Cox, the younger, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Tyler Porter Shaw and the other Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Charles Cox, the younger, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Charles Cox, the younger, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger.

Dated at St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT. PAGAN, J. C. P.

JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

By JOSEPH HOME, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Hugh Munro, Esquire, (of the Firm of John Johnston and Hugh Munro, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of St. Peter, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchants) to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Thomas Dodd, late also of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Merchant, (which said Thomas Dodd has departed from and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Hugh Munro and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Thomas Dodd do return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Thomas Dodd, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.

JOHN AMB. STREET, Att'y.

QUEBEC, MAY 18.

Loss of the Brig Minerva with a valuable cargo from Liverpool.

Capt. Morgan, of the Brig Minerva, arrived on Sunday about 5 o'clock P. M. with the Boats of that Vessel, having had the misfortune to lose the Brig about 18 leagues below this port, at four o'clock P. M. Saturday, the weather very thick, and blowing a violent gale from the N. E. quarter, she struck, it seems, on sunken rocks near the head of the Traverse, a little to the northward of the Pillars when they let go their Anchors, but she afterwards swung off with the rising tide, when the Cables were cut with the intention of running her on shore on Goose Island, but she made so much water that the Pumps could not keep her free. The Captain and Crew, with the Pilot, were obliged to take to their Boats and save themselves, after they made for the shore, she filled, went down and totally disappeared at 11 o'clock P. M.—No lives were lost—nothing saved except a few articles of wearing apparel, belonging to the Master and Crew, with two of the Vessel's boats—Capt. Morgan adds, that previous to the Brig's striking, the pilot who had been on board four days, was quite confounded, and at a loss what to do when he could not discover the Boats in their usual bearings, where he expected to see them, which, however, it seems have not yet been placed, as customary early in the spring and to which circumstance the loss of this Vessel is attributed.

QUEBEC, MAY 19.

WRECKS.—A strong East wind has prevailed, with little intermission, for several days past. On Wednesday afternoon it was very violent; and we apprehend that more accounts of wrecks will reach us soon: too many have already come to hand.

On Wednesday evening, the Transport Ship Abenna, Capt. Pritchard, drove on the rocks at Wolfe's Cove, and is very much injured.

She was waiting for a fair wind to sail for England; having on board a number of soldiers of different corps, whose time of service has expired. The brig Minerva,

captain Morgan, (of which mention was made in our last) was from Liverpool bound to Montreal, and had a valuable cargo of liquors and dry goods, consigned to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.

The Ship Alligator, Capt. Malick, from Waterford, wrecked near PIslette, had on board 400 tons salt, 15 casks glassware, 50 boxes fig blue, 10 do. black thread. There were 40 steerage and a few cabin passengers on board—several women and children among the former. After striking, she filled so very fast, that the unfortunate crew and passengers had time to save nothing but what was on their backs; they were hurried and crowded into the boats, surrounded with the gloomy appearance of the contending elements; the weather so thick as to conceal the land.

The Alligator was put up at auction yesterday, and adjudged to Messrs. Rogerson, Hunter & Co. for £40. To day intelligence is received, that the salt has melted and the vessel is in a very safe position. £1000 has been refused for the bargain.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had reason to believe that his late Majesty had left a will disposing of his private property.

A Daily paper says:—“We learn from good authority, that an arrangement between two distinguished persons, is nearly if not quite, completed; and that the Lady will continue to reside abroad. In forming this determination she is said to have been influenced by the advice of an habitual Oppositionist, who did not consult his politics, at the expense of his duty. There is too much reason to suppose, that others in England, and some on the Continent, were endeavouring to obtrude a contrary recommendation, with a view to their own political purposes.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, from an individual whose authority may be, considered of the highest description, in which it is stated that Ministers have come to a determination, within the last three weeks, of granting something to the Catholics in the ensuing Sessions. The Communication, we understand, was shewn to some eminent Catholics—and all, we are told consider it entitled to the utmost attention.—*Dublin pap.*

LONDON, APRIL 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 27.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Tierney, as well as we could understand in the confusion which prevailed, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he proposed to bring forward the discussion on the Civil List.

Mr. Vansittart said, the Resolutions would be laid before the House on Tuesday, and the discussion could be taken on the following day.

Mr. Tierney thought a day should intervene to afford an opportunity to Gentlemen of moving for further documents and papers if necessary.

Mr. Vansittart, then, as far as we could collect (the whole conversation passing in an under tone across the table) fixed the discussion for Thursday next.

Mr. Brougham wished to know what steps were to be taken as regarded the Droits of the Admiralty, Droits of the Crown, and 4½ per cent. duties.

Mr. Vansittart was not prepared with an answer.

Mr. Brougham would be sorry to disturb the unanimity which at present prevailed, and would, he trusted, prevail through the present reign; but unless the Right Hon. Gentleman was prepared with some information on the subject, he must give a general notice of his intention to bring it under the consideration of the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman would recollect that Mr. Perceval, in 1812, held out a hope to the country, that although during the life of his late Majesty, those funds could not be touched, yet, that on any new arrangement of the Civil list taking place, they might be rendered available. He (Mr. B.) hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would act on the opinion of his predecessor, and bring the subject forward, as he would much rather see it brought forward by that Right Hon. Gentleman, aided by the weight of his ta-

lents and influence, than give any notice on the subject himself.—*Adjourned.*

APRIL 28.

On the motion of Mr. Clive, an address was voted for copies of the report of the Commissioners enquiring into the fees, &c. of the courts of justice in Scotland; also, copies of the report of the Commissioners on the state of education in England and Wales.

Sir H. Parnell, on behalf of Mr. Gratton, gave notice for Thursday, the 11th of May, of a motion on the CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. Lambton gave notice, that on the 6th of June, he would call the attention of the House generally to the state of the representation.

APRIL 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 28.

Lord A. Hamilton fixed his motion on the representation of Scotland for the 24th of May. On Thursday next he would move for the re-appointment of the Committee on Scotch Burghs.

REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.

On the question that the report be brought up,

Lord A. Hamilton took the opportunity of impressing on Ministers the state of the manufacturing districts of the West of Scotland, so lately the scene of disturbance. It is said that time was the only, though the slow remedy for preventing evils; but Government was bound to do its utmost to investigate the suffering. Last year £50,000 had been voted for emigration, and something else ought to be tried. An Hon. Member, connected with Glasgow, now in his place, well knew the urgency of this case, and the necessity that steps should be taken to promote emigration, or afford other relief. At this moment, to many even existence was a burden; and without food or raiment, what remained for them to hope? Assistance of any kind would tend more than any thing to put down the turbulent spirit which had but lately evinced itself. He feared that Ministers were not aware of the extensiveness of the evil, and attributed too much to disaffection, and too little to distress. He wished to know before he sat down, what had been done with the £50,000 how far it had been effectual, and whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to proceed further in the same course.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wish to go into any detail with regard to the particular question, as to the measures Ministers meant to pursue for encouraging emigration. He thought the Noble Lord miscalculated the means of the country. Considerably more than £50,000 had been expended in shipping 5000 persons for the Cape of Good Hope. Emigration to America he considered very injudicious, from the present condition of the United States, and the severe distress there prevailing. In the British Colonies, land had been granted to a considerable extent, but in consequence of the immense number of emigrants, the strongest representations had been received from Canada. He was not at present prepared to recommend any new plan. Before a fresh colony was sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, it would be wise to wait until some accounts were obtained from the settlement lately made there.

Mr. Finlay concurred in what had fallen from Lord Hamilton, on the distresses in the west of Scotland. In addition he had to state, that if emigration were not a boon without any payment whatever, the distressed manufacturers in Scotland would not be able to take advantage of it. It was only necessary to bring forward the subject in a plausible shape for Ministers to give the plan their warmest support: a comparatively small sum was all that was necessary.

After a few words from a Member whose name we could not learn, and who spoke under the Gallery, the Report was brought up and received. It was ordered that the King's Speech be taken into consideration to-morrow.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had reason to believe that his late Majesty had left a will disposing of his private property.—*Adjourned.*

APRIL 27.

Rumours of an extraordinary nature prevailed last night, and excited considerable agitation. It was said that the whole of his Majesty's Ministers had resigned, in consequence of the unexpected refusal, on the part of an elevated personage, to ratify the agreement by which it was hoped to settle certain

differences for ever. A new exertion of that secret influence which has already run counter to, and nearly proved fatal to the existence of Administration, was stated to have taken place, and, in an unguarded moment, to have obtained a decisive victory. We doubted the truth of the rumour, to its full extent, when it reached us, and find this morning no reason to repent our unbelief. It is highly probable that a new effort has been made by the enemies of the Queen, to prevent her Majesty from being “invested with (what is called) her full privileges and patronage”—being prayed for in churches, and allowed a Royal income, though the conditions attached to this partial and insufficient show of justice be nothing less than eternal banishment—in itself the height of cruelty and injustice.—Such an attempt, to repeat, may have been made, for her enemies are inveterate, and if it were in their power, would pursue her even to the grave. But we do not think that they could have succeeded in perverting the Royal mind so far as to induce it to revoke what there is no favor in granting. Neither, had they attained their object, do we see that a change of Administration must inevitably have ensued.—*Statesman.*

MAY 2.

We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have lately issued regulations for the government of the Boards of Customs in England and Scotland, which will in future prevent the admission of persons in offices in the inland departments, if exceeding forty years of age, and to out-door officers if above the age of thirty. This is a measure deserving of commendation, as it will not only be the means of establishing more efficient persons in offices of labour and responsibility, but by narrowing the patronage hitherto acted upon, must open a greater chance of promotion to those now in office, and thereby prove a stimulus to their future exertions. Their Lordships, there is also reason believe, have in view further regulations, in order that merchants and others having Custom-house business to transact may experience greater facility.

GREENOCK, APRIL 29.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is now nearly a fortnight since an attempt was made to assassinate Monsieur, and not a whisper of it has been heard, except, indeed, the illness of the King, which was brought on by the shock. It seems that His Royal Highness visited St. Denis, with the sacred purpose of devoting an hour to the indulgence of paternal sorrow at the tomb of the Duke de Berry. Thither he was watched by a murderer or murderers, and after entering the Cathedral, a ruffian attempted to force his way to the victim by overpowering the female to whom the custody of the Church is entrusted. Fortunately her resistance and screams brought a couple of gens d'arme to her rescue and the assassin was wounded by a pistol shot, and taken prisoner. On his person was found a brace of pistols loaded to their muzzles. It is not clearly stated whether he had any accomplice; and among those who are privy to the transaction, the whole is ascribed to insanity in the individual.

The King's health is stated to be completely re-established.

ITALY.

The Gazette de France says:—“We have this moment received intelligence from Rome. They write us that a plot formed by the galley slaves of Civita-Vecchia, to the number of more than 1500, had been happily discovered at the very moment in which it was to have been put in execution. These gallant malefactors had, by dint of patience, worked a long subterraneous passage, and were ready to have emerged into liberty, when one of their own number betrayed the sacred conspiracy in hopes of obtaining his own pardon.—Their project, it is said, was to have marched to Rome, where their first exploit was to have been the opening of the prisons, to unite with their brethren and friends contained there. It is also said that they prepared a project of a Constitution; whilst others say that the Directional Committee of the Radicals of Paris had sent them one ready made. By means of that Constitution they had hoped to rally together all persons of their own species, and to have founded a Republic at the expense of the Nobles, the Priests and the Rich.—They reckoned greatly, it is said, on the aid of the Carbonari.