

an improper form, materially tends to impede the operations of the plough; for in ploughing such ridges, every farmer knows, by experience, how awkwardly the plough moves in them.

In regard to crooked ridges, straightening and levelling them, in very stiff wet clays, is a very difficult operation, and unless executed with considerable judgment and skill, will be productive of loss. It should never be attempted, but in a year of fallow, and the straightened land, should be supplied with considerable quantities of calcareous and enriching manures, and much cross ploughing, to mix the old and new staple, and to rouse the fertility of the new soil.

#### LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 17.

#### THE QUEEN.

Lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of moving the order of the day for taking into consideration His Majesty's most gracious message, with a view to its postponement until Monday next. (Cries of "hear, hear," and "order.") In making that motion he would take the liberty of expressing his regret that he should be obliged to move the further adjournment of this important subject. (Hear.) Whatever might have been the issue of any proceedings which had been entered upon in regard to this question, he had hoped that he should be able to have communicated it, without being under the necessity of proposing a further adjournment. But, from the peculiar nature of the case, he trusted that the house would not call upon him, considering the situation in which he stood, to explain the circumstances which induced him to submit this motion. He trusted that the hon. and learned gent. opposite would agree with him that it was not proper, however, to allow this question to hang on any longer; and that on Monday next they ought to be prepared to tell the house what had been the result of these most anxious, but inevitable adjournments. He hoped that what he had said would meet with the concurrence of the house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tierney in a low tone of voice, observed, that, now it was understood from the noble lord that there was to be no further adjournment after Monday next, he would be the last person in the world to object to the proposition (Hear.)

Mr. Brougham entirely concurred with the noble lord in the expression of that great reluctance which must be felt on both sides of the house that any longer delay should take place, unless a most absolute necessity were shown. At the same time the delay which had occurred hitherto, he must declare, had been perfectly unavoidable. He took upon himself to say that neither party had been to blame, and that it was impossible to show a greater wish to expedite the business than had been manifested by both throughout the matter. He begged leave to add, his opinion was that beyond Monday next no circumstances, so far as human probability could anticipate them, would warrant any further adjournment of the business. He would beg to say one word more; he entreated that the house would keep its mind entirely in the same state that it was upon the first night this subject was broached; that it would consider that it stood now, and should stand upon Monday next, until the debate came on, in precisely the same situation as before. (Hear.)

The order of the day was then read, and fixed for Monday.

JUNE 19.

Lord Castlereagh appeared at the bar of the House with a bundle of papers in his hand, which he said he was ordered to present to the House by order of His Majesty.

Having brought them up, the titles were read by the Clerk at the table.—They consisted of copies of documents relating to the negotiation between Her Majesty and His Majesty's Ministers. Among others was a letter from Mr. Brougham, stating that he had received the commands of Her Majesty to propose that two persons should be appointed on her behalf, and two persons on behalf of His Majesty, to whom the subject in question might be referred, for the purpose of coming to such arrangement as might be thought expedient and proper; this was followed by four protocols of conferences which had taken place at the Foreign Office, and elsewhere with a view to bringing the matter in question to an amicable adjustment.

Lord Castlereagh, on the titles of the papers being read rose and stated, that he felt it his duty to inform the House, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, that every endeavour had been made by them to relieve Parliament from the painful necessity of entering into the present delicate subject.—He should now lay upon the table the papers containing the communications that had taken place, as His Majesty had authorised those proceedings to be laid before the House. He had to regret that these communications had not led to any satisfactory arrangement, and feeling the importance of the question, as it affected the illustrious Persons in question, and the nation at large, he could not propose any further postponement of a deliberation on this topic, without communicating to the House in an authentic shape, the efforts that have been made to relieve Parliament from the painful necessity of entering into the matter; in this state of things, he begged to inform the House, that the papers in question were in the progress of being printed, and would be ready for delivery to the Members at a very early hour to-morrow. He felt it his duty to propose the adjournment of the order of the day of His Majesty's Message to Wednesday next, in order that Parliament might have fully before them all the proceedings that had taken place, and in order that, under all the difficulties of this case they might be accurately informed of all that had occurred during the negotiation. He said, he should afterwards move, that the Order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate be read, for the purpose of postponing it until the day he had mentioned.

On the question being put, Mr. Brougham begged to express to the House the view which he had taken of this unfortunate subject. He assured the House the Noble Lord who had just sat down could not feel greater pain than he did, that the attempt which had been made to adjust the unhappy differences existing between the illustrious Parties had failed. He must at the same time express his concurrence in the Noble Lord's opinion, that it was advisable to postpone the further debate until the day he had suggested. In considering the papers which had been laid upon the table of the House, he felt convinced that the House would not award blame to Her Majesty nor to her legal advisers for their conduct during the negotiation which had now unfortunately terminated. Whether they would cast blame upon another quarter—the Hon. and Learned Gentleman here spoke in so low a tone of voice that it was impossible to hear in the gallery his exact expression, or enough to infer with accuracy what quarter he meant.—It was impossible, barely impossible, that among the many other peculiarities in this distressing case, the House might ultimately think the blame lays in another quarter. He should at present forbear from making any other observation touching this very painful subject.

The papers were then ordered to lie on the table.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A considerable degree of agitation prevailed in the City this forenoon, in consequence of various reports which are afloat, respecting some insubordination evinced on the part of the numerous military stationed in and about the Metropolis. We have made every enquiry in our power into the origin of these rumours, and we regret extremely to have to state that, though greatly exaggerated, they are not altogether destitute of foundation.

Of the cause of discontent we have received so many conflicting accounts, that we forbear at present from repeating any of them; but of this much our Readers will be glad to be assured, that it is limited to a few of the troops, and offers no ground for serious apprehension. A division of one of the Regiments of the Foot Guards (the 3d we believe) were suddenly marched off this morning to Portsmouth.

The president of the Venezuelan Government arrived in London this morning.

JUNE 17.

#### MILITARY DISTURBANCE.

We subjoin the following particulars of the insubordination among the Military, to which we yesterday alluded:

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

"The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, lately quartered in the new

Barracks fitted up at the Royal Mews, Charing-Cross, having manifested a considerable degree of discontent these last two or three days, complaining generally of hard duty and bad quarters. They appeared to have taken a dislike to the new Barracks in the first instance, and the extra duty of patrolling the streets at night (which they have regularly done since the arrival of Her Majesty,) completed their dissatisfaction. They also, we believe, complained of not having received the customary allowance for such extra duty. Throughout the whole of Wednesday they shewed strong symptoms of insubordination, and particularly at and after the evening parade. A report of these circumstances was made, by the Officer in command, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, as Colonel of the Regiment, and he lost not a moment in laying in before the Commander-in-Chief. In consequence, it was deemed expedient to change the quarters of the battalion; and at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, orders were issued for the first division at four o'clock in the morning of yesterday.

The insubordination manifested itself almost throughout the whole of the night; and at one o'clock Colonel Seymour, and many other Officers, were sent for to the Mews, in hopes their presence might restrain the apparently turbulent disposition of the soldiery. Most of these Gentlemen were called either from Almack's, or the Duke of Devonshire's Fete; and they remained at the barracks in their ball dresses till the troops had marched. At four o'clock the roll-call beat, and in less than twenty minutes those appointed to march all turned out in marching order, and went off without a murmur. They were marched up to Whitehall, and through the horse guards, where we are informed they were partially cheered by part of the Coldstream Regiment on guard there, as they passed. They reached Hounslow in the regular time allowed for such a march, though we understand they showed, or rather affected to show a disinclination to obey their Officers as they passed through Hammersmith."

FROM THE MORNING POST.

"With respect to the troops who have been marched off, we understand that they are destined for Portsmouth or Plymouth. They set out from the Mews Barracks soon after four o'clock yesterday morning, not disarmed, as has been erroneously stated, but fully equipped, with muskets and fixed bayonets, and in every respect obedient to their Officers. Never did any set of men display conduct more sincerely repentant, or evince feelings of deeper sorrow for misconduct, than they did on this occasion. When asked by their acquaintances whether they were going? they answered that they knew not, but were willing to go any where, and do any thing in atonement for their error. It has been most reprehensively stated, that on passing Horse Guards, they were cheered by the sentinels there on duty. This statement is utterly false. Not a single voice was raised or desired, and the utmost silence and sorrow distinguished the whole of their progress. They passed through the Tilt Yard into St. James's Park, and after they had passed Buckingham House, they unfixed their bayonets by regular order from the Commanding Officer, and then proceeded on their journey through Hyde Park, many of them with muskets slung, all preserving the utmost regularity, and audiously obedient to the orders of their officers, most of whom had by this time mounted their horses. The greatest order was observed during the whole of the day's march.

The remainder of the Battalion marched this morning, we presume for the same destination.

RIOT LAST NIGHT.—"Towards night, a multitude assembled opposite the Royal Mews, at Charing Cross, under the mistaken idea that the momentarily misled, but now sincerely repentant troops, were still in these barracks; and at length proceeded to acts of violence, assailing every private carriage that passed, and even wounding several Ladies and Gentlemen. Under these alarming circumstances, a Magistrate attended with a number of Constables, and about half past ten he found it necessary to read the riot act. The mob however, instead of dispersing, continued to increase; in consequence of which the Horse Guards were obliged to be called out to act in aid of the Civil Power. These fine fellows soon succeeded in clearing the streets,

and by half past eleven tranquillity was completely restored. The Guards however (as a measure of necessary precaution) continued to patrol the streets for some time after, while a strong party was stationed at Whitehall, opposite the H. Guards.—Morning Post.

#### REUBIN SMITH'S ESTATE.

A GENERAL meeting of all the Creditors of REUBIN SMITH (an absconding debtor) is requested at the Jerusalem Coffee-House in Fredericton, on Monday the 28th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon on the same day, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained agreeably to the form and effect of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, when a second and final dividend will be made; and all Creditors entitled to such dividend, who have not yet proved their Debts, must attend with proper affidavits to support their claims or the same cannot be allowed.

Dated at Fredericton this 26th day of June, 1820.

GEO. FRED. STREET,  
GEO. MINCHIN.

#### Bank of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Book is now open at the Store of Peter Fraser, Esq. for receiving Subscriptions for Shares in the Bank of New-Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, for establishing the said Bank. Fredericton, 20th June 1820.

#### College of New-Brunswick.

Fredericton, 25th July, 1820.

At a meeting of the Board held this day pursuant to the Charter, a Committee was appointed to prepare Statutes for the future government of the College; and it was resolved that the Members of the Board should be summoned to meet at the Province Hall in Fredericton, on Saturday the 19th day of August 1820, at noon:

And they are hereby summoned to meet accordingly.

J. M. BLISS.

#### NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Pews in Christ Church, Fredericton, who have omitted to pay their Pew Rent due the 24th day of June last, are hereby notified, that unless the same is left with one of the Wardens before Monday the 4th day of September next, their Pews will then be sold agreeable to the regulation of the Vestry. Fredericton, July 31, 1820.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Persons desirous of having themselves or their Children inoculated by the Cow Pock—may have it done gratis by calling at Doctor Woodford's, any day between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. He gives this early notice in consequence of the Small Pox having made its appearance in Town. 1st of August, 1820.

J. WOODD, Surgeon, respectfully intimates that he has begun to practice in this place; and hopes by care and attention, and from the experience he has had in Scotland for a number of years, to merit the approbation of his employers.

N.B.—Orders left at J. W.'s house or shop, Regent-Street, will be punctually attended to.

Fredericton, 11th July 1820.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to render them attested to within six months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN GOODFELLOW,  
JOHN M'TAVISH,  
JOHN SIMPSON,  
Northesk, 2d July, 1820.

#### Five Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the Garden belonging to the Subscriber was entered on the night of the 27th instant, and a quantity of Melons, &c. taken therefrom. Any person giving information so that the Thief or Thieves may be detected and brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

EBENEZER AVERY.

Fredericton, 31st July, 1820.