

in the said Province, unless His Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the space of two years from the day on which such bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's assent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government."

From the New York Albion.

GREEK FUNDS.

We find the following account in a late London paper. Lord Cochrane comes in for a handsome share. He will fight now.

Account presented to the Greek Government by the Deputies Orlando and Luriotis.

Dr.	£	Cr.
Proceeds of loan two millions sterling, at 55½ per cent.	1,110,000	
Balance of the loan of 1814	34,000	
Interest on bonds in their hands	10,500	
Calcutta subscription	2,200	
Total	£1,156,700	
Two years' interest	200,000	
Sinking fund	20,000	
Commission to Mr. Ricardo, as Contractor	64,000	
Redemption of the loan of £250,000 in 1814	113,200	
Building six steam vessels	123,000	
Paid to account to Lord Cochrane	37,000	
Building two frigates in America	155,000	
Pay of General Lallemand	1,200	
Travelling expences of M. Constarlo to New York	400	
Redemption of £58,000 bonds by M. Ricardo	67,895	
Redemption of £2,500 by Bally	11,550	
Bonds to the amount of £14,000 received by Mr. Ricardo for the private account of M. M. Orlando and Luriotis, and paid with £7,500 of the commission	7,910	
Redemption of £20,000 at 55½, while the stock was at 22 and 18, in October and November,	11,585	
Bonds for £10,000 of the loan of 1824, redeemed when at 59	5,900	
Lost to M. Boutel, of Leghorn, by M. Orlando's speculation	4,800	
Loss by a transfer of bonds from M. Orlando to M. M. Bally, Constarlo and Mavrocordato, the latter not paying	2,709	
Cannons at London	20,000	
Year's expences of the deputation at London	5,100	
Sundries	700	
Remittance to the government	182,400	
Payments for Government	33,700	
Sundry accounts for arms, &c.	37,830	
Sent by Corfu to Napoli de Romania	13,300	
Sent by Corfu to Missolonghi	3,300	
Sums appropriated by desire of government	13,030	
Total	£1,156,700	

From the Baltimore Federal Gaz. of June 29.

FRESHET.

The Fredericton Examiner of yesterday says—"The immense body of water which fell on Sunday night last, has swollen the Monocacy, so greatly as to cause it to overflow its banks and inundate the adjacent country to some extent. In its rapid course it has swept off fences and grain, and done other damage—several horses were seen on Monday floating on its surface, and we have no doubt that the injury sustained by farmers and millers living on its borders is considerable."

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

We have just received London papers to the 20th of July brought by the British ship Marmion, Capt. Petrie. A Liverpool paper of the 22d, which we have perused at the Coffee House, contains no additional particulars in relation to the state of the manufacturing districts, but draws a most gloomy picture of the labouring classes generally, and sees no prospect of their sufferings being speedily alleviated.

The "Times" recommends the immediate opening of the ports of Great Britain to the admission of foreign corn; a measure which is loudly called for, from the present dangerous state of the manufacturing districts.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 5th July, gives the following statement.

"Ministers themselves, we learn, now begin to be seriously alarmed at the continued distress which prevails in the manufacturing districts.

"The poor rate in many places exceeds the amount of the rent; and the number of claimants for relief increases with such frightful rapidity, that the class of inhabitants which still contributes to the relief of the poor is gradually sinking into pauperism, and becoming applicants themselves for support."

"The obvious relief of emigration has presented itself we here, to some of the manufacturers; and inquiries have been made how far the regulations of the Canada Company will permit of an arrangement for transporting the unhappy weavers to the lands purchased of the British Government. Some plans have also been formed for shipping off a portion of them to one of the new American States, but no progress has yet, we believe, been made in either project."

Sir Francis Burdett is said to be against the repeal or modification of the British Corn Laws.

Cobbett, in his REGISTER, says, his right arm was so much pulled and shaken by the solutations of the people between Blackburn and Bolton, that he could not lift it up the next morning to tie his cravat. Herald.

The right Hon. Stephen Earl of Mount Cashell, has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Lord Castleton.

Extract of a letter dated Bahia, July 1:—"The ship Thomas Wilson, arrived here in 18 days from Montevideo, brings intelligence of another action in sight of the walls of that city, in which the Brazilians lost 600 killed and wounded, and 300 made prisoners. There had been three naval actions, but no one decisive. Commodore Brown has been highly extolled by the English and Americans for his conduct in the combat in sight of Montevideo.

The Chilean squadron, consisting of the Asia, 64, and two gun brigs had left Callao and were daily expected at Buenos Ayres, under the command of Admiral Gueisse.

Para - Captain Kennedy of the schooner Lapwing, which arrived here yesterday, in 27 days from Para, informs that all was peaceable there when he left. The markets were dull for all kinds of American produce. - N. Y.

The captain of a schooner which arrived at Baltimore in 17 days from Laguayra, states that business was completely at a stand, and nothing but the necessities of life would sell. Gen. Paez was at Valencia, with 8 or 10,000 men, and the streets of Caracas and Laguira were daily patrolled to add to his army. Gen. Bermudez was at Cumana, with an equal army to oppose the movements of General Paez.

COLOMBIA

A letter from Puerto Cabello, of July 21st says:—"The province of Venezuela wears a gloomy aspect—not a cent in the treasury, in consequence of which there is no ambition; all dissatisfaction. On the 7th instant a lieut. a well informed young man, attached to the corvette Urica, Commodore Brown, seized the cutter of the ship, watered and provisioned her, and made sail, about 8 o'clock, P. M. with 21 petty officers and seamen, belonging to the Urica, and brig Pinchincha. This was followed by several other desertions of officers, privates, &c. A number of other American officers, in this service, have sent in their resignations, which in all probability, will be accepted by the minister of Marine.

The contractor for this province is under an arrest and will lose all the provisions which he has supplied the government with for three months, for falling short two days rations. Merchants are selling off at prime cost; being afraid of disturbances. There are no less than thirty merchants have closed doors within these ten days.

18th We have just been informed by a courier, from Bogota that General Bolivar entered that city on the 27th June. All this province wants is money, to pay her officers and seamen.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 12TH SEPT. 1826.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK, HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ. JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ. JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esquire.

[P. 8. TO THE GAZETTE.]

Fredericton, 11th Sept. 1826.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint T. ROBERT WETMORE, Gent. to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion York County Militia, with the rank of Captain.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen.

The Steam Boat St. George will not return to Fredericton until Saturday next, in consequence of her machinery having to undergo some repair.

A Gold Medal To be fired for by the Fredericton Rifle Company, on Monday the 18th instant.

DIED,] At Fredericton, on Saturday evening last after a short illness, rejoicing in the hope of a happy dissolution, MR. THOMAS EVERITT, son of the late MR. THOMAS EVERITT, of the Parish of Kingsclear;—he was within a few weeks of finishing his apprenticeship at the Hatting business; his loss in society is lamented by all with whom he was acquainted.

Miramichi, September 5.

THE LOST CHILD RESTORED.

When our paper went to press last week, we did not cherish the slightest hope, that the humane exertions which were then making for the recovery of Mr. Henderson's Child, would be attended with success.

But in holding that opinion, we did injustice to all who had embarked in the cause, for so judicious were the measures which were concerted, and so ably and perseveringly were they carried into effect—that although there might be cause to apprehend the worst consequences from the privations to which the child had been exposed, there could be little or no doubt, respecting its ultimate discovery.

The party on Monday was as numerous as it had been on the preceding day, although a very large proportion of the persons composing it were mechanics and labouring men to whom the sacrifice of so much time, was no trifling consideration.

In the course of this day's search, a fragment of the child's frock was picked up, which coupled with the more frequent appearance of its track, excited a very general expectation that the little truant would soon be found; but these expectations were not to be easily realized and night again compelled the disappointed, but indefatigable people to retrace their steps and await the result of the following day's labour.

Tuesday came, and with it an exhibition of the same cheerful disposition on the part of all classes to continue the search, as had been so eminently conspicuous from the beginning; in fact, so popular had the cause become, that it was now little short of reproach to any individual not to contribute his services, who could possibly leave his own avocations.

With a very powerful accession of force, the determined band entered the woods at an early hour, and after the necessary dispositions were made, the search was resumed with the most industrious care, the party being formed in open line as before, with men on each flank to blaze the trees.

An opinion had prevailed that the boy could not have penetrated far into the woods, as the swamps and windfalls must have presented very formidable obstacles to the progress of one of his years. Yet there was scarcely a possibility that he could have been past and left in the rear. But these doubts were now removed by the very frequent recurrence of his tracks wherever the soil was capable of retaining the impression, and they were fresher than any that had been observed before; this was at a distance of more than two miles from the highway.

With these reviving indications that the object of their search, could not much longer escape discovery, they pressed forward with new energy, alike regardless of food or fatigue; and anxious was every individual that to his particular lot it might fall, to be the first to find the child; and to restore it to a fond and distressing parent.

But at this interesting moment, as though the elements were conspiring to add to the measure of human misery, the sky became overcast and the rain fell in such torrents, and so incessantly for several hours, that the men were compelled, once more, to retire, unsuccessful, from their toilsome and arduous undertaking. Then the beam of hope which had in the morning brightened the prospect of paternal love, passed awhile before he heartrending reflection, that it were scarcely possible for a child to survive such a night as this after the privations it must have endured through the three preceding days.

The event had now assumed an aspect so truly touching, so mysterious and romantic, and had awakened in every breast so much solicitude still to persevere in the search, that it was determined to make one grand effort more.

On Wednesday morning the people were called out by the Bugle, and upwards of four hundred men were on the spot at an early hour, and as this was the last attempt that could be made on so large a scale,