

Name & Application.	Answers.	Grant Fees.	Remarks.
Evan Thomas, Begoumic.	300 Acres.	£13 8 10	
Peter Moran, Below River De Sault.	Not Recommended.	0 0 0	
Thomas Dalting, Maduxnikick.	Not Recommended.	0 0 0	
Luke Richard, Kouchebouguac.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
Lazares Murseral, Kouchebouguac.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
William Morton, Washedemoak.	Can have Lot No. 2.	12 11 8	
William H Baxter, Norton.	300 Acres.	13 2 10	
Israel Ireland, Hammond River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
George Stratton, Hammond River.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
John F. Sherwood, Hampton.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
James Sherwood, Hammond River.	Not Recommended.	0 0 0	
Sylvanus Powell, Richibucto.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Algae, St Nicholas River.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John McGuire, St Nicholas River.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
William Pearson, Long Creek.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Donald Forbes, Old Cumberland Road.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Michael Marley, Ditto.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Francis Guittard, Big Belle Down.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Wilson, English Settlement.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Daniel Kierstead, English Settlement.	Not of Age.	0 0 0	
Joseph Brine, Chemogue.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
Oliver Brine, Chemogue.	Not Recommended.	0 0 0	
George Spence, Chemogue.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Joseph Petterson, Westmorland Parish.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	
John Davies, Botsford.	200 Acres.	12 11 8	
Robert McDonald, Salmon River.	100 Acres.	12 11 8	

IRISH FISHERIES.

If we may judge by the Irish newspapers, Government have begun to consider worth attempting what ought to have been accomplished many years ago—namely, the enlistment of that inexhaustible ocean by which the coasts of Ireland are surrounded among the natural and best resources for the maintenance of her accumulating population. It is, we believe, a gross fallacy to affirm, that the soil of Ireland could not support a larger body of inhabitants than have yet incumbered it. The immense exports of corn and cattle from the sister island, show that she produces more of those necessaries of life than she consumes. It would not, probably, be too much to say, that half the annual quantity of Irish wheat, barley, and oats produced, go directly to the sustenance or enjoyment of another nation. It is not the soil, then, that fails, it is the market for labour, the wages of industry, which enable the poor peasant to buy some portion of those good things which the earth, whose surface he exists upon, yields in abundance, and the want of which demand for labour condemns the wretched multitude, when the stock of potatoes has been eaten up, to famish in the midst of a plenty, which rather torments, than comforts them. Under such circumstances it was of great importance that the means of procuring food itself, where money proves to be absolutely, unattainable, should by any process, and in any degree be extended. In many cases, the inhabitants of the coast are the most destitute of the Irish people. The land near the shore is often poor and unproductive, and its tenants in such a state of misery, that we have heard of instances in which there was not to be found, throughout a district of several miles, capital enough to pay £10 for a single fishing boat and tackle. It seems obvious that, to a population so situated, any measure which enables them to supply, from a yet unbroken and unbounded field, the wants of their conditions, must be of a value altogether inestimable; and this the encouragement of the fisheries bids very fairly to effect, inasmuch as, though a regular market for the sale of fish might not be established in a particular neighbourhood, an extensive barter of fish for potatoes would ensue as a matter of course—and

LONDON, July 19.

TURKEY.

On the 16th June, an important revolution broke out in Constantinople, in consequence of a scheme having been promulgated for introducing the European method of organization among the troops, which when carried fully into effect, would give the Porte an effective force of 300,000 men. In consequence of this measure an insurrection of the Janissaries broke out, which was quelled on the 18th. The rebels, about 20,000, after some hard fighting retreated to their barracks which were set on fire; the chiefs then surrendered, and were immediately strangled to the number of fifty, and their troops butchered on the spot. The Sultan has forbidden any one under pain of death, to pronounce the words *nizam gedid* which signify the arming of troops in the European fashion, to avoid excitement.

Letters from Odessa to June 22, give some new details on the above insurrection.

"The number of killed on both sides is estimated at 10,000, and the Aga Pacha is said to be among them. Constantinople still resembles a camp.—Several quarters of the city have been burnt, and the Sultan, taking advantage of his victory, has ordered executions under his own eyes, and rewards to the faithful among the Janissaries. His courage has finally conciliated to him the favour of his subjects.

"The organization was with little noise, and every thing appeared tranquil until the night of the 15th, when the leaders of the Janissaries began their manoeuvres, and at 7 the next morning the revolt was complete. The Janissaries had brought their cooking vessels to the square of A. neilan, and over-

set them to imply that they would have nothing to do with the Grand Seignor and refused provisions. They invited the Topschis to imitate their example, that they refused, however the Janissaries continued their march to the Seraglio, threatening to depose Mahmoud and proclaim his son. At noon the Seraglio was invested; and the canoniers of Topschis, who had come by water from the arsenal with some faithful troops, presented themselves at the avenues of the palace with cannon, this surprised the Janissaries, and made them hesitate; but towards evening they showed a disposition to make an attack, when the Sultan arrived from his summer's retreat on the other side of the Bosphorus, displaying the standard of Mahomet—at the same time criers mounted all the minarets, and called on all faithful believers to assemble round his highness. The ranks of the Janissaries began to grow thinner, and the Topschis, with their cannon charged with case shot, came out of the Seraglio, and being backed by the marine troops, made a terrible carnage of the Janissaries, who retired to their quarters to the number of 12,000; there they hoped to be left to repose, but at midnight the Sultan gave orders that they should be attacked and their barracks set on fire.

"On the 17th a number of Janissaries, who had concealed themselves in houses were arrested; some escaped at Adrianople; and harbouring them was forbidden on pain of death. Those who had remained loyal were rewarded.

"On the 19th, the Sultan, taking advantage of their success, had drums brought from Pera, to put into practice the European system; and the or-

ders for the suppression of the Janissaries were sent to all parts of the empire. The result is to be anxiously looked for. It may be that faithful Topschis will not every where be found to act with decision.

"No one is allowed to appear in the dress of a Janissary, or even to bear that name.

IRELAND.

CURRENCY.—The Select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the paper Currency of Ireland and Scotland conclude their Report relative to the former as follows:—

Your committee hesitate in the present imperfect state of their information, to pronounce a decisive opinion upon the general measures which it may be fitted to adopt with respect to the paper currency of Ireland.

"Although they are inclined to think that it would not be advisable to take any immediate step for the purpose of preventing the issue of small notes in Ireland, their impression undoubtedly is, that a metallic currency ought, ultimately, to be the basis of the circulation in that country.

"It will probably be deemed advisable to fix a definite, though not an early period, at which the circulation in Ireland of all notes below five pounds shall cease; and it is deserving of consideration whether measures might not be adopted in the interim for the purpose of insuring such a final result by gradual though cautious, advance towards it."

The amount of Notes at present (1826) in circulation in that Kingdom is said to be—£5,663,960—total £758,618. In 1825 the amount was £920,113.

thus a
broug
variet
the a
tence.
it app
Mr. C
the F
tleman
duties
Board
fice ha
to it;
racter
is not
glect
gence.
can su
appoin
to the
tryme

Tra
cheste
100,00
neigh
ploy.—
2500 f
person
Rates.
burn,
ted.—
ruptoi
June
during
A mee
of the
at Mar
to ado
lif—t
and th

Liv
condit
mercari
ing cl
so glo
at pre
except
stagna

In t
Sir Jan
by, a g
stability
a pam
direct
project
yet bec
ver be
relictio
the pri

The
prorog
The w
said to
of Lon
there v
so mar
mitted
A grea
11th, u
veral h
life los
perty o
appoin
in the