

magistracy complain of the "immorality" of heaping pensions, and places, and sinecures, and factitious appointments, on men, many of whom deserve a halter, rather than maintenance at public cost. They never complain of the "immorality" of wringing from us Burke's pension of 2,500l. a year, though this Burke is dead since 1797, and was, whilst living, one of the bitterest enemies of those who pay his pension. You never hear them petition against the "immoralities" of the infamous oligarchy, who, since the beginning of the reign of George I. have robbed the people of more money to bestow on the families of Grenville and Dundas, than it took to support the whole civil government of America during the same period; that oligarchy, under whose dominion we have been plundered of 700,000l. to cover the single sinecure of the late Marquis of Buckingham and of as much for the Marquis of Camden; whilst Lord Arden, the Seymours, the Knoxes, the Dukes of Richmond and Grafton, Lords Hobart and Melville, the Marquis of Bute, and several others (well-known characters), have devoured, at an average, hardly less than half a million each of public money during the last forty years. Alas! alas! our clergy will write pamphlets against tea-gardens, deliver charges against "heresies," encourage prosecutions against "infidels," present petitions against beer-drinking and take fright in all manner of ways at the amusements and follies of the poor; but not a word of rebuke have they for the spoliation of the rich—not a word against the follies of Almack's, the dissipation and short petticoats of the Opera—the clubs of Waterloopleace, the DIABLERIE of Crockford's, and the other hells of St. James's—not a word against "taxation without representation!"—not a word against the stamp-duties and other taxes on knowledge—not a word against tithes, sinecures, pluralities; or the game-laws—not a word against the "immorality" of giving the whole real estate to the eldest son, and then quartering the rest (as pampered and whiskered destroyers) on the industrious community—not a word against marble archways and palaces that cost millions!—Oh, no, these are all follies and "immoralities" of "fashionable life."

FROM LONDON PAPERS UP TO THE 2nd SEPTEMBER.

THE BELGIC ARMY. Leopold is busy in reorganizing the Belgian army; instead of four military divisions, each having a distinct army, he has ordered that one army be formed, the infantry in three divisions, each division of two brigades to consist each of two regiments of the line, with a regiment of Chasseurs to each odd brigade, and the cavalry of two light and one heavy brigade. There has been published a long decree for the purpose, countersigned by the new Minister of War. There are many officers, such as General Daine, Dufailly, &c. now placed on half pay, and some even on trial, in consequence of their late unmilitary conduct. There is a rumour that application will be made to the new legislature for leave to employ foreign officers. This practice must, for the obvious reason of avoiding to cause jealousy to other nations, as well of destroying the national feelings of the people, be much contracted. A few drill sergeants, and experienced facticians, can alone be received with propriety.

RUSSIAN LOAN.—The Emperor of Russia has at length induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission: that, is the new stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A Dutch firm has got the commission, and in Holland, it would appear, they are not very particular whose blood is shed, providing they can make money. With them as with the Swiss, the best of causes is the best of pay. The amount of the intended loan is 3,400,000, and it is offered at 83, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. By the way; this affair shows the weakness and poverty of the Russian empire. The government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty power this to enter into a general war.

BELGIUM.—The news from Belgium during the last week has been unimportant. The Prince of Orange has returned in triumph with his army to Holland. The main body of the French army has received orders to evacuate Belgium. It is stated, that at the request of the Belgian government, the Conference has agreed to allow a corps to remain for the preservation of internal tranquility. They are now proceeding with that work. It is stated also, that it has been

agreed by the Conference, that Antwerp shall be evacuated by the Dutch.

As an approach to a full and final settlement of all differences, his Dutch Majesty has named plenipotentiaries to act with the Conference; and M. Vauder Weyer has received from his royal master full powers to enable him to meet the Plenipotentiaries of King William.

In the bombardment of Antwerp, the Americans, it is said, have lost property to the amount of a million and a half of guineas; for which they intend to prefer a claim of compensation against the Dutch. The march and victory of the Prince of Orange will be a serious affair by the time that all the cost is reckoned up.

POLAND.—The last accounts from Warsaw are of the date of the 19th of August. At that time the Russian army was manœuvring at no great distance from the Polish army. 'Between them,' says the account, 'the farmer is busy about the harvest, and the flocks are grazing in the fields. A decisive battle was daily expected. The Poles were full of zeal and confidence. The course of the army under the new Russian Commander-in-Chief, is marked with less of devastation than attended the march of Deibitsch, and it is rumoured that a negotiation has been opened for an accommodation. It appears very evident that if the Poles preserve Warsaw for a few weeks, the Russians will be unable to stand the campaign during the winter, and must retreat. By some it is believed, that their present plan is to reduce that city by famine.

According to a letter from Warsaw, the following are a basis of the negotiations said to be on foot:—Poland to revoke the decree which excludes the House of Ramanow from the throne, and to choose from it a Viceroy who would be under the dominion of Russia, and it would have a representative constitution guaranteed by the mediating Powers. The Russian army immediately to evacuate Poland, which would be placed under the protection of the Powers.

FORBACH, Aug. 22.—The Prussians are collecting a great part of the troops of the Rhenish provinces near Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle; Prince Augustus has arrived at Serre Louis, and has reviewed the troops there: he is now going to Treves.

The garrisons of Serre Louis, Treves, and Luxemburg, amount together to 18,000 men.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 10.—Her Majesty was happily delivered of a Prince on the 8th inst in the forenoon. This happy event was announced in the afternoon, by a salute of artillery, and by an imperial ukase, dated Zarskoyeselo, 8th of August, in which his Majesty informs his subject 'of this additional proof of the blessings which Divine Providence lavishes on his empire.' The young Prince is named Nicholas.

The Cholera continues to abate. In 4 days, from the 5th to the 9th, there have been only 136 new cases, 99 deaths, and 400 recoveries. Official accounts from Jassy say, that the cholera, which in a short time had carried off 6,000 persons, had spread to other parts of Moldavia, and had proved very fatal especially at Galecz, but that by the judicious measures of the Russian Commanders at Jassy, it had entirely ceased there, and the inhabitants are returning to the city. As the effects of the cholera in Moldavia have been so different from what they were in other places, all the physicians in that country have been invited by the President of the Devan to keep a detailed journal of their observations. A prize will be given for the most satisfactory composition on this subject.

The French troops are retreating towards their frontiers. The two French Princes passed yesterday through this city on their way to France. Rumours says, that the whole of the French army was to have been withdrawn, but that at Leopold's request one body is to remain for a time. The Chasseurs d'Orleans, and the Lancers de Nemours, arrived this day from Cortenberg; they are proceeding to Mons. The French head quarters are at Nivelles.

LONDON.—Much speculation was excited yesterday in the political circles, in consequence of the interview which took place between the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, in the course of the afternoon. We are informed that the illustrious Duke having, at the close of the last war, been deputed by the Allied Sovereigns to superintend the construction of the fortresses on the Belgian frontier, and to see that they were at all times kept in good repair, it was considered due to his high professional character, to consult with him relative to the preservation of some of those fortresses, and the demolition of others. Such, we are assured, is

a brief but correct solution of an enigma which has puzzled not a few of the leading Statesmen on both sides.

It is stated that the Right Honorable Frederick Fitzclarence is to be appointed Colonel Commandant of one of the Regiments of the Life Guards.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Lords Lieutenant of counties in Ireland Bill, to the Exchequer £6,000,000 Bill, and to thirty seven private Bills.

The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence is positively named for one of the vacant Irish mitres.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Berkely Bond, a sportsman well known in this country, was shot in a duel on Thursday se'night at Capecure, near Boulogne, by the Belgian officer named Esse. The parties met at four A. M. and at eleven Mr. Bond was a corpse.

AMERICA.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC.—The number of ships arrived at this port on Monday evening, according to the Custom House returns, was 858—tons, 224,104. The number of settlers is 47,703.

We learn by letters dated Saturday, that the election for the county of Montreal is likely to be very warmly contested. Mr. Ducharme is supported by the country voters, and Mr. Mondelet by the town.

The Provincial Parliament is summoned to meet on Thursday the 15th November next.

It is believed that this is the earliest period at which it has been called together, since the commencement of the constitution in 1792, excepting on the extraordinary occasion of the last American war. The object is probably to enable the members of the other districts to come to Quebec in the steam-boats, and return before the breaking up of the winter roads, and the renewal of the busy season. In this latter respect the benefit will be great, and it will contribute to prevent the evil of hurrying business through the Legislature towards the close of the session.

Flour and Wheat.—The market is very dull. Our quotations remain the same. In grain there is nothing doing in Quebec, and very little at Montreal. Without early advices of some favourable change in prices in the English market, of this we have no expectation, the quantity of Wheat shipped between this and the close of the navigation will be very trifling.

The British Brig BELFAST, is advertised at New York for Demerara, to stop at Halifax, to entitle her cargo to admission at Demerara, free of duty.

A Clergyman has been nominated for Rustigouche, (N. B.) by the Glasgow Society, and is daily expected.—*Pictou Observer.*

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A dividend of Five Per Cent on the Capital Stock of that Institution, for the half year ending 30th ult. has been declared—payable on or after the 15th inst.

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

His Majesty having announced to Parliament the progress of a formidable disease from the eastern parts of Europe to the Ports in the Baltic, from which much commercial intercourse is carried on with the British Dominions, has been pleased to issue His Royal commands that every necessary step be taken for preventing the importation of this disease (which is highly contagious in its nature) into this Province, whosoever all Magistrates, and other persons concerned, will take due notice, and use their utmost vigilance and exertions, in their several stations, to carry into effect His Majesty's commands, by strictly enforcing the Laws of the Province in this regard.

W. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, October 3. 1831.

ST. JOHN.—The great Free Trade Convention convened at Philadelphia on the 26th ult. One hundred and fifty Delegates appeared on that day.—The meeting was called to order by Joseph R. Evans, Esq. of Philadelphia, after which the Hon. Burwell Bassett, of Virginia, was called to the Chair pro tem. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing matters of minor importance.—On the following day the Convention met at ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the election of a President, when, on motion of the hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York, the hon. Judge Barbour, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. Condy Raguet, Esq. of Philadelphia, was then chosen Secretary.—There were delegates present from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Mary-

land, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi. On Monday the 3rd of October, the Convention opened and took their sittings. Their names were subscribed their names were made a motion was made a Ladies as might this The proceedings of the Convention were attended to with great interest.

REVENUE OF THE PORT OF HALIFAX FOR THE YEAR 1830 AMOUNTED TO \$1,500,000.00. The corresponding quarter of 1831 amounted to \$1,500,000.00. The increase was \$150,000.00, or FIFTEEN per cent.

SHIPPINGS.

ARRIVED. Tuesday 5th inst.—J. T. Wilson, Capt. & Co. sloop. Canard & Co. brig. U. S. Schooner. WEDNESDAY—1st. Gilmore Rankin, Capt. & Co. brig. Cleared, Oct. 10th. Trial, Cheleurs, P. M. 10th—brigs. Aréthuse, Liverpool. schrs. M'Kay, P. E. Island.

During a heavy fog, Maria, Capt. Hewitt, was driven into the harbour. Foggy she came to anchor at the bar; and the Captain Kinneard, previous to his arrival at this port, who stated that in so doing he wished the Captain to return to their vessel.

The Brigantine of Messrs. Canard & Co. of Point Escurien, arrived yesterday last. She is

Several square sails—the Isabelle, days from Halifax.

Arrived, Oct. 10th. M'Kay, D. M'Leod. Cleared, Oct. 10th. brig. Isabella, Hodgson, do. The brig Belle, tale, and will be 15th—A Brig unknown.

Arrived, Oct. 10th. H. Adams, do. P. & D. do. 10th. H. & J. Mott, do. Cleared—brigs. Thompson, do. Eldon, M'Alp. Elizabeth Ann, Quebec.

Arrd, Oct. 10th. Betty, do. Cleared—S. month, Reston, Argo, Sligo.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Thomas, a mile to the westward, the exception of the Island, but it is various. The ing, in rather a large schooner. A large schooner, being up the bay, he landed on the Island and

HALIFAX.—The brig New York, The brig on Cape Breton, The remanera, was N. B. The brig Ladada, but