

There had been an excess of revenue, in the colony, for the last 12 years; but the late ministers had sent over there a civil establishment totally beyond any necessity of the case. The people of Newfoundland had likewise to complain that they had not been able to ascertain whether they had any right to fish off the French coasts, though the settlement of that question was of great importance to them. The colony now contained a population of between 80,000 and 90,000 resident inhabitants, and it was too late to retain the old policy by which their government had been hitherto misdirected. He should conclude by moving a humble address to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to his faithful colony of Newfoundland a constitutional government, similar to those enjoyed by other British North American colonies, and analogous to the British constitution. And further praying that his Majesty would direct a final settlement of the rights and privileges of the inhabitants to fish upon the French coast, according to existing treaties.

Mr. Robinson felt this difficulty in withdrawing his motion as suggested,—as it seemed to be the sense of the house,—that the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer had given no pledge, on the part of ministers, that they would in the next session take it upon themselves to accomplish the object. (Hear.) If, therefore, the noble lord pledged himself, that if on consideration it should appear inexpedient to ministers to propose the introduction of a local legislature into the colony of Newfoundland, he would next session consent, on the part of ministers, to his (Mr. Robinson's) obtaining a committee of inquiry into the subject, he would withdraw his present motion; but without such a pledge he felt it due to himself to press his motion.

Lord Althorp could not pledge himself to any particular plan or measure with respect to Newfoundland; but would repeat, that ministers would next session feel it their duty to propose a measure extending to that colony as much freedom as was compatible with local circumstances. (Hear, hear.) If that measure should fail in its object, then there would be no hesitation to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the circumstances or causes of that failure. (Hear.)

Mr. Robinson had every confidence in the noble lord's declaration, and therefore would withdraw his motion. He must observe, however, that the noble Under Colonial Secretary had passed over his remarks with respect to the claims of the French to concurrent right of fishery.

Lord Howick said his silence proceeded from inadvertence. All the answer he could then give was, that the subject was then under discussion between the English and French Governments.

IRELAND.—The following appointments of Lord Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, under the new act, have already taken place:—

Antrim	Earl O'Neill
Armagh	Earl of Gosford
Cavan	Marquis of Westmeath
Cork	Earl of Shannon
Donegal	Marquis of Donegal
Dublin	Earl of Meath
Fermanagh	Earl of Enniskillen
Galway	Marquis of Clanricarde
Kerry	Earl of Kenmare
Kildare	Duke of Lenster
Kilkenny	Marquis of Ormonde
Mayo	Marquis of Sligo
Meath	Earl of Darnley
Queen's County	Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon	Viscount Horton

Besides the above, it is expected that Lord Donoughmore will be appointed for Tipperary. In the county of Clare, when there is no resident Peer, it is not improbable that Sir E. O'Brien will be the Lord Lieutenant.

PRETTY PICKINGS.—Lord Grey is a mighty moderate man for a minister. He has been in office now for nine long months, and in that time he has only been able to secure to his own family—sons, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, nephews, and cousins to the ninety-ninth degree—emoluments, sinecures, and pensions, to the trifling amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum, being at the rate of not less

than twelve thousand pounds for every month of his inestimable services. In this estimation, of course, we include the last God-send of the see of Derry, which, with its reversionary interests, is worth at least £30,000 per annum. The odd items of the other £70,000 we have before recapitulated.

Part of the mast of the Victory, the ship in which the immortal Nelson closed his career of glory, has within these few days been placed in the main guard chamber at Windsor Castle, where it stands surmounted with the bust of the hero of Trafalgar.—The bust is a fine one of bronze, which has been lately brought from Bushy, and the mast stands seven feet high, and serves as a pedestal.

THE REV. EDWARD IRVING, A. M.—How fleeting and uncertain is popular favor! The Rev. Mr Irving, whom, but a year or two ago, nobles, and even kings pressed to hear, is now become a field preacher! On Sunday he declaimed to a mob of about fifty persons, in the fields near Pancras Old Church, Camden town.

FRENCH METHODISTS.—Methodist chapels have been erected in Paris, and a sum of £500 has been voted for them. Mr. Cook, the Methodist missionary there, has been invited to preach in some of the Catholic churches; and some protestant works, translated into French, have been presented to the Queen.

UNITED STATES.—FLOUR.—In the last 26 years, there have been imported from the United States to foreign countries, twenty five millions one hundred and forty five thousand, three hundred and eighty one barrels of flour, and two millions, nine hundred and sixty eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat, valued at one hundred and eighty eight millions four hundred and sixty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one dollars. The greatest year of exportation of flour was in 1817, when it amounted to 1,479,198 barrels, valued at 7,751,376 dollars. The smallest year, 1814—193,274 barrels—734,000 dollars. The average value of the flour, 7 1/5 dollars per barrel. Value in 1817, about 12 dollars per barrel—in 1826, about 4 7/10 dollars — Salem Gazette.

OX FOUND.

The Subscriber has had in his possession for two weeks past, an OX. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to DANIEL ROBINSON.

Tabernacle, Nov. 6. 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of SAMUEL PORTER, of, in and to all that certain LOT or TRACT of LAND, situate lying and being in the parish of Ludlow on the North side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, known and distinguished as Lot No 68, in the grant to George Sutherland, bounded easterly by Lands granted to John Pond, and westerly by lands now or lately ungranted. The same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of James D. Berton against John Brown and the said Samuel Porter.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, August 18, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction on the Twelfth day of February next, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the same day.

ALL the Right and Title of DAVID BETTS, Senior, to all that tract of Land and Premises, and also to the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the south side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, lately in the possession and occupation of his family, together with all other Real Estate of the said David Betts, in the County of Northumberland, wheresoever situate, the same having been taken by me under an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of this Province against the said David Betts at the suit of John A. Street, Esq.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Chatham, 4th August, 1831.

THE ALBION:

British Colonial and Foreign Gazette.

Subscriptions received by W. END, Esq. Newcastle: Agent for Miramichi—Ratouche—Gloucester County, Applications Post PAID.

PROSPECTUS

OF A RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE NOVA-SCOTIA WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE.

The facilities afforded and the impetus given to the dissemination of knowledge by the art of printing are calculated to astonish the imagination. Genius has by its means, shed her corruscations over unenlightened masses—and illumed & warmed into life and usefulness, many moral and intellectual wastes; while to civilized man, to whose advancement in the useful arts, and in the knowledge of the principles of religion, the invention of printing has essentially contributed, she continues to open up prospects of the most cheering description as to ulterior benefits.

A mighty influence is wielded by the Press, which, as a medium of universal communication, probably never occurred to the minds of its Inventors. But that influence will be, as it has been, either salutary or mischievous according to circumstances. If employed on the side of religion and virtue, society will be improved and knowledge will be virtue—if on the side of vice, or of a vague morality, passion freed from restraint will reign dominant, and man, refined indeed in intellectual endowments, will be the more fitted for selfish and criminal gratification.

Benevolent and intelligent men have therefore endeavoured to give a wholesome direction to the energies of the Press. Their efforts have not been unaccompanied with success. A taste for reading in the various departments of literature and science, has been awakened—a spirit of enquiry is in general operation—the healthful streams of useful knowledge, spreading fertility in their course have been diffused far and wide, and from the press is continually issuing the means of mental and moral culture.

BRITAIN and AMERICA appreciate those efforts as they participate in their results:—many of the continental states of Europe also reap the benefits accruing from an enlightened press, though encumbered by restrictions proceeding from puerile fears—but Nova Scotia, a scion from Britain's stock with her College—her Academies—her Grammar Schools—her Authors and her periodicals, and, above all untrammelled by a censorship of her press, cannot boast of one religious periodical of her own! She has yet to learn what would be the benefit resulting from the influence of DISTINCTLY religious publications. But why? Probably because none has hitherto been undertaking within her own precincts.

To remedy an acknowledged lack in the provincial literature—to meet the wants of a great proportion of our provincial population—to subserve their religious interests by contributing to their means of information on the doctrines—obligations—and blessings of Christianity—in fine, to discourage moral delinquency by an enforcement of the sanctions of morality, and to encourage piety by the illurements of the Gospel, a Religious Publication bearing the above title is contemplated: While the Publishers, diffident in reference to their qualifications for such a work, put in no pretention to literary pre-eminence, they will conscientiously spare no pains to render their intended undertaking worthy of public patronage.—It is designed—

1. That the work shall consist generally of Articles selected or original of Religious Biography— theology—illustrations of scripture—on the history, literature, geography and natural philosophy of the Bible—on Ecclesiastical history—the economy, and particular incidents of Providence, with such others on morals, general science and miscellaneous subjects as may be conducive to the interests of piety. A considerable proportion of the work shall be appropriated to Missionary Intelligence, foreign and domestic.

As pecuniary profit is not contemplated in the publication of the Nova-Scotia Wesleyan Methodist Magazine—

II. It shall contain as large a portion of neatly printed letter-press as possible, in octavo numbers, at a quarter dollar each, to be issued quarterly until sufficient patronage may warrant its more frequent appearance.

Of the necessity and utility of such a work as is here contemplated, if conducted with any degree of respectability, it is presumed little more need be said: and as a vehicle for original articles which may be supplied by provincial writers, it will afford every facility.

Subscribers names will be received by the Rev. Messrs. Wood and M'Nutt, Miramichi; and by Benjamin Dawson, Esq. Bathurst.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Friday the 20th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and claim of THOMAS MOORE, in and to that certain Lot, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate lying and being in the parish of Blackville, (late parish of Ludlow) on the north side of the South West branch of the Miramichi, and distinguished in the original grant to Epraim Betts & Associates, as Lot No. 21, granted to Lewis Mitchell, being 100 Rods in front and containing 190 Acres, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. And also all other Real Estate of the said Thomas Moore, situate in the said County of Northumberland, the same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province against the said Thomas Moore at the suit of James Donald Senior, and others.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, July 18, 1831.