

be subjected to a Provincial duty of TEN PER CENT.—Had this construction been correct, the produce of our Sister Colonies, as well as the imports of Tea, and various articles of Food, from the United States and elsewhere, would have been burthened with this heavy and obnoxious impost. Petitions to the Executive were in course of preparation, praying the suspension of the clauses by which a fruitful branch of our Commerce was exposed to sudden blight, when fortunately on a SECOND READING of the Act, and due consideration of the objects contemplated by the Legislature, the alarm was found to be groundless, and the ten per cent. was construed to bear only upon those articles to which the Imperial Duty applied, the chief, or only one of which we believe, is American Wheat Flour. It is satisfactory that the misinterpretation has been corrected before any interruption has been suffered in the trade. The additional tax upon wheat flour, about to go into operation will have a tendency to give further protection to the Agriculture of the country, and will in a great measure be felt only by a class well able to bear it; while Rye Flour, Corn Meal, and Colonial produce will still be admitted duty free.

The weather continues remarkably cold for the season; the thermometer yesterday morning standing at 14, which is certainly very low for this advanced period of the year. The travelling on the Kennebecasis river is said to be yet perfectly safe. There is every appearance of a very backward spring, and in Nova Scotia, we learn, prospects are equally unfavourable. Last Tuesday night and Wednesday forenoon, we were visited with a snow storm, almost as severe as any we have heard during the last winter.

A half yearly dividend of five per cent by the Bank of New-Brunswick, payable on the 13th inst. and four per cent by the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIAN.—The Council yesterday sent down the Resolution for giving the Members of Assembly a fortnight's Extra Pay—DISAGREED to. We thank them—the act shall be remembered among their good deeds—yet we cannot but regret that members of the popular branch should have subjected themselves to such a mortification.

The Mechanic's Institute has received a very liberal grant of £75 from the Legislature—£25 has also been given to the Mechanics' Library.

William Young, and Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquires, are, we understand, Candidates for the Representation of the County of Cape Breton, under the new Act.

The town of Halifax, as appears by the census completed last week, contains a population of 16,322.

HALIFAX GAZETTE.—The Pallas, from Cork, has 200 Passengers—she has been in quarantine since her arrival. Boats, however, we are informed, have been seen going along side of her—though that was improper, we trust no persons, except the Health-Officer, have been allowed to go on board of her. It is probable some individuals in town have friends or relatives among the Passengers whom they are naturally anxious to see, but they ought patiently to wait until the vessel is released from the quarantine. The Pallas has not come from a port affected by the Cholera, and we have no doubt she will be permitted to land her Passengers with perfect safety to the health of the Community, but the restrictions imposed upon her, are judicious and necessary, and ought not, in any way to be violated.

#### SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY, Feb. 24.—In conclusion, we cannot better show the exaggerated nature of the cholera-phobia, now prevalent, than by a reference to the report of the Central Board of Health, dated Wednesday, from which it appears that though this alleged terrific and contagious disease has now been in London, or said to have been there, for more than a fortnight, out of a population of nearly two millions, only forty-two cases had occurred; that there were then only five cases remaining, and that the total amount of cases remaining in England and Scotland was 123. The total number of deaths since the commencement of the disease, is only 1496, and supposing these to be every one cases of cholera, which is more than doubtful, the result is by no means such as should 'fright the isle from its propriety,' since it is certain that, even in ordinary times, a far greater number fell victims to the typhus fever, and other maladies of the country.

The same paper has the following remarks on the Reform Question:—'Ministers have only one way of securing the measure from the machinations of both its avowed enemies and its pretended friends, and that is by such a creation of Peers as may secure its passing unmutated through the House of Lords. They are deeply pledged to the public, and we trust that having the consciousness that they are supported by a patriotic Monarch, and by the almost unanimous voice of the

people, they will not a second time endanger the success of the measure by neglecting the means necessary to secure it. We are strengthened in this hope by the declarations made by Earl Grey, in the course of a speech delivered at the Mansion House dinner on Saturday last. He said that in originating the great question of Reform, he was aware that he had incurred a great responsibility, but he could no more doubt the propriety of so incurring that responsibility than he could doubt that the great measure would be eventually crowned with success. He was aware of the anxiety felt on this subject by the Public; and he would not allow himself to doubt that their wishes would be realized—for the great measure was advancing steadily to a certain and successful issue. They might rest assured that no effort on the part of himself or his colleagues would be spared to aid in perfecting that great work. If it had experienced some delays, the fault was not in them. They had ever used their best endeavours to accelerate its progress; and he hoped the time was not far distant when they should be enabled to congratulate each other on its completion.'

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—The abolition of the aristocracy in France can lead only to one result—the precipitation of a monarchy into the jaws of a republic. The nobility to every kingdom, stands a break-water between the crown and the people. It receives as it were, the first violence of the torrent, and by dividing the current of the waves, it provides for the stability of the throne against the most dangerous of all assaults.

It seems difficult to contrive any better means for the security of regal government than by the institution of an order naturally allied to its interest, and bound by common ties to support it. Large bodies of men are subject to sudden frenzies; even in the best regulated assemblies of them, they are apt to agitate a country with such violent commotions, that law and reason afford but a feeble barrier. Now the only way to stop the fermentation is to divide the mass, that is, to erect different orders in the community with separate interests and prejudices.

Such is the use of our hereditary nobility, invested with a share of legislation. But destroy this one quality in the aristocracy—the quality of being hereditary and they become merely senators for life. They have not the legislative weight or influence of a member of the people, because their political existence does not depend upon popular choice; and excite all the invidiousness and suspicion of being the mere instruments of the Crown, without any counterpoise in personal independence.

It is the hereditary quality which alone builds up a useful order of nobles,—alike independent both of the people and the crown,—though obliged to act in all cases cautiously, and under the deep responsibility of public opinion.

With such views on this subject, we deeply regret the step which the French Government have taken.

#### SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1832.

The intelligence from Europe, via New York, is to the 24th February. Liverpool papers to the evening of that day having been received. There is very little of moment added to our previous stock of information by these dates. We have copied all the items furnished in another page.

The case of Cholera reported at Topsham, in the State of Maine, an account of which we published in our last, we are glad to find, has proved to be one of mere ordinary sickness. The Physicians who visited the patient have denied that it was a case of Cholera.

The Royal Gazette contains a new code of Regulations for granting Land in this Province, which are to take effect on the 1st of May. We shall publish them next week.

The Steamer Royal William, we perceive by the Quebec Gazette, will be ready to commence her trips early in May.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Angus McIntosh, to be Tide Surveyor for the Port of Richibucto in the County of Kent.

KING'S COLLEGE—FREDERICTON. The Right Rev. the Visitor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. W. Disbrow to a Scholarship, on the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the appointment to bear date Jan. 1st, 1832.

THE WEATHER still continues unusually cold for the season; and last night we had a slight fall of snow. The travelling on the river, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is quite safe.

JAMAICA.—The expenses of suppressing the late rebellion of the Slaves in this island are estimated to amount to 150,000 pounds sterling. The Colonial Assembly have authorised a loan of £50,000 to meet their expenditure, in part.

Files of Kingston papers to the 2nd March have been received at Salem. The insurrection of the negroes appears to be suppressed.—Martial law is repealed, and the different bodies of troops are returning to their homes; the island notwithstanding, we should say, judging from the papers before us, is far from being in an enviable situation. The slaves though subjugated, must still be governed and kept down by constant coercion, and among the white inhabitants a feeling of discontent at the measures of the Government, and a determination to resist them, is very apparent. In the House of Assembly a committee had been appointed to draw up a protest against any interference by the Common House of Great Britain, with the government of their slave population and the member who proposed it, spoke of the 18,000 bayonets there were in Jamaica as the last resource left to them. The late insurrection is generally attributed to the conduct of "Sectarian" preachers. A motion was made requesting the Governor "to issue his mandate preventing every Sectarian Preacher from leaving the Island during the pendency of the inquiry into the cause of the late rebellion." Many Baptist churches had been pulled down, and two preachers of that persuasion committed to jail, "for preaching sedition and rebellion to the slaves." One Moravian Missionary had been tried for a similar offence, but acquitted.

THEATRE.—The Amateurs closed their Theatrical campaign for the season, on Thursday last: by repeating the HEIR AT LAW, with the MAYOR OF GARRETT.

LIVERPOOL.—STATE OF TRADE.—We believe, says a Liverpool paper of the 16th of February, that the state of trade both in this town and throughout the kingdom has become much better during the last month. The demand for cotton for several weeks has been very good, and a considerable advance has taken place in prices. The demand continues to be brisk and steady, and the stocks are getting unusually low. Business in Manchester is in a flourishing state. An unpassed Reform Bill and a lingering Cholera are the only things that press upon trade; if we could get rid of them both we should, in all probability, have a very prosperous year.

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia, it was expected would bring its business to a close on Friday or Saturday last.

A report was prevalent at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia had called upon the French Government to order the Polish Refugees to quit Paris.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The Liverpool Albion of the 20th February states, that the ship Huntley, Capt. Hannah, from St. Andrews, N. B. on the 14th Feb. lat. 49 58, long. 21, was struck by a sea which stove in her stern. The crew took to the tops where they remained two days, and on the third they succeeded in getting out the long boat, and put to sea with only a few pieces of raw salt beef, no water or compass. On the 12th they made Sline Head, and assistance having been sent off, they were brought on shore by a boy named John Biggin, the carpenter, and a Dutchman died in the boat. It was feared some of the others could not survive. Capt. Hannah, his son, the 2d. mate, and 3 or 4 of the seamen are likely to recover.

A square rigged vessel is reported to be on shore near Moose Pecca Head.—Nearly 100 barrels of Flour have been picked up adrift between Digby and Brier's Island, within a few days.—Eastport Sentinel, April 4.

#### COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER.

SIR,  
Through the medium of your paper, I beg to call the notice of our Commissioner of Highways to the obstructed state of the Streets in this Town, and to express my opinion, viz: that as little credit is due to the persons who form composed heaps and piles of wood in the streets, as to the Commissioner in permitting them so to do,—hoping these hints may have the desired effect.

I remain Sir,  
Yours, &c.

AN INHABITANT.

Newcastle, 13th April, 1832.