

mercial, and British character, and finally our confidence in it.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that it would be agreeable to the Inhabitants on the Ristigouche, universally, in the event of the annexation of the North side of the River to New-Brunswick, and the erection of the settlements of both sides into a County, with the right of being represented in the General Assembly of the Province, that such County should be called the COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE, after the distinguished nobleman bearing that title, and as a mark of their respect for his eminent public services and character, and particularly his firm and constitutional administration of the Government of Lower Canada during a period of eight years under most difficult circumstances.

Resolved, That measures be accordingly taken near His Majesty's Government in England, in order to obtain the annexation of the North side of the river Ristigouche, and the settlements upon the several Rivers falling into it, to the Province of New-Brunswick.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief Lord Aylmer, for his information, and to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, Sir Archibald Campbell, with the request of this meeting, that His Excellency will be pleased to support their application to His Majesty's Home Government to be annexed to New-Brunswick.

Resolved, That Robert Christie, Esq. be appointed to convey to His Majesty's Government, and to their Excellencies the Governor in Chief of this Province, and to the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick the above Resolutions, and also to communicate the same in the manner he may think most expedient to the Inhabitants of the town of Dalhousie, at the entrance of this river, and other Settlements on the South side; and to cause the same to be published in the nearest Newspapers, for the public information.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for convoking it on the present occasion, and for presiding thereat.

Certified.

THOMAS BUSTEED, J. P. CHAIRMAN.

PREBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI.

At the last Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, it was Resolved that the Congregations of Miramichi, Richibucto, and Bathurst and New Mills, with their respective Ministers, the Rev. Messrs. J. M'Lean, James Waddle, and John M'Curdy, should be separated from the Pictou Presbytery. The remoteness of these congregations from the place where that Presbytery usually meets, rendering it difficult to repair thither with any business that might occur, with a desire to advance the general interests of the Church, induced the Synod to constitute us a separate Presbytery, to remain in full connection with that body. The first Meeting, according to appointment, was held on Monday, the 27th ult. in St. John's Church, Chatham. Below is the resolution of the Synod on the subject.

PICOU CHURCH, June 29, 1832.

The Synod met, and was constituted.

It was unanimously agreed, that the Congregations of MIRAMICHI, RICHIBUCTO, and NEW MILLS, and BATHURST, with their respective Ministers, be separated from the Presbytery of Pictou, and be formed into a distinct Presbytery, to be called the PREBYTERY OF MIRAMICHI; and that the first Meeting of the said Presbytery be held at MIRAMICHI, on the Monday after the first dispensation of the Lord's Supper at that place, the Rev. John M'Lean to be Moderator.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Synod by JAMES ROBSON, Synod Clerk.

By order of the Presbytery,
JOHN M'CURDY, PREBYTERY Clerk.

POST-OFFICE, MIRAMICHI,
3RD SEPTEMBER, 1832.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PICTOU OBSERVER.
Gentlemen,

This week again three No's. of your publication, enveloped in the MIRAMICHI Budget, and bearing the names of the subsequent Persons, have been received at this Office; viz:—Charles M'Ever, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Young (Cape Cove). Ignorant of the places to which the two former of these Subscribers belong, I would be using foolish to send them farther in their blind career. I shall therefore detain them at this office, till you favour me with instructions respecting them, when I shall be most happy to attend faithfully to your directions.

Your reply in course will oblige your

Obedient Servant,

JAMES CAIE, Postmaster.

N. B.—One half of the Subscribers to the Observer, in this place, have not received their papers this week.

EUROPE.

From the *Sunday Times*, July 22.

FALMOUTH, July 14.—His Majesty's steam-vessel,

Firebrand, arrived this morning from Lisbon, with despatches from the squadron, which place she left on the evening of the 9th inst., and at midnight of the 10th fell in with Don Pedro's squadron lying at anchor off Oporto bar. A boat, with officers of the Donna Maria frigate, boarded the firebrand, which has brought the following intelligence:—On Sunday evening, the 8th instant, Don Pedro arrived at Oporto, and came to off the bar, and on the following morning landed his troops in regular and good order, and without the slightest opposition, at the village of Mettosinhoes, on the north side of the Douro. His force is said to consist of 7,500, of which about 460 are English, and the same number French. Some of Miguel's cavalry were seen approaching, but did not come near enough to fire, and suddenly wheeled round and retreated. After the landing the troops were marched to Oporto, which place they entered without opposition, the place being abandoned by the Governor and troops of Miguel, and the police, who fled over the bridge, across the Douro, to Villa Nova, Miguel's troops having partly destroyed the bridge, which was formed of boats, after they had crossed over, considerably annoyed Pedro's forces throughout Monday, when it was resolved to attempt a landing at Villa Nova by the small vessels, and 3,000 men were landed under cover of the guns of the steamers, who plied in their own draught of water. The Miguelite troops again fled into the interior, after some fighting. It is said that one of Miguel's regiments of the line then simultaneously shouted and threw up their caps for Donna Maria, but were immediately hemmed in by the other troops, and nearly cut to pieces. It is expected, that Don Pedro, being in possession of Oporto, the inhabitants will voluntarily arm themselves, and espouse his cause. It is also stated, that in Lisbon and many other parts of Portugal, particularly Coimbra, very many will join Don Pedro, who is now, doubtless in full march for Lisbon.

A letter has been received from a British officer stationed at Oporto, which states that the writer had visited Don Pedro, the Marquis Palmella, and Count Villa Flor, since possession of the City has been obtained. They were in excellent spirits—confident of success, and in expectation of reaching Lisbon by the 24th.

From the *London Times* of July 27.

A telegraphic message to Paris has given the intelligence that Don Pedro continued at Oporto on the 15th. This intelligence is three days later in date than that already received; but no details are given beyond the simple fact.

PARIS, July 24, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The measures which were deemed advisable by the French Government, so far back as the middle of June, for an increase of the military force of the country, will most likely be put into execution very soon after the return to town of the Minister of War. They will consist as originally proposed in the raising of 300 battalions of National Guards, in addition to which it has been found expedient to strengthen several regiments of the line, by means of voluntary recruits to be raised in the principal cities, where a number of idlers is to be found, who could wish for nothing better than to be admitted into the service. These measures were partly in contemplation from the first moment when the general movement of the Austrian and Prussian troops towards the direction of the Rhine was observed. The French Government was well aware of the real intentions of those of Austria and Prussia, and felt no alarm; but common policy prescribed a state of preparation capable of facing any danger that might accidentally arise from the threatened conflicts on so long a line of the frontiers of France. Since the arrival of the 22d protocol from Frankfurt, the French Government is said to have felt itself more particularly called upon to provide against possible events. An official note is spoken of in well-informed political circles, as having been transmitted to Vienna as well as Berlin, threatening a general movement of French troops towards the Rhine, should those of Austria and Prussia come beyond a certain line on the right banks of that river. It is added, that an article, in the shape of a manifesto, will soon appear in the official part of the *Moniteur*, explanatory of the sentiments of the French Government relative to the decisions of the Diet of Frankfurt, and the course it will pursue in certain cases which

may arise from the necessity of putting them in force.

All the private accounts received from Germany, by which alone the state of feeling in that country is at present to be judged, speak of the sensation produced by the publication of the 22d protocol, which seems to have given rise to a universal burst of indignation. But the Germans are a slow and reflecting race, and it was not to be expected that they would, as the French did in 1830, despatch matters by an immediate appeal to the sword. In many of the minor States, the people already hold meetings to consult on what is best to be done. The impression among them seems to be that no open resistance should be attempted before a general understanding has been come to as to the time and mode of action. Though the population of the minor States is little more than a third of those of Austria and Prussia, within the Confederation, (the former amounting to about 12,000,000, and the latter to about 10,000,000, for each of the two great Powers) they are not likely to be stopped by the consideration of their inferiority in numbers, because their sentiments are known to be shared by their brethren throughout the Confederation. Even in the hereditary States of Austria and Prussia, a strong feeling, it is known, to be shared by their brethren throughout the Confederation. Even in the hereditary States of Austria and Prussia, a strong feeling, it is known, prevails in favour of constitutional Government.

All the latest German liberal papers exhibit long columns left in blank, by the renewed rigour with which the censors seem to fill their duties, in consequence of their resolutions taken to put down the independence of the press. These blanks, however, seem to speak a language as powerful as the strongest arguments against tyranny which might have filled their space.

An Austrian army of 20,000 men has advanced from Italy upon Switzerland, and is to take up a position in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance, and at the distance of about 25 leagues from the Rhine. Its professed object is to watch the revolutionists on the Rhine; but the more immediate one is evidently that of overawing those of the Swiss States.

It is strange, though not quite unaccountable, that in spite of so many inauspicious signs, and the increasing danger for the peace of Europe, the funds here are quite steady, and command high quotations. The fact is, that all spirit of speculation is at a stand, in our money-market, and the party interested in supporting the market until the new loan has been disposed of, are constantly at hand to counteract the effects of any operation naturally calculated to produce a depression.

Lord Strangford's statement in the House of Lords the other night, relative to the disgraceful neglect on a long line of the French coast, in the direction of Morlaix, of keeping up lights at night, and of the accidents which have so frequently been the consequence, has awakened attention here, and is likely to produce the necessary remedy to the evil complained of. It is not only the English ships which are exposed to peril on that coast, but also the French, a greater number of which than the former have perished of late years, in consequence of the darkness on the coast.

I am assured that the directors of the Commercial Telegraph Establishment intend to complete the works necessary for the undertaking, without any regard to the intimations they have received that the Government intends to oppose its execution. The directors have desired the Government to produce a law, which assigns to the latter the monopoly of telegraphic communications. No such law seems to exist at present, but the Government attaches too great an importance to the appropriation of telegraphic conveyance not to require one of the Chambers at their next meeting. We know quite enough of the temper of the present Chambers not to doubt their willingness to grant such a law.

You will perceive that all the papers here, except those of the Carlist party, deny that the Government of Louis Philip had, as stated by Lord Aberdeen, confirmed the engagement said to have been taken by that of Charles X. relative to the possession of Algiers. There is a general and very strong unwillingness in this country to give up that place. So far as I am able to judge, it does not arise from any notion that