

all but a few, from the first, that the vital spark was extinct, and the total absence of CIRCULATION at last convinced them also of the melancholy truth. The fondest wish of her heart, and one that she cherished to the last, was to bring about a union between her two distinct relatives, DARTMOUTH and MINAS, but owing to causes, unnecessary to detail, they always pre-erred a GREAT DISTANCE from each other, which her utmost efforts were unable to Remove or Diminish. It is supposed that the Great Elevation of one Above the Other, and the total want of an Income adequate to their support, if united, prevented an event so desirable to all, but especially to those whose Estates lay contiguous. The failure of this object, ever so dear to her, is conjectured to have brought on the crisis, that terminated in her death.

The following is a copy of the ADDRESS of the House of Assembly to His Majesty, on the Crown-Revenues and Civil List of this Province:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly, of New-Brunswick.

"May it please your Majesty,

The House of Assembly of Your Majesty's Loyal Province of New-Brunswick, humbly beg leave to call the attention of Your Majesty to the situation of the Crown Revenues, and the management of the Crown Lands and Forests in this Province. sensible that the paternal affection of your Majesty, for the welfare of all your subjects, wherever situated, will induce your Majesty to give this Address that consideration which its Importance to the prosperity of New Brunswick demands.

The House of Assembly having received such information from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province as his Excellency was authorised to give, upon the subject of your Majesty's Casual Revenues, by which it appears large sums are received from the people of the Province, at a charge far greater than would be necessary, under proper management, are convinced of the justice and propriety of relieving Your Majesty from the payment of any part of the Civil List of the Province, and beg leave to submit this their proposition, to take upon themselves the payment of all the necessary expenses of the Civil Government of the Province, by making such permanent and other Grants as may be necessary for this purpose.

In making this proposition, the Assembly do it in the full assurance, that previous to this measure being carried into effect, your Majesty will accede to the reasonable condition, that all the Crown Revenues levied and collected in the province, or which may arise from the sale of Crown Lands by your Majesty's Government, shall be placed under the management and controul of the Provincial Legislature.

The Assembly are satisfied that no measure could more conduce to the true interests of your Majesty, and to the prosperity of this province, than the proposed one, of placing the management and controul of your Royal Revenues in the Legislature of the province,—by which the complaints of the people of the province against the system adopted for collection of the Casual revenues would be removed, and a large saving in the collection of said revenues effected.

The Assembly are well assured, that under a proper system of management, the expense of collecting the Crown revenues in the province could be reduced to less than half the amount of the present charges, and that the saving to be effected would be of incalculable advantage to the province, in opening roads and making bridges, to facilitate the improvement of the Country, and the settlement of Emigrants from the United Kingdom.

The Assembly will further urge the necessity of correcting the present system of collecting the Crown revenues in the province, as they hope they have made it sufficiently apparent to your Majesty, and they therefore beg leave to suggest for your Majesty's consideration, that for carrying the proposition made in this address into effect, they will make such provision for the salaries of all Officers in the Civil Departments, as is consistent with the resources and condition of the province, and which, in addition to the sums required as a provision for the Ordinary Services, would leave but a small surplus of the Crown and Ordinary Provincial Revenues to be applied to general purposes of improvement; and in adopting hereafter a scale of salaries, the Assembly are of opinion, that the sums named for each Officer should be in full of all fees and emoluments of every nature and kind whatever; and that the usual fees should be collected and accounted for quarterly, and become a part of the revenues to be placed under the controul of the Legislature.

The Assembly cannot think that the crown revenues, even under a judicious and economical system of management, will, for a long period, be sufficiently productive to pay the annual expenses of the Civil List, and they are persuaded that in a few years, a large proportion of those expenses must be provided for out of the Ordinary revenues of the Province.

The Assembly cannot refrain from remarking how desirable it would be, that a final arrangement should be made of all questions of revenue which have arisen or might arise between your Majesty's Government, and the Legislature of this province, and they therefore most earnestly pray, that your Majesty would give to this Address an early and favourable consideration.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 20th March, 1832.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—The attention of the commanding Officers of Regiments is called to the General Order of the 24th January last; and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor expects that no further delay will be made in transmitting to the Adjutant-General, the documents therein alluded to.

By command, G. SHORE, Adj.-Gen. Militia.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1832.

The Halifax papers furnish, via Boston, London dates to the 17th February. The Reform Question and the Cholera seem to ingross the minds of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. The latter had made its appearance in London, where several cases, of a very vi-

ruent nature, were reported. We have copied all the extracts furnished by the Halifax papers; several are highly important, as regards the present aspect of affairs in Europe.

We perceive by the St. John papers, that letters have been received from England at that place, which state, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers, immediately after the Reform Bill passes the Commons, again to bring forward the "Timber equalization Duty Bill." Intelligence to the same effect, we understand, was received by several merchants in Miramichi, by the last packet. We hope for the prosperity of the Colonies, as well as for the interests of a great body of the ship owners in the mother country, that Ministers will meet with their deserts—a signal defeat. Be just before you are generous, is a trite saying, but one, we are sorry to perceive, has too often of late, been lost sight of in the British Cabinet. There may be much fairness and justice, as well as policy, in imposing a heavy tax on the produce of British possessions and British industry, which will immediately ruin a vast number of loyal subjects, who embarked in a hazardous trade, to satisfy the wants of the parent state, and who were promised by Government protection and encouragement, for the sake of trying experiments, that will increase the trade of Foreign nations—but we must confess we are not sufficiently versed in politics to discover where they exist, and we are certain many will be found as ignorant as ourselves. Russia has very recently given proof of her friendly feelings toward Great-Britain, by levying a duty of twelve and a half per cent. on all British manufactured goods imported into that country; and several other of the Northern powers merely wish to obtain a little more of British capital, to enable them to erect manufactories, &c. before they resort to similar measures.

The following extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr Clay, in the American Senate, on the Tariff question, is well worthy the attention of the advocates of the Huskissonian school:

"The question, therefore, which we are now called upon to determine, is not whether we shall establish a new and doubtful system of policy, just proposed, and for the first time presented to our consideration; but whether we shall break down and destroy a long established system, patiently and carefully built up, and sanctioned, during a series of years, again and again by the nation and its highest and most revered authorities. And are we not bound deliberately to consider whether we can proceed to this work of destruction without a violation of the public faith? The people of the United States have justly supposed that the policy of protecting their industry against foreign legislation and foreign industry, was fully settled, not by a single act, but by repeated and deliberate acts of Government, performed at distant and frequent intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased a vast amount of real and other estate, made permanent establishments, and accommodated their industry. Can we expose to utter and irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating the public faith?"

The Magistrates in Session, on Friday last, appointed WILLIAM ABRAMS, Esq. Harbour Master for this Port, vacant by the death of the late Captain John Charters.

Extract from a London paper: "The Hon. Thomas Baillie, Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands in the Colony of New-Brunswick, who is staying in this country on leave of absence, has just received instructions from Lord Goderich, the Colonial Secretary, relative to some plans for the improvement of New-Brunswick."

A friend has handed us the following extract from the London Courier. It elicits some very peculiar facts as to the course of the Cholera in Europe:

The Cholera has advanced to Masselburgh, and is now within six miles of Edinburgh. At Tranent it has been remarked by the severity which generally attends its first appearance; but at Haddington its effects have been remarkably light, the whole deaths in a period of four weeks being only 18 in a population of 5,400, or 20 if we include the neighbouring villages, and the disease seems to have nearly ceased. It has followed the line of the great London road very closely, and it is singular that Berwick and Dunbar have escaped. Still we cannot help regarding it as a remarkable circumstance, that though irregular and capricious in its advances in some respects, it seems always to affect a northwest progression. If we draw a straight line on the map of Europe from Gratz, near Vienna, to Ayr or Irvine, it will be about 1,000 miles in length, and while the Cholera has been raging at a

thousand points on the north side of that line for nearly twelve months, it has never got a footing at a single spot on the south side, though the intercourse across this boundary is as great and constant as in any other direction. And hence we have the singular spectacle of a disease which has migrated from the east of Europe committing ravages on the shores of Britain, while Bavaria, Italy, France, Switzerland, Rhenish Germany, and the Netherlands are still untouched by it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Subscriber to the Parish School" must excuse us for not inserting his Communication of Saturday last. When public grievances exist it is but right, that the Press should be open to redress them, and we hope we have not been backward in performing our duty to the public; but communications couched in acrimony and personality upon any subject, more especially public abuses, have a contrary effect than the one desired. It is with this view, we have suppressed the above communication. If the Committee or Trustees, to whom the duty of procuring a Teacher for said school, have not performed the trust reposed in them—let the subscribers call a meeting, and request them to state the reasons why they have not done so, and if they be not satisfactory, let the subscribers appoint other individuals who will attend to the duty. This, we are persuaded, would be the most prudent manner of proceeding.

A Correspondent wishes to be informed, whether the Magistrates have made arrangements to prevent the importation of infectious diseases, during the ensuing season. We shall endeavour next week to answer his enquiries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The brigs Aberdeenshire and Albion, were advertised to leave Aberdeen on the 1st March. The ship Isabella, and brig Clyde, were up at Greenock for Halifax.

Two ships, the Coldstream and the Mangles, are expected at Quebec, from Canton, about June next. One of them is to touch at Halifax.

The Ann & Amelia, formerly one of the China ships arriving at this port, was totally burnt in the Thames on the 5th January.

Harbour of St. Andrews.—The Commissioners of Beacons and Buoys in Charlotte County, have given notice, that the Light on Indian Point, will, on the 1st day of April next, be removed about a cable's length N. E. of its present situation. Vessels entering the harbour from the Eastward will require to make the necessary allowance. The mast on which the present light is shown, will remain; on the head of it a conspicuous object will be placed as a sea mark. On the first May, a square block will be placed on the Sand Reef—and a pole on Indian Point Bar, exhibiting a flag—A buoy of large dimensions will be seen at least five feet out of water, at the East end of Stinson's Bar. These marks with the channel buoys, will point out to mariners every danger in approaching the harbour in that direction. St. John Courier.

MARRIED—at New Richmond, District of Gaspe, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. R. Doolittle, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Esq. to Miss CHRISTIANA MONTGOMERY, of Prince Edward Island.

The Meeting of the Subscribers to the Miramichi PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, advertised to take place This Evening, is unavoidably postponed in consequence of the Meeting of the Chatham Fire Company. Subscribers are requested to meet at J. White's Hotel, Chatham, To-morrow Evening, 4th inst. at 7 o'clock.

AMATEUR THEATRE—CHATHAM.

On Thursday Evening, 5th April, will be performed, Colman's Comedy, in five acts—of
JOHN BULL,—Or, An Englishman's Fire-side.

After which—Garriek's laughable Farce, in two acts—of
THE LYING VALET.

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven.
March 27, 1832.

HAY FOR SALE.

The SUBSCRIBER has 60 TONS of good ENGLISH HAY, which he offers for Sale cheap for Cash.

PETER MITCHELL.

Newcastle, 2nd April 1832.

TO LET

For One or more Years,

On moderate Terms, the DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, at present in the occupation of Joseph Hunter, Esq. Deputy Surveyor. For further particulars enquire of GEO. HENDERSON, Junior, or Miss GEO. HENDERSON, Senior.

Chatham, March 12, 1832.